

Political Meetings

Queen's County Liberal Association

The Liberal candidates, James J. Larabee and Peter Sinclair will address the electors of Queen's County at the following places upon the dates given below :

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Date. Includes Vernon River, Corran Ban, Webster's Corner, Rustico, Kingston, Hope River, Bradalbane, Bonshaw.

Conservative candidates are invited to attend, and if present will be given half the time of the meeting.

All meetings start at 8 o'clock.

R. C. CHANDLER, President.

G. J. TWEEDY, Secretary.

L8856-9-11-14-17-19-21-24-26-28-10-1-3-5-8-10

Political Meetings In King's County

POLITICAL MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN KING'S COUNTY AS FOLLOWS :

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Date. Includes Cherry Hill, Peakes, Maxwell, St. Peter's, St. Margaret's, St. Columba, Kingsboro, Souris, Annandale.

ALL MEETINGS BEGIN AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

A. A. MACDONALD - T. V. GRANT

L8860-9-11-12-14-17-19-21-24-26-28-10-1-3-5-8-10

Flew Off the Handle

A tourist walking along a country lane came across a man with a dejected expression on his face gazing up into a large oak tree. Following his glance, the tourist was astonished to see a baby car wedged among the branches.

Cultural Value Of Gaelic Language Stressed In Nova Scotia

SYDNEY, N.S., Sept. 16—The City of Sydney, Nova Scotia, recently celebrated the 150th anniversary of its founding. The celebration lasted a week and was carried out very successfully. There was a great parade on the opening day; there were meetings, with speeches by well known public men; there was an interesting and well executed historic pageant; and on the last day, a great reunion of war veterans. But to me, none of these was so impressive as the Scottish "mod." It was not merely that the most attracted thousands of spectators; nor that the program was worthy of the occasion. It was rather the fact that here 150 years after the founding of Sydney, more than 130 years after the arrival of the first Scottish settlers at Sydney, the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the Highland immigrants should have assembled to hear the music of the Highlands, and to see the Highland dances performed by lads and lassies bearing Highland names and wearing the ancient Highland dress.

The mod was opened by a clergyman of Highland Scottish name and blood, and the opening address was in Gaelic. It was quite evident that he was not repeating a few words learned parrot-fashion for the occasion. He was speaking a language as familiar to him as English, and the greater part of his audience understood him.

Think of it—nearly 200 years after Culloden and the end of the old Gaelic clan system, nearly 150 years after the beginning of the great emigration from the old to the new Scotland, in an English-speaking country where the Anglicizing influence is so strong and so universal, thousands and millions will be found whose hearts will still be turned to the tartan, whose blood will run faster at the skirling of the pipes, whose ears will fairly tingle with joy at the sound of the Gaelic speech. And yet, strange to say, it received but meagre notice from the press. When the Premier of Nova Scotia meets a brother Scot from the Pacific Coast in Ottawa and they greet each other in Gaelic, it is news for the press of Canada, and one of our greatest Canadian newspapers makes it the subject of an editorial. When the Premier visits Great Britain, the fact that he is able to speak the language of his ancestors is news for the Empire. Yet the press of Nova Scotia does not even mention the fact that thousands of Gaelic speakers heard Sydney's great Gaelic mod opened with a Gaelic address.

WILL GAELIC DIE?

What of the future of Gaelic? Most of those who take the trouble to think of it at all would say that the old language will die. Perhaps in Nova Scotia for a century and a half in the face not only of indifference to its fate, but of positive efforts to destroy it. Let me explain at once that the positive efforts I speak of were made by Gaelic-speaking Scots themselves, by men whose influence would have done much to preserve a knowledge of the language for many who never had an opportunity to acquire it. I know that school children in communities entirely Gaelic were often forbidden to speak it even during recreation hours. I know that in many a pulpit the preacher would address a congregation of Gaelic-speaking Highlanders in English Sunday after Sunday—in English with a Gaelic accent as broad as the ocean his grandparents crossed to reach this country. I know that up to a few years ago scarcely an effort was made to let the people know that a treasure of great worth was passing out of their grasp in the loss of the old tongue—without a doubt one of the most beautiful, vigorous, and expressive languages known to man. I must make a few exceptions, in justice, and give a small part of their meed of praise to such men as Jonathan MacKinnon, of Sydney, probably our best Gaelic writer, who edited "Mac Talla," a weekly by Gaelic weekly for years, until compelled to give it up for lack of support. I learned to read Gaelic at the age of ten—without other assistance, because copies of MacKinnon's paper came into my hands. Bless his loyal Highland heart! He is still with us, and he sat on the stage at the Gaelic mod. May he live long enough to see the Highlanders of Nova Scotia united at last in a real effort to preserve the priceless heritage of their Gaelic speech! Then there is—alas! I should have written was—Malcolm Gillis, of Margaree, the Gaelic poet and author of "Na Cnuic 's na Glinn"—"The Hills and Glens"—a bit of lyric verse whose simple beauty has gone to the hearts of our people, and made it a sort of national song for Gaelic Nova Scotia. Gillis is dead, and his brother Scots have not yet raised a cairn to his memory. D. D. MacFarlane, also of Margaree, is an excellent Gaelic scholar and an unobtrusive but effective worker in the cause; and John A. MacDougall, of Glace Bay, has given generously of both time and talents in support of it for many years. James MacNeil, of Sydney, though handicapped by almost continuous ill-health, edits a Gaelic page for the Sydney "Post-Record."

GAINS GROUND IN IRELAND

The old language has shown extraordinary vitality in surviving at all. And there is no doubt that it has gained prestige in recent years. Men are no longer ashamed to admit that they speak Gaelic. Many who do not are heard to lament the negligence of their Gaelic-speaking parents, who failed to pass on to them so important a part of their racial heritage. There is, of course, the prevalent notion that the language will die in New Scotland, and undoubtedly it has gained much ground in Ireland. A time may come when not a single Scot in the whole world will be able to speak the tongue of his fathers, but it will live in Ireland. It will live, too, among the Scottish Gaels, if the right efforts be made to preserve it. But our people must be made to understand that it has made to understand that it has cultural as well as sentimental value, that the warm Gaelic imagination and lively Gaelic fancy have left their imprint upon the Gael's speech, and that its power of concise and forcible expression, its power, too, of suggesting so much more than the strict meaning of the words would convey, its flexibility, its wealth of musical sounds—the volleys of syllables, the singing cadences, the long wash and roll of the Gaelic—make it a literary language of the first rank. I believe, an unrivalled medium of expression in the realm of lyric poetry.

LADY SHUNS PUBLICITY

LONDON, Sept. 14—Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, whose engagement to the Duke of Gloucester was recently announced, stepped alone from the Scottish Express here today on a return to London. The only persons to recognize her were a reporter and a press photographer. She smilingly declined to divulge the reason for her sudden trip from Scotland, and with another smile refused to be photographed. "You know, nobody looks her best after travelling all night," she explained. "I am sorry I cannot oblige you." She hailed a taxi, supervised the transfer of a small amount of baggage, and drove off to Grosvenor Place, town house of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, her father.

J.P. GUTELIUS DIES IN ONTARIO

Was In Charge of Canadian Government Lines From 1913-1917.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Sept. 15—Frederick Passmore Gutelius, vice-president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad and a former general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific, died here today at the age of 70 following a lengthy illness.

Widely known in railroad circles in the United States and Canada, Mr. Gutelius had been a patient in St. Joseph's Hospital here for some time. His wife and children were at the bedside when death occurred.

The funeral will be held at Millifinburg, Pa., a spokesman for the family announced. Members of the family left tonight with the body. Burial will be made in the family plot at Millifinburg.

In addition to the widow, Mr. Gutelius is survived by three daughters, Mrs. D. A. Campbell, North Bay; Mrs. Murray Gordon, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; and Mrs. Trueman Seely, Montreal, and one son, F. Gutelius, Jr.

Mr. Gutelius was appointed general manager of Canadian Government railroads in 1912 after an active career that took him to many parts of North America and positions with several companies. He served on the Royal Commission appointed the same year to investigate construction of a National Transcontinental Railway.

He was in active charge of Government railroads from 1913 to 1917. During his regime they paid \$1,000,000 a year surplus, whereas never before had they paid operating expenses. In 1917 Mr. Gutelius was appointed to become vice-president of the Delaware and Hudson in charge of operation and traffic.

Born at Millifinburg, he was educated at Lafayette College and began his career as an engineer in charge of construction of a sewer system at Englewood, N. J. From 1882 to 1892 he served the Pennsylvania Lines as assistant engineer and supervisor for the region west of Pittsburgh.

He spent several years in Montana and in 1895 took charge of the Trail Creek Tramway, British Columbia. Later he was appointed general superintendent of the Columbia and Western Railway.

From 1898 to 1912 Mr. Gutelius held the position with the Canadian Pacific of division superintendent, engineer, maintenance of way and assistant chief engineer at Montreal, successively. He was superintendent of the Lake Superior Division, with headquarters at North Bay, and general superintendent of the eastern division, with headquarters at Montreal.

A veteran railroadier, Mr. Gutelius was widely known for his active participation in railway engineering and management all over the continent during a career rich in dramatic episodes surrounding pioneer road building operations. His engaging personality and executive ability won him many admirers. Although born in the United States most of his professional career was spent in Canada and he ultimately became a Canadian citizen.

Mr. Gutelius was prominent in Masonic circles in Millifinburg and was a member of the Rideau Club, Ottawa, St. James Club, Montreal, and the Canadian Institute of Engineers and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Following his association with the New Jersey project in 1887 Mr. Gutelius became assistant engineer of Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh and assistant supervisor from 1888 to 1892. He was hydraulic engineer at Butte, Mont., from 1892 to 1914 and county supervisor of the Silver Bow Company, Montana from 1894 to 1895. He took charge of the Trail Creek Tramway in B. C. in 1895 and later became general superintendent of Columbia and Western Railway.

He was also general superintendent of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, her father.

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Expect Finest Live Stock, Crops At N.S. Exhibition

Entries of live stock, poultry and field crops are now being received for the 1935 Provincial Exhibition and are being listed at the Exhibition office. These, from present indication, will be of very high class, while the horse exhibit promises to be the best in the history of the exhibition. Live stock entries have been required several days earlier than in previous years as a new Dominion Live Stock Branch regulation made it necessary to forward all entry forms to the Canadian National Live Stock Records office at Ottawa, for checking before the time of the exhibition.

Ability To See Comfortably

"There'll be one good thing when the season's over," remarked the farmer who took summer boarders. "I can shave this bunch of spinach off my chin and pull my trousers legs out of my boot."—Portland Evening Express.

Back To The Soil

announced by Dr. L. Ruszicka of Zurich, Switzerland, through the American Chemical Society. The artificial manufacture means that for the first time medicine can now test completely the theories of rejuvenation and delay of aging which created and goat glands, with monkey and goat glands. After the gland flare-up came chemical extraction of the hormones they produced. But neither glands nor hormones were very satisfactory, partly because there were never enough of either available. Synthesis means that these male hormones can be manufactured in unlimited quantities.

Ability To See Comfortably

The object of a modern eye service is to enable patients to see comfortably. That means seeing without strain on the eyes. And also the avoidance of many bodily results of eye strain. That thought deserves the consideration of all who are not certain of the condition of their eyes.

G. F. Hutcheson

Professiona Cards

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—BY GEORGE MCMANUS