

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1925

OUR POTATO CROP

We are informed that in many sections of the province early blight has seriously affected the potato crop. We are also informed by those in a position to know that the cause of this condition is neglect in spraying. It is known and has been demonstrated that all the diseases affecting the potato crop are preventable, that all the diseases to which the potato plant is susceptible are known and that there is an antidote to each. For mules for the different diseases have been tested and have proved effective where judiciously and persistently applied. There is therefore no reason why any farmer should suffer loss through any of the known diseases. Blight, early and late, has been known for many years in every country in which potatoes are grown. Climatic conditions have much to do with the prevalence of potato and other plant diseases but these conditions invariably yield to proper treatment. In this issue we publish an excellent article on the subject by Mr. Peppin, Plant Pathologist of the Charlottetown Station and we strongly commend it to our farmer readers. Mr. Peppin has made a close study particularly of potato diseases and his suggestions, if followed, would save many potato fields which otherwise are liable to failure. In combating plant disease and insect pests, eternal vigilance is the only remedy and it is invariably effective. There are hundreds of acres of splendid potato crops in this province today and they are what they are because of faithful and judicious spraying. It is not yet too late to restore some that have been badly affected.

COMMUNITY LIBRARIES

Why is that certain communities are more intellectually inclined and their people better informed than others on matters of real interest? It is because the reading habit has been cultivated, has become epidemic and this largely, because of local libraries. No person in such a community can afford to be ignorant regarding the books that are being commonly discussed and for this reason alone the demand for community libraries is steadily growing. This should be encouraged in every way. Means of procuring libraries at a nominal cost are now so easily available that no community need go without one. For a few cents each the people of any school district can have the reading of the best books by simply applying for them. The Women's Institutes, to which the province is indebted for many advantages and social improvements have done and are doing excellent work in this connection. They have established libraries in many communities, some by purchase outright, others from the McGill Travelling Libraries which are available at a very nominal cost and on the methods and terms of which all Women's Institutes are well informed. We trust the Institutes will follow up the good work until they shall have established a library, not of fiction alone but of informative books of all kinds, in every school district in the province or at least in every Institute district. No greater good can be done in any community than to lay the foundation of a healthy reading habit and we know of no better means of doing this work than through the good offices of the Women's Institutes.

NOTHING TO SAY.

The things one finds to say when he has nothing to say and must say something are generally more tained.

Notes By The Way

We noted recently the changed and more independent attitude of the Toronto Globe. The Globe has so long been recognized not only as one of the leading Canadian newspapers but also as the chief exponent of Liberalism in the Dominion that the incident of the resignation of its editor-in-chief, and two of his colleagues on the editorial staff is a matter of widespread and keen interest. In political circles throughout the country, this is the more so, as it occurs at a time when a general election of great moment is believed to be imminent.

Mr. John Lewis, the editor-in-chief of the Globe, in a letter to the Toronto evening papers explains the announcement of the resignation of the editor-in-chief as a result of disagreement on the question of policy. He says he believes in the two-party system and that in order to carry it out each party should have vigorous advocacy in the press. This is a fairly general view of the situation. In a general election, he says, one must make his choice between the two parties. He himself, and presumably his resigned colleagues, desire to see the King Government returned to power and therefore believe that The Globe should give the Government its cordial support.

What is apparent is that the management have decided to pursue a more independent course and have entered upon some frank criticism and implied censure of the course, which the King Government has pursued and is pursuing. No stronger evidence than this could be cited to show how widespread and general is the dissatisfaction which prevails within the Liberal party itself with the manner in which Dominion affairs have been conducted by the King Government. A strong newspaper outlines many governments and prudent newspaper management naturally declines to follow a weak and vacillating government into an abyss.

"Canada needs a government with the power to govern," as the Financial Post remarks and the government now in control of national affairs lacks that power, for it has neither a strong majority over its Opposition nor a united public opinion behind it. Public opinion was tolerant of it for years until it had a fair trial, but in the judgment of thousands of its former supporters, including many of its leading rank it has miserably failed to function as the Administration that Canada needs.

One by one four Provincial Governments at first allied in the support of the King Government have fallen before the popular vote within the past two years. Leading spirits of the Administration have retired from its councils and have not been replaced. Its press support has weakened in its early confidence and lost the vigor and enthusiasm with which it hailed the new Administration in 1921. All this had happened before the Toronto Globe, signalled its want of confidence in the manner that is now so apparent.

In recent months the press support of the Government has been confined in an unprecedented measure to propaganda and "canned" editorials sent out from the central Liberal bureau at Ottawa. Not a single one of the many grave problems confronting the nation has been settled or put in train for settlement. There is no mistaking the portents that point to the inevitable defeat of the present Administration and no hope of anything better than a continuation of present chaotic conditions until a general election shall bring about a change.

Dissatisfaction with the present conduct of national affairs is universal. It is not confined to any one party. Conservative, Liberal or Progressive. The feeling has been steadily growing and was never before so strong as it is today that a change in the control of our national affairs has become the supreme need of the hour and that it is coming. There is strong hope that a change will be for the better and but small fear in any quarter that any change can be for the worse.

The recent changes in four provincial Governments have in each case brought strong men to the front and they have so far given satisfaction. No one would dream of recalling to power the governments that have gone down to defeat. The call for a change in the One can imagine that the federal Government rises louder and higher than the call for an the distinguished soldier than overturn in Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick before the recent elections in those provinces. An election that will call men of ability

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

LIFE TABLES

Some interesting tables were thrown on a screen for us some months ago. The lecturer was showing how the span of human life had been lengthened eighteen years in America, during the past seventy years. To illustrate what could be done by scientific feeding and care, he showed how the life span of a species of mosquito was lengthened almost fifty per cent. Of course, the biggest gain in extending life's span was made by saving the lives of infant children. In past years nearly half the children born died before they reached their first birthday, whereas today only about eight children in every hundred fail to reach their first birthday. Then diphtheria and other children's diseases that formerly carried off thousands yearly, were now practically under control. A little later in life came the tendency to tuberculosis, and we all know how the present treatment of fresh air and good food taken tuberculosis from the head of the list as a cause of death.

Thus it is the success the profession has attained in caring for the infant, the child, and the youth, that is responsible for the lowering of the death rate, and thus lengthening life's span. I'm afraid this gives us a very comfortable feeling and helps us to forget many of our most valuable citizens are cut off at, or just past middle age. The causes of death are usually from heart, kidney or blood vessel conditions, although cancer is responsible also for a great many. And so the profession now is turning its attention from the ailments of youth to the ailments of these middle aged persons.

There is no question but that some of the trouble is due to neglect of conditions that could have been removed at an earlier age, but as the fighting ability of the body was good these things never got to the top. One writer has well said that these conditions are more often than not the effect of wear and tear of tissue, rather than the result of infection. They reflect the type of personal hygiene practised by the individuals. Just think of that. The cause of death in middle aged persons, the cause that is preventing our life span from being what it could be, is simply the unhygienic living of intelligent people. And yet all that personal hygiene means is proper eating, enough rest, and some real exercise.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

August 20, 1925. A VERY NEEDFUL PRAYER. Show me thy ways, O Lord, teach me thy paths. Let integrity and uprightness preserve me; for I wait on thee. Psalm 25: 4, 5. PRAYER.—Enable us, O Lord, to commit our way unto Thee, and Thou wilt direct our paths.

AT CLOS OF DAY

Dear tired hands, that I may hold Within the hollow of my palm; Dear little frame, that I can fold Within the comfort of my arm; God grant those hands may ever be Faithful to Him, and true to me.

Dear tired feet, enshrouded by sleep They've travelled miles at home today; I pray that God those feet will keep Within the paths of truth alway; Great Guide, that they may ever be Faithful to Thee, and true to me.

I lay my boy down in his bed, And kiss the yielding fringe of his head, And slumber seals the noisy lips, God grant those lips may ever be Faithful to Him, and true to me.

Heart of my heart, my child, my son Thy mother's flesh is like to mine; I yield thee to a Mightier One To keep thee in His strength divine— My Samuel to God I bring, Behold Thy servant, Father—King!

Character Reading THE EYEBROWS, EYELIDS AND EYELASHES

The eyebrows are as eloquent as the eyes they shadow, and betray traits of temper. When the hairs are fine, and all turn evenly in one direction, then a remarkably placid nature is betokened. When they bristle forth anyhow, anywhere, then their possessor is irritable and irascible, and courage to the front and give them the support of a stable majority in Parliament is the supreme need of the hour. Until it is brought on there can be little or no hope of relief from the present deplorable conditions paralyzing and stagnation in national affairs.

QUALITIES THAT DESERVE REWARD

The generous who is always just, and the just who is always generous, may, unannounced, approach the throne of heaven.

Chapters In Our Island Story

(W. L. COTTON)

The Tenth Chapter—The Press in Prince Edward Island

When Lieutenant Governor Fanning came to Prince Edward Island in the year 1786 he found that the Legislative and Governmental records had not been printed and that all from the beginning, were in a state of confusion. Early in the year 1787 he induced Mr. James Robertson a printer residing in Halifax to come to Charlottetown for the purpose of printing the Statutes and orders-in-Council that had previously been passed. Shortly after his arrival on or about the 15th of October, 1787 he began the publication of "The Royal Commercial Gazette and Intelligencer" this was the first newspaper published in the Island. It was a semi-official journal, quarto size, three columns, per page, each column about ten inches long; and it contained the proclamations of the Lieutenant Governor, other official advertisements, a few local advertisements, a few paragraphs of local news, and the British and foreign news brought by the latest arrived ship from England. The greatest public service rendered by it was the publication of the terms offered by Lieutenant Governor Patterson according to which a number of United Empire Loyalists were induced to come to this Island and the means it afforded for the agitation of their claims upon the proprietors for grants of land. As a result of this agitation many of the best families who came from New England at the close of the revolutionary war stayed on the Island, helped to subdue the forest and to maintain an orderly government loyal to the British Crown.

How long the Royal Commercial Gazette and Intelligencer continued to be published cannot now be precisely stated. It was succeeded by "The Royal Gazette and Miscellany of the Island of St. John" first published on or about the 15th of July 1791. This journal was issued fortnightly. It was made up of four pages, in each of which there were three columns ten inches long. It published the local news in brief, the foreign news as to the King's Most Excellent Majesty received by mail, a few advertisements of merchants and others in business. Mr. W. A. Rind, printer, was its publisher.

Before he left the Island Mr. Rind imparted a knowledge of the art of printing to Master James Douglas Bagnall, a son of Mr. Samuel Bagnall who came here from New York with his family, at the close of the Revolutionary War. James Douglas Bagnall was born at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, while his parents were on their way to Prince Edward Island. Very soon after the dawn of the Nineteenth Century he began the publication of a small paper called "The Royal Herald." About sixty copies of this paper were printed and circulated each week; and but few advertisements were unremunerative and Mr. Bagnall was constrained to try his fortune in the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia. But before his departure he enabled his nephew, James Douglas Bagnall, to print the official proclamations and other notices required of the King's Printer. In the year 1811, Mr. Bagnall returned to Charlottetown and again essayed the publication of a newspaper. "The Recorder," was the name he gave this his second effort in journalism. After some years "The Recorder" was superseded by the "Royal Gazette," and after Mr. Bagnall ceased to be King's Printer, by "The Phoenix" Mr.

In the meantime "The Islander" had increased in size and wealth and several other journalists and journals took part in the discussion of political questions and the publication of the news. The first of these was "The Prince Edward Times" first issued on the 25th of March, 1836 by William Rankin. "The Colonial Herald" and "The Prince Edward Island Advertiser" followed on the 5th of August, 1837. It was published by J. B. Cooper & Company and ably edited by the senior member of the firm, until the year 1843. Then followed "The Morning News and Semi-Weekly Advertiser"—"neutral in politics, devoted to general intelligence and literature"—first issued on the 9th of September 1843. This was an excellent journal of four pages, four columns on each page, published every Wednesday and Saturday by G. C. Moody, editor and proprietor. It was the first semi-weekly newspaper published in the Island, and it was regularly issued for about four years.

When Mr. Moody died the publication of the paper was continued by his son-in-law, Mr. John T. Phipps who changed its name to that of "The Advertiser" and maintained it until the year 1854. Then the plant and good-will of the paper was sold to Mr. J. J. Rice. Its publication was discontinued when Mr. Rice went to Ontario and became a Minister in the Methodist Church. "The Constitutionalist," first issued in 1846, was a short-lived paper published in the stirring time preceding the accession of the Island to Responsible Government. It was edited by a lawyer, named Collard, and was understood to be the organ of the Hon. Joseph Pope—a leading politician in a stirring period. When the occasion of its publication had passed away, it ceased.

In the meantime "The Islander" Bagnall continued to print and publish newspapers to meet the requirements of the small insular community until the year 1843 when he retired to pass his remaining years, first at his residence on the North River Road and afterwards in Bedouque, where he and his wife died and were buried. He passed away in the year 1856 at the age of seventy-one years.

In the meantime his nephew, and pupil, Mr. James Douglas Bagnall, had reached the foremost position in the Journalism of the Island. Mr. Bagnall had the distinction and honor of being the first native of the Island to enter the journalistic field. On Saturday the 26th of July, 1818, "The Prince Edward Island Register," published and edited by Mr. Bagnall, made its first appearance. It is to this journal that we are indebted for a record of the troubled time in which Lieutenant Governor Smith was the prime mover. In the year 1830, Mr. Bagnall was promoted to the office of King's Printer, succeeding his uncle, Mr. James D. Bagnall; and on or about the 26th of August in that year he began the publication of "The Royal Gazette," the Royal Gazette was at that time a newspaper as well as a record of official acts and events. It superseded "The Register" and was published continuously by Mr. Bagnall until the 22nd of July in the year 1851. After that date Mr. Bagnall's paper was entitled "The Gazette," first issued July 25th 1851 and "The Gazette" on August 1st and after the 2nd of September 1851.

When Mr. Bagnall retired in the year 1853 the publication of "The Royal Gazette" was continued by his son, Mr. George T. Bagnall, and subsequently by Messrs. Bagnall and Owen until it was merged in "The Protector and Christian Witness" and afterwards in "The Protestant and Evangelical Witness"—the latter published and edited by David Laird, being the predecessor of "The Patriot" of today. In the meantime Charlottetown had increased in size and wealth and several other journalists and journals took part in the discussion of political questions and the publication of the news. The first of these was "The Prince Edward Times" first issued on the 25th of March, 1836 by William Rankin. "The Colonial Herald" and "The Prince Edward Island Advertiser" followed on the 5th of August, 1837. It was published by J. B. Cooper & Company and ably edited by the senior member of the firm, until the year 1843.

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"Prince Edward Island Weekly Intelligencer and Advertiser" was founded by Mr. John Ings, who had been trained as a printer and publisher in the office of Mr. J. D. Bagnall. "The Islander" was first issued on Friday, the 2nd day of December, 1842; and it was published continuously on every succeeding Friday—Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Good Friday accepted—by Mr. Ings until his retirement from business in the year 1872—a long period of thirty years. At first "The Islander" bore the motto "Open to All Parties, Influenced by None." But in that time of political activity, with the Queen's Printer in the gift of the governing party, the temptation to enter the party lists was too great to be resisted. Not many years elapsed before "The Islander" became the recognized organ of the Conservative party. Edited by Mr. Duncan McLean and, after his death, by the Hon. William H. Pope, the Islander took a leading part in all the discussions and party contests waged over the introduction of Responsible Government and Free Schools. The settlement of the Land Question, the construction of the P. E. Island Railway, and the entrance of the Island into the Canadian Confederacy, Queen's Printer, for many years, Mr. Ings acquired a competence, and sold the paper to Mr. Brennan, an elderly gentleman whom "The Islander" was not long maintained.

The Examiner was established in Charlottetown by the Hon. Edward Whelan, Mr. Whelan came to Charlottetown from Halifax when he was nineteen years of age. He had been trained for newspaper work in the office of the Hon. Joseph Howe. Upon his arrival here he began the publication of a weekly journal which he called "The Palladium." After nearly two years of stormy existence, publication of "The Palladium" was discontinued; and Mr. Whelan became for a time editor of the "Morning News," of which Mr. E. L. Moody was proprietor. The death of Mr. Moody supervening, Mr. Whelan began at once to prepare for the publication of "The Examiner." But difficulties placed in his way prevented the establishment of that journal until the 7th of August, 1847. On that date "The Examiner" was first given to the public. It bore the motto from Euripides:—"This is true liberty when freemen may speak free." Within three years, so effective was the advocacy of "The Examiner" the Liberals were victorious, the Family Compact was broken up, and the first administration responsible to the public was formed. "The Examiner" continued to be a political force to be reckoned with until the death of Mr. Whelan on the 10th of December, 1867. After that date the plant and good-will of the paper were purchased by the well liked by both sexes. Be careful not to make money-getting the chief object of your life. Your flower is the poppy. Your lucky colors are orange and red.

(Continued on Page 5)



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Your Birthday

August 20.—You are fond of outdoor sports and travel, you are bright, popular among your friends, and well loved by your family. In society you will be a leader and full liked by both sexes. Be careful not to make money-getting the chief object of your life. Your flower is the poppy. Your lucky colors are orange and red.

Harness Your Power

Water running free steam let loose in the open air, electrical energy unconfined, have their parallel in the uncontrolled earning power of a man. All must be harnessed to achieve any beneficial result.

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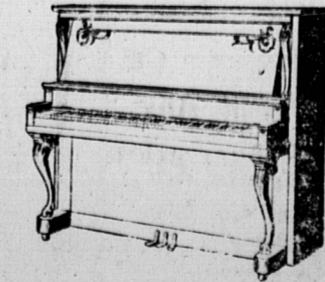
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