

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1924

SCOTTISH JOURNALISTS' VISIT

The visit of the two newspaper editors from Scotland, Col. E. R. Watt of the Aberdeen Press and Journal, and Mr. James Reid of the Dumfries and Galloway Journal, yesterday, passed off very successfully, though regrettably brief.

These gentlemen were two of a party of six brought here under the auspices of the Canadian National Railway Colonization and Immigration Board and the programme, as originally drafted, did not include the Maritime Provinces. The arrangement between the Board and their guests was a six weeks tour from Liverpool across Canada and back so that when the 18 days steamer voyage was eliminated not much time was left to obtain more than a panoramic view of the country.

Protests were sent from the Maritime Provinces against their exclusion and fortunately for us, when the matter was brought to the attention of the party, Col. Watt, who was one of the Imperial Press delegates two years ago, recollected that Prince Edward Island was omitted on that occasion, due to a strike at Liverpool delaying for a couple of days the steamer with the delegates and he offered to remain another week if any other of the party would accompany him. Mr. Reid offered to do so and thus it happened that the Maritime Provinces, including Prince Edward Island, had the pleasure of a visit from these influential journalists. Nor were they disappointed with the result of the decision for they are both enthusiastic about what they have seen of these provinces and especially of the agricultural possibilities of Prince Edward Island and of the future there is in store for the great Silver Fox Industry in which they were particularly interested, thoroughly enjoying their visit to the Vimy Ridge Ranch of Col. D. A. MacKinnon and Col. W. B. Prowse.

The time at the disposal of the visitors was very brief, but they expressed a desire to interview, if possible, settlers from Scotland and this was arranged for at a moment's notice the party being taken to the well developed farms of Mr. Robert Rhynes, Balgowan, Dunstaffnage, and the dairy farm of Mr. Alexander R. McKay, East Royalty. Valuable and much appreciated information was obtained from these farmers which the journalists said would be of great benefit to them in recording their views of the possibilities of the country.

A brief visit to the Experimental Station and an automobile drive through the beautiful and highly cultivated territory between Charlottetown and Borden concluded their tour here and judging by their expressions of appreciation they had not set eyes upon a better agricultural country anywhere in their travels. It is sincerely to be hoped that the outcome of their visit will be an influx, at no distant date, of some Scottish settlers with sufficient means and native grit to become successful farmers on the Million Acre Farm.

BACK TO THE LAND

We are all sufficiently vain to smilingly accept compliments regarding ourselves, our people and country. This being so we have no doubt our readers, with few exceptions, regarded themselves as among the very elect after reading in yesterday's Guardian the kindly and appreciative letter by Mr. C. Frederick Paul, Managing Editor

has spent the past two weeks in our midst. That we are as friendly and hospitable a people as Mr. Paul says we are and that Prince Edward Island is as fertile and otherwise well favored as he believes it to be, we unhesitatingly subscribe to. Also, should the back to the land movement ever perceptibly materialize, we believe there is no place on the American continent which could more fittingly or more profitably accommodate such a movement than Prince Edward Island. It is the only country that is all cultivable, all fertile, that has never known a crop failure through drought, excessive rains, hail, wind or electric storms. It is one of the logical goals of a back to the land movement. But that by the way.

What are the present prospects of a back to the land movement? How is the stream of population running at present? In 1891 the percentage of rural to urban population was 68.20 rural to 31.80 urban; in 1891 it was 62.50 to 37.50; in 1911 it was 54.58 to 45.52; in 1921 it was 50.48 to 49.52.

This indicates a steadily increasing stream cityward, a steadily decreasing army of producers and a steadily increasing army of consumers. There is undoubtedly a limit beyond which the producers shall be unable to feed the consumers. How far are we from this limit? At present food production—and that after all is the important factor—is in excess of the demand; the farmer who produces the food is unable to find a profitable market for his produce and he is leaving the farm to join the army of consumers in the city.

To the casual observer the present need is more markets and better prices for farm products, which means larger industrial centres, more populous cities and towns and villages.

We have millions of acres of uncultivated land in Canada, enough land, if cultivated, to feed many times the population we now have; we have undeveloped mineral and forest and sea resources which, if developed to a fraction of their possibilities would provide consumers for all that our added millions of farmers could produce. At present the economic machine is out of balance, the bricklayer, the carpenter, the lumberman, the artist, the Moving Picture expert, who can perform the most ridiculous shuffle across the stage, the mountebank on platform, in pulpit or before the bar of justice, the ballplayer, the pugilist—any one of the million parasites who batten on the labors of others can command a higher wage than the man who on the farm provides food for them all. The agitator who can call a strike of a thousand men commands a bigger yearly salary than the wage earner who employs him. The lure of these is one of the causes which bring the potential farmer to the city, which bring him from the ranks of the legitimate producer to those of the non-producing and generally overpaid consumer. And thereby hangs the complicated tale of costly living, of labor unrest, of extreme poverty and extreme wealth; hangs also the great problem of the present and the grave danger of the near future.

With the present inequality of remuneration for farming and that for unskilled labor, skilled or unskilled, valuable or useless, there can be no voluntary back to the farm movement. Some day, when the inequality becomes a question of food or no food, when the economic machine topples over, the move-

Notes By The Way

The seed potato business is a matter of much interest, not only in Prince Edward Island but throughout the entire eastern section of the Dominion. It may afford some information to our home producers to learn what Hon. Mr. Mesereau, Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick has to say in regard to the prospects in that province. He is quoted in the St. John Telegraph Journal as predicting that 250,000 barrels of New Brunswick potatoes will be sold in the Southern States this year. He states that the potato crop promises to be the largest ever produced in that province, that the yield per acre will be above the average and the acreage planted is 50 per cent greater than last year.

A man from the Agricultural Department at Fredericton has just returned from a visit to the south looking over the market prospects there and reports them good and that buyers from that quarter may be expected very shortly in New Brunswick. Mr. Mesereau added that in the past it seemed that production had been the main purpose in view among many farmers. This was wrong and more energy should be applied to the marketing end of the business. If the market could be found there would be no question of the production. The hint may be worth heeding by our own potato growers.

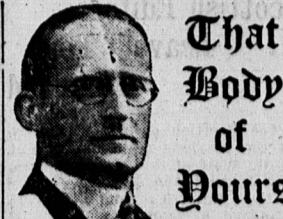
A frank defence of war, including wars of aggression as well as of defence was made the other day before the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass. The speaker was the belligerent Rear Admiral W. L. Rodgers retired. He declared that the United States should arm itself to defend its new immigration policy now and to seize territory from other nations in the future with which to accommodate its growing population. He quoted Prof. Fairchild's prediction that the Republic would have as large a population as China now has, say 400,000,000, by the end of the present century.

Admiral Rodgers predicted that the United States would go to war "if there is any manhood left in the American people" when the population reaches 200,000,000 "in order to keep our place in the world, protect our population and to give it a place to go at the expense of other nations." It won't take long, if the pace keeps up for the two hundred million limit to be reached and we are told in the published despatch that Admiral Rodgers later reiterated and amplified his prediction that the next generation would see the United States in a war of aggression. This goes to show that the demagogue spirit which moved the German Kaiser to make a slaughterhouse of Europe is not without its counterpart in America.

What effect this swashbuckling tirade had upon the people who listened to it or what response they made we are not told. It seems not likely that the average Massachusetts audience would be greatly moved by it. It is all too probable that other wars may yet follow the late world-desolating struggle. In any case it is both surprising and indicative of danger that the open advocacy and defence of wars of conquest should be put forth in an unexpected quarter so soon after the world had been led to hope that great wars were ended.

Premier Oliver of British Columbia was personally defeated in the recent provincial election and the Liberal administration of which he is the head was left with a very narrow majority in the new legislature. He has since been casting about for a seat to which he can be elected. In the late House he said for Victoria. He has now chosen to try his chances in Nelson which is near the opposite side of the province. The election will take place on August 23rd, until which date the political pot will be kept boiling briskly in the Pacific province.

A singular case is that of Senor Miguel De Malarque, the consul of Spain at Montreal, now on trial before a court there on a charge of smuggling whiskey and drugs into Canada. Previous to his arrest the Spanish Don seems to have formed a very unfavorable opinion of Canadians. It is in evidence that in his confidential correspondence, which was seized, he had set down that "the word of a Canadian is worth twice less than nothing." There seems to be no indication that he has since changed this opinion for one more favorable. And if the grave charges against him should be proven he may even shake off the Canadian dust from his feet and turn his back upon us.



By James W. Barton, M.D. STOMACH ULCER—CURED BY DIET ONLY

You have heard so much about ulceration of the stomach and of the small intestine, that your idea of it was that death was only a matter of time. And as you saw the thin, starved looking chap, who was suffering with this condition, you felt, and rightly so, that he was in a class with a tuberculous person.

Now just a very few years ago, surgery was considered the only method of handling these cases. You see they were not really diagnosed often, until there was an actual obstruction, and then operation was necessary to prevent the patient starving to death.

However, when a patient complains of pains in stomach an hour or two after meals, begins to lose weight and strength, his physician will examine his stomach contents after giving a test meal, and will then check this up with an X-ray examination.

If an ulcer is discovered, and there is no obstruction of any kind, the treatment instead of being surgical, is simply a matter of diet. The physician's first thought is as to the cause, and as in the case of many other ailments in the body, the teeth, tonsils, gall bladder, and large intestine are investigated and when trouble is located an attempt is made to clear it up.

The treatment itself as outlined by a Toronto physician, is very interesting.

The whole idea is to give the stomach (or the first part of small intestine if it be the part affected) a complete rest. After a good dose of castor oil the treatment begins. Accordingly, a very small tube, not as thick as a lead pencil, is put down into the stomach past its opening into small intestine, completely past the ulcer itself.

This is held in place by adhesive plaster to the cheek, and really causes no discomfort to the patient for the three or four weeks of the treatment.

Everything in the way of food is poured down this tiny tube. Milk, cream, butter milk, egg-nogs, broth are given a number of times a day, and you can see that plenty of nourishment is thus obtained.

After three weeks an X-ray meal is given, and if the ulcer is all healed up the little tube is removed. This completes the cure as far as the physician is concerned.

If these people will live carefully for a few months after leaving the hospital they get completely well.

Your Birthday

AUGUST 14.—Things light and frivolous do not interest you. You care a great deal for your home, and your love is there. You should be more attentive to business if you want to succeed. Never let despondency overcome you. Love will always be at your side. Your birth-stone is the sardonyx, which means a happy married life. Your flower is the poppy. Your lucky colors are orange and red.

ROMANTIC DISCOVERY BY SWIMMER

A romantic discovery has just been made by a student of Toulouse University who swam along an underground stream for a mile with an electric torch in his hand, and found some relics believed to be at least 25,000 years old.

In the South of France and in Spain, and to a less extent elsewhere, drawings on bone, and modelling in clay, and painting on rocks have shown that 20,000 or 30,000 years ago men who lived in caves had the knack of representing, by a rude kind of art, the animals they knew.

They scratched on flat bones the outlines of reindeer, bison, mammoths, and other animals, and painted them on the dry walls of caves; and it is interesting and important to know what other animals were roaming about Europe then, as it throws a light on the changes which have taken place in the climate.

The student of Toulouse University, Carteret by name, discovered what might be called the studio of an artist of the cave dwelling period.

On the walls of the cave were rough drawings of animals, and around were models made in clay, some in the early stage of being shaped and others more fully formed.

Among the animals represented were lions, tigers, wolves, and bears. This is the first time lions have been found among the animals known to the cave artists who once lived in France.

The animals of the prehistoric sculptor appear all to be wounded, and it is believed the hunters must have damaged the models before setting out on a hunting expedition, believing that in doing so they were rendering the real animals

That Body of Hours Was Idol of Paris; Now Sells Vegetables

"THIRTY years ago you wouldn't have spoken to me like that!"

A fat old Frenchwoman is vociferating. She and her vegetable barrow have just been pushed aside by a gendarme in the Rue Lepic in Montmartre. No, indeed, she would not have been thus handled a generation ago, but helped with low courtesy by grand dukes and millionaires into her barouche—and 'round about this very spot, too. The rise and fall of "La Goulue" ("The Greedy One") could only have Paris for its setting. Thirty five years ago this old woman was the rage of the town, setting all hearts aflame and causing four men to commit suicide for love of her. La Goulue! Le Moulin Rouge! The old days, in fact when the smartest set of Paris would tramp over night up Montmartre hill to the Moulin, there to invade the floor in order to get closer to their idol, when La Goulue would trip it lightly! Louise Weber—La Goulue's family name—held the town with her quadrilles. Her photographs were everywhere. Born in Lorraine in 1866, Louise had been taken to live outside Paris with her parents after the 1870 war, which caused her home land to fall into the hands of Germany. Her father was a blacksmith; her mother sold butter in the market, says the Now York World.

An Artists' Model.

When 13 years old Louise became a laundress, but after a time her ardent young nature tired of eternal soapy water, and she took to escaping periodically and posing in artists' studios. Artists would sometimes keep her for luncheon or dinner, on which occasions she used to eat so heartily that she earned for herself the sobriquet of "La Goulue," which was to stick to her throughout her life, though her greed was to turn to diamonds. At 18 La Goulue, fine, strong, pretty, took to dancing. She appeared at the opening of the Olympia, next the Grand Hotel, and later at the birth of the Ambassadeurs and the Casino de Paris. Then she passed to the Moulin Rouge, and had not been there very long before she gained fame and fortune as the chere amie of the Grand Duke Alexis, who had come to Paris at the head of a Czarist mission in 1888. Always riotous money spenders the Russian fairly stormed the Moulin Rouge, night after night. Alexis actually fell in love with La Goulue at first sight, and it is still related how after the show he staged a memorable party at the Cafe American for his new light of love, who danced on the table.

Fat, Dirty, Unkempt.

The once idolized beauty had now grown portly, but she became as well known in the provinces as she had formerly been in Paris, though on a much lower plane. Her menagerie gradually deteriorated, and finally, ten years ago, came to consist of a tent of rough tarpaulin beside which, in a circus vehicle the staff and animals lived gypsylike. The wagon, drawn by an aged horse, was the sole means of transport for La Goulue's company. Ultimately the menagerie was reduced to one sleepy, toothless old lion. When established at a fair, the once beloved of dukes, now a fat old woman, dirty and unkempt and wearing year in and year out the same old black dress with a bedraggled lace collar, would stand in front of the entrance exhorting the passers-by to

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The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion of important questions. The editor of the Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Sir.—The Patriot is evidently ready to give a good account of the political meetings now being held in Queen's and Prince Counties. It is very significant that King's County is not included in these meetings, and its representative is not taking any part in these meetings. What does it all mean? Did Mr. J. J. Hughes refuse to take any part in these meetings, or was he pushed out. The air is full of rumors. Is it true that a new movement on denominational lines is being launched? The Patriot appears to be the organ of this new movement. We cannot therefore expect to get any information from that quarter, and are obliged to take some other way of reaching the public. It is not like Mr. Hughes to run away from a political fight. There must be something wrong. His friends in the three Counties will not sit idly by with folded hands and allow him to be sacrificed. He was in the forefront of the battle when some of our present leaders were in political swaddling clothes. I would therefore, like to advise our present leaders to halt, look and listen before going much farther, and before starting a fire that they may not be able to stop.

I am sir, etc., A CATHOLIC LIBERAL.

Japanese Squadron To Visit Victoria

(Canadian Press) VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 13.—Definite word has been received here that the Japanese Training Squadron consisting of the Kirishima, Asama and Asuma will visit Victoria during the winter. The squadron will leave Japan early in December following the annual fall manoeuvres. Prince Takamathu, third son of the present Emperor and a younger brother of the Prince Regent is aboard one of the battleships, training for the post of Admiral in succession to Prince Arisuwawa, uncle of the present Emperor.

Lightning

two barns were destroyed from lightning this week, and three last week from other causes.

What would happen if your property was destroyed?

Let us furnish you the necessary protection against both fire and lightning.

Hyndman & Co. Ltd. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. 61 Queen Street Charlottetown

AHEAD OF THE REST BECAUSE THEY'RE BEST

Advertisement for Imperial Cod Oil and Dog Biscuit. Features a circular logo with a fox and a dog, and text: 'IMPERIAL COD OIL AND DOG BISCUIT', 'Their Choice', 'A BALANCED RATION'. Includes a testimonial from a student of Toulouse University and a list of ingredients.

Advertisement for Borden's St. Charles Evaporated Milk. Includes an image of a milk can and text: 'A NEW FLAVOR', 'The double richness of St. Charles, as compared with ordinary milk, gives a new and delicious flavor not only to cakes but to all recipes and dishes that call for milk.'

Advertisement for Daily Selections for Guardian Readers. Text: 'Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers. CONTENT WITH CANADA. And many a fabled castle on the Rhine Has winged my fancy as we drifted by.'

Advertisement for Carter & Co., Ltd. Text: 'FEEDS FEEDS HORSE, CATTLE AND HOG FEEDS. Poultry Feeds. Bran, Shorts, Hog Feed, Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Distillers' Dried Grains Feed, Wheat, Crushed Oats, Cornmeal, Cracked Corn, Calf Meal, Chick Feed (for young chickens), Germ Middlings (for Hogs), Beef Scraps, Bone Meal, Laying Meal, Egg Marsh, Milk Mash, Alfalfa Meal, Charcoal (for poultry), Crushed Oyster Shells, Grit (for poultry), Lice Killer, Poultry Specific, Stock Food, Legbands, etc. Flour. Robin Hood, Royal Household Beaver, Queen City, Gold Medal, Diamond, Whole-wheat Flour, Graham Flour, Pastry Flour, Table Cornmeal, Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, etc. We sell WHOLESALE and RETAIL at LOWEST PRICES. We are buying Feed Oats, Feed Barley, Feed Buckwheat, Feed Wheat for cash or in exchange for Flour and Feeds. Carter & Co., Ltd. FLOUR GRAIN FEEDS.'

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