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### MIDDLE AGE

There are so many things—best things—that can only come when youth is past, that it may well happen to many of us to find ourselves happier and happier to the last.—George Elliot.

# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

W. Chester S. McLure, President J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher

D. K. Currie, Associate Editor

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## QUANTITY AND QUALITY

The interview with Mr. C. W. Banks, of the Southern Produce Association, Norfolk, Virginia, published in Friday's Guardian is a much needed reminder to our people of both our greatness and our littleness in the world's market. Mr. Banks and the association which he represents, had purchased a small quantity of our certified seed potatoes some years ago. They proved satisfactory, more satisfactory than those from any other country. The association increased its purchases year after year and today Mr. Banks is prepared to make a five year contract for all the registered seed potatoes our province can produce in that time. For this season he can procure only a fraction of what he requires and he intimates that, much to the regret of the association, they will be obliged to buy much of their supply elsewhere.

This is the situation at present and it should be an eye-opener. The first point to be noted in what Mr. Banks told our reporter is that the small trial lot purchased here some years ago proved perfectly satisfactory. The potatoes were grown, by way of experiment, on the Norfolk Experimental Farm. It was officially announced from the farm that they were the kind of seed required and the demand grew yearly until it has gone beyond our capacity to supply it. Had that first lot proved otherwise than as represented, we would never again have heard from Norfolk. This is an impressive lesson in the value of quality and, to the credit of the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association their inspection and constant watchfulness have been such that their product is still in growing demand. Let us never forget this splendid lesson in the value of quality.

The other point is our capacity. We have frequently remarked in these columns that if our whole province were a seed bed, producing nothing but pedigreed seed, our product would be insufficient to glut the market. We occupy but a very small space on the American continent. Our island as a whole produces as much per square mile as any other country on the continent but all that we can produce will not glut the market. This is true of other products as well as of potatoes. Now, let us not be misunderstood; we are not advocating the too voluminous export of potatoes or other raw product except at such a price as will permit of the purchase of fertilizer to take the place of that shipped away with the raw product. For many years, before the introduction of co-operative dairying we impoverished our soil by shipping potatoes and oats. The introduction of co-operative dairying largely did away with this suicidal system and as a result of feeding at home the great majority of our farms have been restored almost to their virgin fertility and we have today as productive farms as are to be found in any part of Canada or the United States.

While we are not advocating the too voluminous export of potatoes, oats or other raw material, even for seed purposes we recognize the fact that, under present conditions we must produce a surplus for export. Our system of farming necessitates the limitation to a certain extent of our live stock; it is not practicable to maintain sufficient stock to consume all the raw material the farm produces. In that case we must see to it that our export surplus shall be of the most profitable kind and that kind is seed whether potatoes, oats or other grains or roots.

The seed potato market: for the right varieties is unlimited. The fact that the association represented by Mr. Banks supplies seven counties in his state, each of them larger than either of our three counties and that there are many other associations of the same kind supplying similar territories, is sufficient proof of this. The lesson for our farmers is, first, to feed all that can be fed to the stock at home and, second, when there is a surplus for export, let it be for seed only or for such purposes as shall bring the highest price.

## THE FORD WAY.

Henry Ford, the founder of the well known Ford car, is credited with being the greatest organizer in the United States, if not in the world. It is possible that, like the car which he originated, he may be given credit for more than he can accomplish, yet some of the ideas that he is credited with, rightly or wrongly, are well worth considering and also well worth applying in other directions. He is credited with giving employment to all classes and conditions of men. The lame, the halt and the blind, the deaf and the dumb, the old and the young, find employment in his shops, earn their wages, and earn them with profit to themselves and to Mr. Ford. This means, if it be true, that he does it, that in the wide range of his operations, there is something that any man however handicapped, can do if given the opportunity to do it and that Henry Ford has found it out and is utilizing his discovery for his own and the good of others. It means also that every man, however handicapped, can do useful work, earn a competence and be of service to the world.

Whether Henry Ford has made this discovery or not, whether he is utilizing it or not, the fact is nevertheless a fact, there is something useful that every man can do and the world needs all the work that every man can do. There are varieties of capacity for work, varieties ranging from the skill of the highest craftsman to that of the man who is so handicapped physically or mentally or both that he cannot get out of his own way.

The thing is to find the work suited to the man's capacity. This is needed in the highest as well as in the lowest. The misfits are those who have not discovered the work they are capable of doing. The blind man who is counting and sorting bolts in Henry Ford's factory and doing it right is doing a work that is as necessary to the success of the factory as the skilled engineer who puts the finishing touches on the engine of the car; he saves the time of some mechanic and, to that extent, helps to turn out the factory's daily quota of cars. By multiplying these time savers the capacity of the factory is maintained at the maximum and this accounts for the wonderful success of the Ford factories. There are not enough Henry Fords to utilize the services of all the wayside mendicants and beggars and cripples, yet there is something more useful than begging that each of them could do and, if done, the world would be the richer by so much. It would be an infinitely better world if more of us adopted at least this part of the Ford way.

## GERMANY SEES LIGHT.

Germany seems to have become convinced at last of the futility of passive resistance in the Ruhr. Chancellor Stresemann now declares the willingness, even the anxiety of the Government to give "real" guarantees for reparations payments. These guarantees would take the form of mortgages on public and private property. How far they would be acceptable to France remains to be seen, but in Paris the Chancellor's suggestions appear to be regarded as conciliatory and sincere.

Let every man's hope be in himself. Happiness consists, not in possessing much, but in being content with what we possess. He who wants little always has enough.

## Notes By The Way

Preparations for the Imperial and Economic Conference to be held in London throughout the coming month are now being made. The names of the Ministers from the British Dominions who will be in attendance are, so far as known: Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Prime Minister; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin K.C.M.G., Minister of Justice, and Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals—from Canada; Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, M.C., Prime Minister and Senator the Hon. R. V. Wilson, Honorary Minister in charge of the Health and Immigration—from Australia; Right Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister, from New Zealand; General the Right Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C.C.H., Prime Minister, and the Hon. H. Burton, K.C., Minister of Finance from the Union of South Africa; and Hon. W. R. Warren, K. C., Prime Minister from Newfoundland. The names of the representatives of the British Colonies and Protectorates are: Hon. Mr. Ormsby Gore, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by Sir James Stevenson, G. C.M.G., and Sir Gilbert Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. The representation of the Irish Free State is not yet announced at latest advices, nor has it been stated who will assist the Prime Minister in the representation of Great Britain.

The spirit from Ireland that will be carried into the Conference was shown when the Free State was admitted to the League of Nations. President Cosgrave then said: "We are delegates from the Sarosast Eireann, from its Parliament and Government. . . . After a long journey through many tribulations an international treaty brought to Ireland a peace by which hostilities and the bitterness of the past shall today inspire the hymn of battle. Today Ireland joins in the solemn covenant to exercise the powers of her sovereign status in promoting the peace, security and happiness and the economic and cultural well-being of the human race." If the representatives of all the Dominions assembled at the Imperial and Economic conferences will but carry into their deliberations the spirit conveyed in these words, it will be well for the British Empire and well for the world. For, as Mr. Bruce, Australia's representative, asserted in a recent speech, "The true peace of the world depends more on the preservation of peace within the Empire than on any other single thing."

That all the interests of the British Empire lie in the direction of peace is a truism now patent in all parts of the world. This fact was successfully negotiated by Turkey in the recent Congress held at Lausanne. Great Britain can be calmed into making the greatest possible sacrifices in order that peace may be maintained. But she must protect her honor, and give protection to every part of the Empire that is true to her. Of the many and various problems to be dealt with at the Imperial Conference, that of mutual defence in case of aggression, is the most important. To this end there must be an Imperial Navy. Will the Dominions help the people of the Mother Country in respect to that essential arm of the Imperial service? Upon this point representatives of New Zealand and Australia have already expressed their opinions. Mr. Massey, in a speech recently delivered, declared that "Great Britain was bearing an unfair proportion of the naval expenditure and that the Dominions should take their fair share." Mr. Bruce, just before leaving home for England stated that "Australians remembered the great benefits they had received in being allowed to develop their institutions, they enjoyed the security and protection afforded by the British Navy, and it was only right at this hour of stress that they should show their gratitude in the same way as in the war by responding to the call, contributing to a solution of the problems, and adhering to the stability of the Empire." It has been announced that the Government of New Zealand will "help in bearing the cost of the new naval base at Singapore," and that Australia will in some other way "assist in the common task."

What share Canada will take in "the common task" remains to be seen. Her Ministers have, so far, been reticent as to their intentions. Nor have they cultivated public opinion in Canada in respect to it. There can be no doubt, however, that the "great majority" in Canada, as in Australia and New Zealand, will support the Government of Canada in any reasonable arrangement under which aid may be afforded the Mother Country in the onerous and expensive duty of protecting the interests of our great Commonwealth and maintaining peace within its borders. It has been well said that "there is no unit within the British Commonwealth that can face the future years, with their undisclosed difficulties and trials in isolation." Only by mutual co-operation, by combined effort, can the British peoples maintain their position in the world. And Canada must "do her bit!"

## The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed by its correspondents.

### A Returning Officer's Mistake

Sir— I notice in your paper of 8th inst., a communication from my political opponent Mr. A. P. Prowse. He encloses a signed statement from Mr. Murdoch R. MacLeod, the deputy returning officer at Glen William pole. His object is to show to the public that he received 48 instead of 47 votes at this pole. If he received 48 he is elected for the Murray Harbour district by one of a majority. If he received 47 only, he is not duly elected and does not represent the district. To put it moderately there is a grave doubt as to whether he actually received the 48 votes.

Our agent at the pole, Mr. Alex. Stewart kept the tally of the votes for me. He counted only 47 for Prowse. So sure was he of this count that he at once telephoned that number to the press. The deputy returning officer Mr. MacLeod seems also to have been sure of the 47 because although 48 had found its way into the statement put into the ballot box yet he was satisfied a mistake had been made and that the proper count was 47. He evidently tried to correct his mistake in the best way he knew how and he wrote to the returning officer, Mr. Poole; the following letter:

I found after counting the unused ballots and rejected and spoiled ballots that we gave Mr. A. P. Prowse one ballot more than we should by mistake in counting.

Yours,  
M. R. MACLEOD,  
D. R. O.

That letter was endorsed on the back of the election return and delivered to me by the deputy returning officer several days after the election.

One way, perhaps, the proper way, to have settled the dispute would have been to open the envelope containing the ballots and recounting them before the envelope was placed in the ballot box. But this was not done. In counting up the unused, rejected and spoiled ballots, the deputy returning officer seems to have found in hand one more ballot than he required to square the count; he seems to have increased the number of Mr. Prowse's ballots by one; and so the number 48 was arrived at and found its way into the envelope and then into the ballot box. At the time the deputy returning officer delivered the letter to me he explained that he never expected the election would have been so close.

I regard it that the statement of the deputy returning officer under the heading "Warning to Election Officials" was actually written by Mr. Prowse and presented to the deputy returning officer for his signature. My reasons for thinking so are: It is witnessed by Mr. Albert Samuel Prowse, a member of the family. It was urgently wanted for publication. It contains incorrect statements that could never have originated from Murdoch R. MacLeod. It says the election statement of votes for each candidate had been sent by mail to me. This is not so. I called on the day after the election, and then enquired for and obtained the statement from him personally. He is made to declare that the endorsement on the back of my certificate was in pencil. This is not so. It is made in ink as any one can see.

He also says that he was induced under pressure to obtain the endorsed letter to the returning officer. This is not so.

The letter was given voluntarily without even a request given to correct an error he had made, given to remedy an injustice. As to pressure, the statement signed by the deputy returning officer shows pressure. The heading a "Warning to Election Officials," implies an accusation of wrong doing, a threat, a warning of consequence. The statement says that the count of 53 for Prowse and 48 for Prowse was announced to the agents before the ballot box was sealed up, and that they were all satisfied with the count. Yes, but our agents had left before that and only Mr. Prowse's agents remained. Of course they were satisfied. Why should they not be?

Under all the circumstances, I think it would have been far better for Mr. Prowse's political reputation had he not procured that signed statement from the deputy returning officer and rushed it into print.

I am, Sir, etc.,  
M. H. BONNELL.

land, will support the Government of Canada in any reasonable arrangement under which aid may be afforded the Mother Country in the onerous and expensive duty of protecting the interests of our great Commonwealth and maintaining peace within its borders. It has been well said that "there is no unit within the British Commonwealth that can face the future years, with their undisclosed difficulties and trials in isolation." Only by mutual co-operation, by combined effort, can the British peoples maintain their position in the world. And Canada must "do her bit!"

### That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.  
YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR.

You have been feeling below par, no interest in your work, your meals, or even life itself. The logical thing to do was to go to your physician. After examining you, he states quite frankly and cheerfully that you are all right, there is no organic trouble and that you had better forget about it. Now this is excellent advice for the majority of people, because, if nearly normal, they will be reassured and get back to life and business, with a new enthusiasm.

But this isn't enough for a great many people. The knowledge that there is no organic trouble is not sufficient for them. It does not stimulate interest in work or life with them. What's the matter? Well, they simply haven't told their doctor the whole story. What about the meals they eat, the sleepless night, that big worry they are carrying around with them, that fear of physical or financial failure. Never a word of this to their doctor. Had they confided themselves completely, as to their nearest and dearest friend, they would have given their doctor something to work on. Some thing that he understands almost as well as he does the body itself.

This is the age of specialists, and they have certainly made a place for themselves by their advanced knowledge and skill, but the family physician is really a more important personage than he ever was, because of his greatly increased general knowledge of medicine, and general knowledge also of man and his relation to life. So when you go to your family physician for an overhauling, try to remember that he knows you and your family perhaps better than any one else could. And further tell him everything, as you would to your minister or priest. That gives him every chance to help you. Don't let yourself get down too far before you see him.

### Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

DETACHMENT.  
If in some perfect planet we could stand  
And with disinterested view the lives we lead,  
See through our clearer eyes the life indeed,  
Stripped of its daily dote—the small demand—  
A clean cut, naked fact; could we command  
The strength that we assume, the pride—our creed—  
Whereby in confidence we dare extend  
Or say we do, all else Creation planned?  
Could we in that brief interval compare  
With tree, with rock, that neither stir nor fret?  
With humble soil that doth no price beget?  
We could not. Yet we light our centuries  
With "Man shall have dominion over these."  
—Helen Bower in N.Y. Herald.

MARITIME RELIGIOUS EDUCATION COUNCIL  
The Workers' Training Conference held in Woodstock the last three years was this year raised to the dignity of a Summer School of Methods. About twenty-five attended the day sessions and fifty the evening sessions of the school. Miss Marjorie Foster lectured on the book "The Pupil," by J. A. Weigle, and gave her students a very clear idea of the varying needs of the child at the different stages of his development, providing a splendid background for a hearty appreciation of the necessity of the Graded Lessons. Rev. H. S. T. Strothard directed a careful study of the "Teaching Values of the New Testament" and also took charge of the specialization period in Junior Work, thus helping greatly the workers with boys and girls from nine to eleven or twelve years. Rev. Waldo C. Machum dealt with the question of Sunday School Administration going into full detail concerning the best methods for use in the building of the Sunday School. Mr. Machum also had charge of the period in Young People's Specialization. Miss Maria McConaghy, an experienced worker in the Methodist Sunday School of Fredericton, discussed the important work of the Beginners and Primary Departments in the Sunday School, and showed the best methods of guiding the smaller children. The specialization in Teen Age Girls' Work was handled most effectively by Miss Trotter. Rev. Waldo C. Machum acted as Dean of the faculty.

On the whole much excellent work was done in this first school of Methods at Woodstock. The leader of the school was Miss Serena Truie, of Woodstock, with a mark of ninety-five, who also led the graduating class. The other members of the graduating class were Miss Alverta Etabrooks and Mrs. Rex York, of Hartland, and Miss Iva Thomas, of Lindsay.



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A big line of Boys' Caps to choose from in all the latest styles and materials. 50c, 75c, \$1.00 \$1.25

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Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Miss Doris Hanson, Woodstock, of the second year received honors with a mark of over ninety, as did Miss "Thomas of the third year. The leader of the first year class was George Young, son of Rev. Mr. Young, of Jacksonville Methodist circuit. Miss Estabrooks and Mr. Young spoke on behalf of the students at the closing exercises and Rev. H. S. B. Strothard on behalf of the faculty. The social side of the School was not neglected. A series of Volley Ball games was played in the mornings; sing-songs and games were enjoyed in the evenings and a picnic was held on "the Island" which is an ideal place for an outing. The hearty thanks of the M. R. E. C. are due the Methodist church for the use of their commodious and well equipped building for the holding of the School. The pastor, Rev. J. T. Conron, gave the opening address and in every way helped to make the School a success.

10,000 Scottish Immigrants Coming to America  
(United Press)  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—Glasgow will witness an unparalleled exodus during the next two weeks Scottish emigrants for more than ten thousand are booked to sail during that period. Canada is the destination of the great majority including a large number of farmers. The majority of engineers, artisans and steel workers are headed for the United States.