

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1920.

CANADIAN FUR AUCTION SALES LTD.

It is encouraging to note that our fox farmers are very favorably disposed towards the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Ltd., established in Montreal and that there is every probability that the amount of stock allotted to Prince Edward Island will be subscribed in the very near future.

This is an all Canadian concern and we who produce eighty-five percent of the world's silver fox fur and who have heretofore been selling to outside houses should lose no time in becoming sharers in the all Canadian business which, besides helping our own Canadian trade, offers us an additional market for our fox furs.

FUR AUCTION SALES STOCK RISING.

"It is announced," says the Montreal Star of the 19th inst., "that the stock of the Canadian Fur Sales Corporation, which was recently financed largely through private capital, is now, for the common stock, \$50 a share bid. A few days ago the bid was at \$30 a share." P. E. Island investors should make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly.

MALIGNING THE GOVERNMENT.

The business of government in Canada, whether federal or provincial, is no sinecure. This is especially true of the period from the beginning of the war until now. During the war the federal government knew no rest nor respite; it had this one thing to do and had no time for anything else; no time to talk to the galleries, no time to explain what it did or why it did it.

While the government has been thus engaged in a national life and death struggle the Opposition has been equally busy but in an entirely different way. Its business was not to save the country's life but to save its own. The means it adopted towards this end were not always honorable.

What has the Union Government accomplished? has been sneeringly asked by opposition campaigners and they themselves suggested the answer. The high cost of living was charged against the government; strikes, unrest, unemployment, were laid at the door of the government, and the government, busy with its own burden bearing, made no effort to counteract the spreading poison.

What are the facts? It is admitted by all that no government in the history of Canada has had to face such tremendous problems as has the present government and, both within and without Canada, the government is credited with a masterly handling of its problems. It has to its credit an unbroken record of achievement in its military organization, in its financial undertakings, in its treatment of returned soldiers and their dependents that no other of the Allied belligerents can claim.

But the country is awakening. The campaign of misrepresentation and meaningless criticism is now taken at its real value. Those who refused to assist in Canada's war effort in order that they might feather their own political nests have made their purpose too clear to be misunderstood. Sane Canadians are now able to look upon a government record that will for all time to come be one of the brightest chapters in Canadian history, and to realize that the condition of Canada would have been very much worse than it is if its affairs had been handled by the class leaders who are now maligning the government.

Here's The World's Real Cattle King

Sidney Kidman, the Australian cattle king, is on his way to have a look at the American continent. A correspondent writing from Adelaide, South Australia, to the New York Tribune, tells his surprising story this way:

"A rough diamond," Sidney Kidman is our most picturesque millionaire man who started a long way behind scratch and has won a fortune. He probably owns more of the British Empire than any other man, but he has the careless, unassuming, floss-detesting personality indigenous to the Australian bush.

Sidney Kidman is one of the most democratic millionaires in the world. He is a big child of nature, absolutely unspoiled by great luck and great wealth. He will tell you, as a fact, that he owns or controls 48,000 square miles of Australia, spread over six States; that he has 250,000 heads of cattle and 20,000 horses, as a rough estimate, which might miss a thousand or two either way, and he does not mind people knowing that his railway bill for stock traffic comes to a year.

Australia regards Sidney Kidman as peculiarly her own—a millionaire, a pioneer, a bush statesman, and the democrat, made out of fencing wire and covered all over with bullock hide.

I don't believe Kidman went to school. If he did he was not long enough there to remember it, and certainly what he got left him with no marked educational equipment.

Started as a Cowboy. "I laid out \$2 10s on a horse and hit out toward New South Wales. My first job was at the famous Barrier (Broken Hill, of mining eminence) as a cowboy, and I got 10 shillings a week. On my first job," he says, "I got the sack for asking for more wages after a year or two at the job, and the next work I tackled was among the cattle, earning £1 a week. Some months later I had saved up enough to purchase a bullock team, and did carting out in the back country. I sold my working bullocks after a time, went to Cobarr and opened a butcher shop. I bought some more bullocks and bought sugar, tea and other rationals which I sold to the miners and made a bit in profit."

"By and by I got rid of the butchering business because I could not get the cattle. I started droving in real earnest when my brother got on, at 25 shillings a week, to take a mob to Adelaide. I suppose I must have been twenty-two when I arrived back and received then my share of £400 or £500 out of my grandfather's fortune. It was a big sum to me in those days, and off I went to the Darling and bought a mob of horses. I bought them to the market and got £20 a head."

The great silver mines of Broken Hill were "beginning to move along," as the cattle king puts it, when he was travelling cattle around those wide drought-held areas. Kidman bought a fourteen-year-old cow for a few poor cattle but he missed his chance. He sold his mine share for £100. Six months later that fourteenth share was worth £70,000 and more than £1,000,000 would not purchase it today. "The fellows who got it made a fortune. After that little

Daily Selections For Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

BITS OF LIFE

(By Rev. G. Frank Burns)

Just a strain of music Heard across the way Brings me thoughts of gladness Of another day.

Just a flower unfolding Petals in the dew, Bears me dreams immortal Of a life—of you.

Just a radiant sunset Touched with hand Divine, Takes me back to childhood, To your home and mine.

Just a word well spoken In the hour of grief, Freshens hearts of sorrow, Gives them sweet relief.

Just a prayer expressive, Full of love and grace, Leaves me pleasant memories Of a glorious face.

Music, flowers and sunsets Are but bits of life, Interspersed with smiles and Words that deaden strife.

—Ex.

romance I went away to Queensland and bought cattle." But Sidney Kidman struck the golden trail too, although not until many years later. You could put the whole of Scotland inside his dominions and then have something left around the edges.

Others View Point

AN ART NOTE

(New York Herald) Home Run Babe Ruth having been acquired by the New York Yankees from the Boston Red Sox for more than \$100,000, it is demonstrated at last that a first-class baseball player is as valuable as a first-class Carol.

NOT ON HER ACCOUNT

(London Morning Post) A little girl had a favorite band-lam, her very own. Wicked brothers tried to teach it the elements of cock-fighting, and incurred dire wrath, in consequence, at her prayer-time that night their names were studiously omitted from among those on whom she asked blessings. But, being a reasonable little girl, on being reconstrated with she consented to reinstate them in her petition. Clapping hands once more, and lightly shutting eyes, she made her prayer, "Please bless my brothers, too," to which, after a pause, a rider was added, spoken in growl-up-wise, "But pray don't do it on my account."

MONEY FOR NOTHING

(Manchester Guardian) There are cranks of all sorts. But here is no such persistent crank as the financial crank. So long as his feats of leg-remain involve no risks to the pockets of other people he is not over-zealous of his eccentricities. But it is the peculiarity of the financial crank that, in the last stages of the disease, he insists upon playing the part of benefactor to the world at large. It is then that he is apt to become dangerous. The man who invents a system for making money at Monte Carlo benefits, at least, the State of Monaco. But the man who invents a system for making the forger pay our taxes is a public nuisance. But that is only one of the endless variety of ways in which dexterously minded cranks have claimed to be able to make us all prosperous, and contented by playing tricks with money.

John Bright's Notes.

(London Chronicle) Is Lord Alsworth accurate in saying that John Bright's notes for a speech used to be written on a visiting-card? The great orator, for important speeches, always used more than one half sheet of paper, sometimes several. Once when he had deposited these on the top of his broad-brimmed hat a draught swept them to the ground. The incident did not discompose John Bright, who placed them in their correct order and resumed his speech. He memorized his perorations (and if applause prevented the Press getting every word he could invariably repeat the sentences verbatim.

SUGAR ENOUGH NOW?

(From the Boston Transcript) And now people are asking if there was a real sugar shortage during 1919. If there is evidence that there was an irremediable shortage of sugar during the last six months of the year, when American consumers were forced to great inconvenience that they might buy a reasonable supply at prices regarded by refiners as too low, at prices which continually the refiners were trying to force higher, that evidence should be brought to light. Government reports show that there was far more sugar imported into the United States during the first ten months of the year than during the corresponding period of 1918. The excess runs above 34 per cent and is 1,628,302,173 pounds. Refiners admit making larger domestic deliveries in 1919 than they did during 1918, but say they cannot tell "how much of the amount delivered went into the hands of speculators and hoarders."

Two things are certain. The first is that had President Wilson, as he was urged to take, steps to secure available supplies of raw sugar in Cuba, he could have done so and could have prevented any appreciable rise in price to the consumer. In spite of hoarders and speculators, for he had the machinery with which to control them. The second certain fact is that, as soon as it became reasonably sure that the retail price of sugar would be raised above eleven cents a pound, vast supplies came to the surface. Where was this sugar? It had been said for weeks, before the dawn of the new year, by busy salesmen, that they could deliver sugar in plenty, if the retailer "would pay the price," and the price was fixed

high. Once it became apparent that there was to be no bar interposed to prevent the sugar profiteers realizing on their anticipations, the salesman "made good" on their promises. Out from its hiding place came the sugar by the ton and Boston witnessed the unique situation of some stores selling sugar at 11 cents a pound and others selling at other prices as high as 22 cents a pound—on the same day. If the man selling at 11 cents got a fair profit, what may be said of the dealer who exacted 22 cents? The feature of the play is that signs appeared in the stores and advertisements in the papers indicating that there was sugar to sell in large quantities. Further, the leading refiners say—now that high prices are forced upon the public—that they have declined large orders for export. A few weeks ago there were large exports because exporting was more profitable than selling to the domestic trade. Now there seems to be no crying need for export business. The price is so high that all concerning seem to feel that they are "getting theirs."

When the real story of how the sugar famine and the subsequent rise in price were engineered, as it will be told some day, revelations are likely that should jar an administration under which such methods are fostered, encouraged, or even possible.

NATURAL KINDNESS

(From the New York Sun) It was at a railroad junction in the south that the Northern traveler found himself hungry, but with just two minutes to spare before his train left. "I'll take a cup of coffee," he said to the young woman in charge of the restaurant. "I've no time for anything else."

"You can take all the time you want, sir," said the young woman cordially. "You look at this bill of fare, and I'll telephone to the superintendent to delay the train a little while."

"Why, can that be done?" asked the traveler in amazement. "Certainly," said the young woman. "Of course it can. It's a branch road and no other train coming or going over it today—and the superintendent would want you to have a good meal. He owns this restaurant."

THE REASON WHY

WHERE DOES THE RAIN GO?

Eventually almost all of the rain that falls runs into the rivers and lakes and later finds its way into the ocean, where it is again taken up into the air by the sun's rays. But many other things happen to parts of the rain which do not find their way to the ocean. In the paved street, of course, where the water cannot sink in, it flows into the gutter and thence into the sewer and on down to the river or where-ever it is that the sewers are emptied. You see, it depends very much on which the earth's surface is covered with at the place where the rain falls. When it strikes where there is vegetation a great deal of it stays in the soil at a depth of comparatively few feet. If it is soil where trees and other plants grow a great deal of it is sucked up from the ground by the vegetation and given back into the air through the leaves and flowers. Some of the rain keeps sinking on down into the earth until it strikes some substance like rock or clay, through which it cannot sink, and then it follows along this until it finds something it can get through and collect in a pool and forms an underground lake, and may cause a spring to flow. Then there are also worms and other forms of animal life in the earth which use up some of the water. But it all gets back into the air eventually to come down some time again in the form of rain.

IS A TRAIN HARDER TO STOP THAN TO START?

The answer is yes. It is harder to stop a train than to start it, or rather it takes more power. The speed of a train depends upon the motive power. When a train is stopped and you wish to start it, you must apply enough motive power to move the weight of the train and overcome the friction of the wheels on the track. It is, of course, easier to move a thing that weighs less than a heavier one. If you throw a ball ten feet into the air, it will perhaps not sting your hand when you catch it on its return; but, if you throw it one hundred feet into the air, it will sting your hands when you catch it. Besides, it will come down faster the last ten feet of the way than the ball which you threw only ten feet into the air. This is because when movement is applied to anything you add power to it. The ball which comes down from one hundred feet in the air acquires more power in falling and it takes more power to stop it. A train in motion has not only the power of the weight of the train behind it, but also the additional weight which the movement of the train has given it. Therefore, it takes more power to stop it than to start it. To stop a train you must apply the same amount of power as is in the moving train because the power to stop any moving thing must always be at least as great as the power which is moving it.

—From the Book of Wonders. Published and copyrighted by the Bureau of Industrial Education, Inc., Washington, D. C.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

It is definitely announced this week that the Prince of Wales will leave for Australia on March 15. He will not go to India this year, but will return from Australia by way of Canada to visit his ranch in Alberta.

The formal opening of the Navy League Sailors Rooms on Thursday evening is another advancement for this city and will afford a great deal of pleasure to the hundreds of sea-faring men who visit this port in the open season.

Col. and Mrs. Peake gave a jolly children's party last Saturday evening for their young daughter, Miss Allie, at which everyone had a jolly time with music, dancing, etc.

It was a delightful concert that the 105th officers and men provided for their guests on Wednesday afternoon in the Prince Edward and it was thoroughly enjoyed. In the evening the Banquet was an unequalled success. The substantial repast prepared, the witty and eloquent speeches in reply to the toasts all went to make a celebration long to be remembered by a gathering of 105th comrades.

One of the popular dances of the season was held on Thursday evening by the Eighth Siege Battery, chaperoned by Mrs. (Col.) Peake and Mrs. Bagnall. The Battery boys know how to entertain and their guests thoroughly enjoyed the dance program and toothsome refreshments provided.

Sympathy will be extended to Mrs. J. T. Bethune of Montreal on the sudden death of Mr. Bethune who is so kindly remembered by a host of friends here.

Among the hostesses entertaining very pleasantly this week were Mrs. C. H. B. Longworth, the Misses Hegan, Mrs. W. S. Grant and others.

Scarcely a month intervenes before the beginning of Lent, and events of a social nature during this period will no doubt be numerous, if rumor can be depended upon.

One of the most representative and successful public banquets held in Charlottetown for some time was that given in honor of the representative of the Japanese Government, Mr. Keisaku Ishino, by Dr. Leo Frank of Rosebank Fox Ranch. A full report of which appeared in the press.

The choir and officials of St. Peter's Church were the guests of Mrs. G. W. Hodgson at a delightful evening on Tuesday.

Mrs. W. K. Rogers left for Halifax on Tuesday to attend the marriage of her son Mr. Tom B. Rogers to Miss Ellen F. Rowland which took place there on Wednesday evening, the happy young couple leaving immediately after for the Upper Canadian Cities on a short honeymoon.

Mrs. (Senator) Robertson of Montague is being welcomed as a permanent resident in the City, having purchased a lovely home on Prince Street.

Hon. and Mrs. J. J. Johnstone entertained very pleasantly at a house dance last evening in honor of their daughter Miss Mary Johnstone.

Mrs. R. B. Norton has as her guest Mrs. C. D. Thompson of Moncton.

The mid-winter evening gowns will feature the square neck in front and the accented V-neck so becoming to most women.

There have been during the week a round of informal and very small tea parties, bridges, etc., not the less enjoyed because they were small and very informal.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Passengers on board the Scandinavian leaving Liverpool included carpet weavers from Halifax and Kidderminster, said to be attracted towards Canada by higher wages. Representatives of Canadian manufacturer state that in addition to earning higher wages, the prospects for the weavers were brighter in Canada because food was cheaper than in England.



"Making 2 blades grow where only 1 grew before."

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are even wiser than the fell low who buys fire insurance. The big substantial gains from the "Shur-Gain" Fertilizer have been proved over and over again. It pays to use our High Grade Fertilizer and if you would like a bumper yield in Hay, Potatoes or the Orchard we have the experience and the skill to give you just what your soil needs. See our agent and arrange to take early delivery—important!

Gunns Limited, St. John, N.B. Head Office, West Toronto, Ont. Representatives named in unalotted territories.

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Across Canada. AFTER fifty-four years of conservative progress we have built our branch system up to 800 branches. We will continue to expand as the needs of communities call for increased banking accommodation, because the policy behind our banking enterprise is to foster the continued upbuilding of Canada. ASSETS EXCEED \$174,000,000.

UNION BANK OF CANADA. CHARLOTTETOWN BRANCH. G. C. TEMPLE, MANAGER.

BANK OF MONTREAL. Safety Deposit Boxes. It is unwise to keep Bonds, Securities, Insurance Papers and other valuables in a house or office. Safety Deposit Boxes in the vaults of this Bank may be rented at a moderate charge.

E. G. COOMBS, Manager, Charlottetown Branch.

SENDING MONEY ABROAD. If you wish to send money abroad, purchase a draft from the Canadian Bank of Commerce. It is the safest method and the cost is small. Should the money be required at once we shall be pleased to arrange the matter by cable.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000. RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000. CHARLOTTETOWN BRANCH, C. Lomer Miles, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA. -1869-600 Branches-1920. The Bank Follows a Liberal Policy in Extending Credits to Farmers. If you are going to need a loan to buy seed or live stock, see the Manager of the nearest Branch of the Royal Bank early about your requirements.

A REMINDER. In redeeming your Fall obligations, do not forget that there is an urgent obligation no man can afford to ignore—a debt he owes to himself and to his family—the obligation to protect his energies and interest by means of LIFE INSURANCE. The Great-West Life Assurance Company, in its wide range of Policies, provided for every need and circumstance. The farmer, the merchant, the professional man, and the wage-earner, may all find Policies peculiarly adapted to their needs. Premium rates are low, and the profit returns to Policyholders are remarkably high.