

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SIGNIFICANT

Cattle breeders in this province have many good reasons for congratulating themselves on the showing they made at this year's exhibition. They competed with the prize winners of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and secured a fair share of the prizes. This alone indicates that we are making excellent progress and that we are in a position to hold our own in any competitions that we may care to enter into.

One of the lessons we have learned, and it is a very significant one, is that there is still a large and unfilled demand here for the better quality of animals. In our Exhibition reports Saturday morning reference was made to the large sales made by Mr. Amos Elter of Amherst, one of the largest exhibitors and most successful prize winners. He sold some fifteen head of cattle, including ten beef steers to Messrs Saunders and Newsome, one of our largest meat dealing firms. For these animals Messrs Saunders and Newsome paid a high price. They were all choice animals, some of them prize winners at the last Winter Fair and most of them first prize winners at several Maritime exhibitions this year. This does not mean that our Prince Edward Island beef cattle are inferior to those from our sister provinces, it only means that we are not raising enough beef cattle of the best quality to supply our local demand. This is the lesson we wish to impress upon our farmers. Our local meat dealers require in their business a steadily increasing supply of choice beef animals; for this quality they are prepared to pay a big price and, so far, we are not able to supply the demand. Year after year our meat dealers have been obliged to import a certain number of choice beef steers from our sister provinces and until very recently most of these were procured in Ontario. In the past few years most of these cattle have come from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Our own cattle of this quality are yearly increasing in number and in the course of time we shall be in a position to supply not only the local demand but also to contribute to the export trade.

That many of our farmers are aiming at this is evidenced by the fact that they are purchasing more extensively from outside sources. Besides the cattle above referred to as having been purchased from Mr. Elter for the meat counter, several choice pure bred males were also purchased from him by some of our farmers for the purpose of improving their herds. This is most encouraging and, as already intimated, it does not mean that we have not animals of the requisite breeds in our own province but that we have not enough of them to supply the demand.

One of the great lessons of the exhibition is that there are large prizes and good markets in store for good quality. There is no reason why we should not in a few years raise all the choice beef we require locally and have a surplus for export. What is true of our cattle is true also of our horses, our swine, our field products. It cannot be too strongly emphasized or too often repeated that there is always a good market for the best and that it is only the best that pays.

Counting the cost. In figuring upon the prospects of a meet in Charlottetown, say an exhibition, a Burns or other concert, a lecture or any other undertaking at which a reasonable number of patrons are expected from outlying points, there are many considerations which are at least discouraging. In such years as the present, for instance, the

tem of cost is one that many are obliged to take into careful deliberation. What will it cost a man from Prince and Kings Counties to attend a meet say, the exhibition in Charlottetown. In the first place he will not come alone—unless he is an exceedingly selfish individual. He will bring his wife or daughter, perhaps his wife and daughter. Taking an average location to start from, the cost of a visit to the Charlottetown Exhibition from O'Leary, which is about an average midway in Prince County, would, at the lowest calculation be as follows for a man and wife or daughter: Railway fare \$10.00; 1 day in hotel \$6.00; Entrance to Exhibition once 70c; Entrance to Horse Races once \$1.50; Taxi to and from, once \$1.00; Incidentals, fakers, etc., \$5.00; Total \$24.25.

This estimate, it will be admitted, is very conservative. Few men and fewer women could get off with an expenditure of \$2.50 each during one day's occasional visit to the Capital with its various places in which to drop a dollar or two. Placing the cost roundly at \$24.25, and admitting that it is a good investment, it must also be admitted that while many farmers and even wage earners can afford it, the great majority can not. At present prices it would require 100 bushels of potatoes or 75 bushels of oats to meet the expenses of a man and his wife from O'Leary to attend the Charlottetown Exhibition. Possibly something might be done to reduce the cost and so increase the number of visitors. Once upon a time we had railway excursion rates which brought thousands from all over the province; could this system be reinstated? Unless exhibitions and similar gatherings can be so adjusted as to meet the occasional exigencies of the average pocket book, we cannot expect a general attendance from outlying districts at any of our gatherings.

THE TURKISH MENACE Our despatches this morning relative to the situation in the Near East are neither reassuring nor conclusive. It is now generally believed that war is imminent. Indeed from the outset Great Britain regarded the situation as sufficiently menacing to warrant the utmost possible preparation and this preparation has been carried out on a scale unparalleled in her history. If war comes, Great Britain is ready for it while doing everything humanly possible to avert it.

There are other factors which must be taken into consideration; one of these is the Turkish mind. "Flushed with victory," after their battle with the Greeks, admirably expresses the Turkish attitude today. This attitude is very clearly demonstrated in the following extract from "The Turkish National Journal," republished a few days ago in the Paris Journal des Debats:—"By our victory we have acquired a situation which permits us to dominate the events of the world. Events of the last three years had lined up all the big nations and all the little nations, but this array has broken against the resistance of the Turkish nation on our front. We are today masters of the world situation. We are no longer at the mercy of events. It is we who direct events. We have brought beneath our will the policy of the entire world. His tory tells of no people who, like the Turks, are today such masters of their destinies. 'Might makes right' had always been our national motto. Present and past generations have recognized as an absolute rule that 'conquerors have the last word.' Since we are victorious, since we have won the greatest victory in history, it is

Notes By The Way

There is in all civilized nations a tense and painful interest in the tidings of increasing gravity that come from the Near East, as it is called, although the scene of imminent conflict is thousands of miles distant from Canada's nearest shore. The possibility of another war looms upon the nations with the greater alarm from the horror, the bloodshed and the suffering entailed upon the world by the Great War which ended but four years ago.

That stupendous struggle on earth and sea and in the air, by new and before unknown agencies of destruction swept twenty millions of human beings to their death, overturned empires and before the beginning had impoverished all nations that took part in it, leaving them burdened with enormous debts and a load of unexampled taxation from which the richest and strongest of them have only begun to recover.

Great war the nations were in it—main peaceful and prosperous. Four years of warfare left them financially ruined or greatly distressed. Even our own beloved Mother Country, richest of the great Old World powers, was brought to the verge of bankruptcy. Is it not altogether appalling that now, in the exhaustion which followed her supreme and victorious effort to save the world's liberties she should be called, almost alone, to enter upon another titanic struggle?

The first thought in every patriotic British and Canadian heart is that this cannot, must not be. And yet all must see how vast and how insolent are the demands of Turkey's dictator, and with what patience and extraordinary concessions they have been met by Britain and her hesitant allies whose apparent refusal of armed resistance has encouraged the aggressor. He presumes upon the divided counsels and the war-weariness of the western powers and the fanatical courage of his followers to enforce the terms he dictates.

It is Britain alone that has resolutely withstood his purpose. Mustafa Kemal would tear up treaties affecting Turkey as if they were mere scraps of paper as the late Kaiser did, if he were permitted to do so. And other revolutionary leaders stand ready to follow his example if this is done. How is peace to be established and maintained in a distracted world?

We have heard and read much about the League of Nations whose chief function was believed to be to prevent further warfare and ensure peace. A sudden emergency has arisen and the famous League from which so much was hoped, proves to be inert and powerless. It was hoped that the late war and the peace treaties which followed, establishing the League would put an end to war. And yet the war now threateningly imminent in the East itself is a product of the war of 1914-18. Thus do wars breed other wars.

At such a time as this if there were an Anglo-Saxon Alliance Britain and her Dominions with the United States could easily dominate the situation and prevent the peace being broken. Such an alliance, were it possible would be of immense advantage to both the Empire and the great Republic as well as to the world at large. Most unfortunately at the present moment no such alliance exists. Our neighbors are neutral in the crisis.

In the four years since the armistice of November, 1918, the high cost of living which has brought want and suffering to so many millions of people actually increased for nearly half that period and had since only begun to decline. It is even already increasing again in several lines, notably in the price of fuel. The present crisis, even if actual fighting can be prevented, and much more so if it cannot, will tend to send prices of the necessities of life up again and must surely delay the return to normal conditions. These are sombre facts, but they must be faced with such hope and courage as a war-weary world can command.

we who, in spite of all the world, will say the last word. We are going to dictate peace as we like." When an individual or a nation talks in this strain he or it is spoiling for a fight and nothing but a "licking" can effect a cure. Parleying and compromise will only aggravate the disease.

Doctors Still Differ Concerning Alcohol

Since the human race has been imbibing alcohol in various forms for many thousands of years, it is rather astonishing to learn on the authority of Prof. Mellanby, of Sheffield, one of the foremost medical scientists in Great Britain, that our knowledge of its effects is meagre. One had assumed that in the discussions on prohibition every fact concerning alcohol had been brought to light and weighed, but we may have fallen into this error because, as Prof. Mellanby says, it is a subject which appears to the average man to require no special knowledge upon which to base strong opinions. Prof. Mellanby made these and other interesting remarks at a session of the British Medical Association in Glasgow, and the discussion that followed showed that doctors of equal eminence continue to differ concerning the effects of alcohol upon the human system. None who spoke, as reported in the Manchester Guardian, with the exception of a medical man who was also a clergyman, and whose views were referred to rather impolitely as mere "pious opinions," declared himself a prohibitionist. Even the Americans who addressed the gathering were agnostics on the subject of alcohol, waiting further evidence before making a final decision.

Both Food and Drug

One speaker in favor of rationing the supply of alcohol was Dr. Hindehede, of Copenhagen, who expressed the view that if France would adopt the Danish system in this report it would save 300,000 lives annually and thus solve the population problem. He advised the British people to stop the consumption of liquor for two years, and at the end of that time, decide whether they would continue to have prohibition or return to the present condition. Sir James Barr, of Liverpool, said that a great deal of the present social unrest was caused by the high price and difficulty of obtaining beer. He was certain that most of the cut throats in Ireland and Russia were teetotalers—opinions that one can hardly describe as medical. Prof. Cushny, agreed with Prof. Mellanby, that alcohol must be considered both as a food and as a drug, but said that its food value was generally over-estimated. The actual amount of nourishment contained in a pint of beer was roughly that contained in a cup of tea or coffee containing milk and sugar, and nobody regarded a cup of tea as nourishment.

No Factor in Insanity

Two or three speakers said that alcohol was a negligible factor in the reproduction of insanity. War statistics concerning male lunatics

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EACH IN HIS OWN TONGUE

Of poems published within the last fifteen years, three or four have at once become popular—none of them more so than "Each In His Own Tongue," by William Hubert Carruth professor of Germanic languages in the University of Kansas. About this poem Mr. Carruth has received scores of letters from all parts of the world—some protesting, others lauding. With all its radicalism the poem seems to have found special favor with the Episcopalians. It has been quoted entirely in a sermon in Westminster Abbey; also at Yale by Dr. Rainsford when addressing the undergraduates.

A fire-mist and a planet, A crystal and a cell, A jelly-fish and a Saurian, And a cave where the cave-men dwell. Then a scene of law and beauty, A face turned from the cloud,— Some call it Evolution in, And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon, The infinite tender sky, The ripe rich tint of the corn-fields, And the wild geese sailing high— And all over upland or lowland, The sign of the golden rod— Some of us call it Autumn, And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea-beach When the moon is new and thin Into our heart's high yearnings Come swelling and surging in— Come from the mystic ocean, Whose rim no foot has trod— Some of us call it Longing, And others call it God.

A placket frozen on duty, A mother starved for her brood, Socrates drinking the hemlock, And Jesus on the rood, And millions who, humble and nameless, The straight hard pathway trod— Some call it Consecration, And others call it God.

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Question of Efficiency

Prof. Collis, of the Welsh National School of Medicine, held that alcohol interfered with the reflexes and impaired the co-ordination of movement. Industrial accidents were commoner where drinking was prevalent. There were more accidents after pay day and holidays. He conceded that alcohol had a charm for removing the irritating defects of industrial fatigue, but it was purchased at a great cost of efficiency. On the other hand, Prof. Rivers was quoted as saying that the quality of efficiency increased.

Advantages of Avoiding Pops

Prof. Stockard, of Cornell, as the result of many experiments on guinea pigs, was of the opinion that alcohol had never caused any abnormal development in the human embryo. His experiments did not prove that it could not do so, but his view was that in order to induce abnormal effects the dose to be taken would have to be greater than ever existed in the human body. Prof. Mellanby said that alcoholic indulgence has less effect upon fat men than upon lean men, because it took longer for the large, fleshy man to attain the necessary alcoholic concentration of the blood which produces the evidences of intoxication. Food has a marked influence on the consumption of alcohol and milk fat especially.

U. S. HAS CALLED OFF PROHIBITION NAVY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Harding and the Cabinet determined today to call the prohibition navy off the seas outside the three mile limit of the United States. It was determined that attempts of American prohibition officers to search foreign ships outside American territorial waters or to interfere with them in any way, whether rum-laden or not, is not within the legal right of this Government.

WIVES OF OFFICIALS ARE SENT TO SAFETY

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—The wives and children of the high British officers have been sent out of the city in order to get them away the British Military authorities commandeered the Or-

lent Express which runs through the Balkans and on to Paris. Messageries liner for Marseilles yesterday took hundreds of passengers most of whom feared for their lives if they remained in Constantinople. A British transport will take on board tomorrow the wives and children of the British army officers of the line.



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