

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

W. Chester S. McClure, President
D. K. Currie, Associate Editor
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ALREADY AT WORK.

The new portfolio members of the Stewart cabinet are now in their offices making such preparation as can be made for their prospective administration. The Premier and Attorney General has taken up his quarters in the Premier's office and will be found there when needed.

The Hon. J. A. McDonald, Commissioner of Public Works, is arranging for a thorough survey of the roads, bridges and culverts throughout the province with a view to ascertaining definitely the work that requires to be done before winter sets in. Complaints are numerous regarding the condition of roads and bridges in many places also of material left exposed to the weather and other uncertainties since early in the summer. To ascertain the cause of the complaints, if cause there be, the Commissioner very properly regards as his first duty to the public.

The Commissioner of Agriculture the Hon. J. H. Myers, is also making a preliminary survey of conditions in his department with a view to continuing present methods along certain lines, if they meet with his approval, or of inaugurating new methods.

That these two Commissioners have their "work cut out for them" goes without saying. These two departments lie very close to the foundation of the prosperity of the country and prudence demands that the beginnings be made with business-like caution and intelligent foresight. This we feel assured will be given to their many problems by the two incumbents who have been given charge over the most important of our departments.

We look for a sane administration on the necessary details of which the public will be sanely and intelligently informed. Whether the Stewart administration shall prove itself "the best government the province has ever had" remains to be discovered. One thing, at least may be depended upon, namely, that words of fulsome and meaningless praise, however eloquently spoken by themselves or picturesquely displayed in capital letters, will not constitute greatness. Deeds, not words, will be looked for by a sane people whose hard earned money is to be invested for their own and the good of the province.

OUR TRADE WITH U. S.

A return just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that the imports of agricultural produce from the United States increased considerably during the four months ending with July while our exports of produce to that country fell off. According to the figures given we imported agricultural, vegetable and animal products from the United States during those four months to the value of about \$39,000,000 as compared with less than \$33,000,000 for the corresponding period last year. On the other hand Canada exported of agriculture, vegetables and animal products to the United States in the same months this year \$36,000,000 as against \$33,000,000 last year. In the same period our imports of agricultural, vegetable and animal products from the United States exceeded our exports to that country by about \$3,000,000. The worst feature of this is that our exports of this year exceeded those of last year for the same period by about \$6,000,000, while our exports to that country in the same months fell off by about \$2,000,000 as compared with last year.

This means that in our agricultural trading with the United States we are rapidly falling behind while their trade in our market is increasing very much more rapidly.

What is the conclusion from these figures? To the unbiased unpolitical farmer it simply means that we are allowing the United States farmer to exploit our market while he is excluding us from his market. It means that by our low rate of duty on foreign imports we are opening our market to the United States while that country, more careful of its own interests, is shutting us out of its markets by a tariff wall which we cannot climb over. And the United States is right. It is protecting its market for its own people; it is guarding the interests of its farmers; it is building up its own country. We are helping it to do this; we are in self-sacrificing neighborliness inviting our American cousin to walk into our market, sell his farm produce here, take what he can get for his produce and we will be quite satisfied to sell our produce at the price which he sets in our own market.

Where will this end if we continue it? There are fifteen United States farmers to one Canadian. When the fifteen have completed their selling in the Canadian market the one Canadian farmer takes what is left.

Some day the Canadian farmer, who is not a dyed-in-the-wool Liberal free trader or a wheat growing American Progressive, will awake to the suicidal policy of admitting American farm produce into Canada practically duty free, while the United States market is protected for the American farmer by a high tariff wall. If he does not he will discover that while Canada is a good market for the American farmer it is no place for a Canadian farmer.

THE FARM'S THREE GRACES.

There are, in this province at least, three lines which may be called the three graces of the farm, namely, dairy cows, hogs, and hens. Without these no farm in this province can prosper; with them, in sufficient number any farm can be made prosperous. Each of the three is necessary to the other and the three constitute the working machinery of the farm.

Together they manufacture the product of the fields into a marketable product for which there is an assured market and return the fertility to the soil. The soil is not impoverished by the growing of grain or roots consumed on the farm. In selling our hay and grain and roots we are selling the soils fertility and we must replace it by chemical or other purchased fertilizers, an unprofitable process at best.

For our profitable dairy cows, our hogs of the right bacon breeds, and our hens of good laying strains there is abundant work on the farm in the manufacture of its raw products and the work cannot be over done so long as the farm produces enough to feed them. This is the lesson that modern farming is teaching. The farm must be made self sustaining, self fertilizing, an endless round of extracting and returning to the cow, the hog and the hen are the only means so far known by which this can be done.

EDITORIAL NOTE

One of our greatest scientists, Stupart, is responsible for the statement that a severe winter is invariably followed by a mild one. There is general agreement that last winter measured up to all the requirements that constitute severity. Professor Stupart's reputation will receive its test during the coming winter.

Notes By The Way

The appalling earthquake in Japan looms up as the greatest calamity of its kind in modern history, yet apparently our globe has been subject to these disturbances ever since and long before the race of man appeared upon it. There is no evidence that they are increasing in violence as the world grows older. The fact that the destruction of life and property is greater is due to the growth of population, of wealth and the increased size of cities in the areas affected.

In the past thousands of slight tremors and movements in the earth's crust passed almost unnoticed. Now the seismograph detects and records them every few days, even when the centre of the disturbance may be thousands of miles away. A great earthquake has been known to shake and alarm the people throughout an area as large as the continent of Europe, thus affording an indication of the tremendous forces that are constantly imprisoned beneath our feet and liable at any time to break forth explosively.

The portion of the earth most liable to recurring earthquakes is a belt covering some 40 degrees north and 30 degrees south of the equator. It is noteworthy that the large majority of the active volcanoes lie within the same region and that earthquakes often occur simultaneously with volcanic eruptions. The central line of the earthquake belt cuts through Central America, the West India Islands, across the Atlantic, through the Mediterranean, across India to China and Japan, thence completing the circuit across the Pacific Ocean, through the Hawaiian Islands.

Many earthquakes occur beneath the oceans which cover more than two-thirds of the surface of the globe. In these convulsions large sections of the ocean bed may be raised or depressed, causing immense tidal waves which break up some near or distant coast. Such tidal waves have been recorded as having a height of 80 to 200 feet. On such occasions ships are lost with all on board and leave no trace, islands are submerged and other islands upheaved from beneath the waters. Continents may have shared a like fate in the pre-historic past, and the mythical story of drowned Atlantis may be true.

The fact that more earthquakes have occurred during the colder months of the year has been noted, and attributed to the atmospheric disturbances which are then more frequent and violent than at other seasons. Atmospheric pressure on the surface of the sea and land varies greatly at different times. If we conceive of the earth as a spherical shell of some ten miles in thickness, formed of solid rock, and the shell filled with molten lava of much heavier material, the entire mass of contents and shell whirling at a surface speed of one thousand miles an hour at the equator, we get a partial glimpse of some of the forces in action beneath us.

Centrifugal force is generated within, the powerful attraction of the sun and moon are pulling down from without, sometimes both pulling in the same direction and sometimes in opposite directions, raising tides in sea and air. What is the limit of the varying strain upon the shell? What wonder that it cracks sometimes? Of course, much of the best scientific opinion on the subject is mere guess-work, but we know that the earth's shell does crack and split, rise and fall and shake most wonderfully at certain times, and in certain places, to the great alarm of the people there and the swift destruction of untold thousands of their numbers.

That the strain of contending forces is greater in the equatorial regions, or on their borders, than in the higher latitudes, northward or southward, may be set down as the general reason why earthquakes are more frequent there. Fortunately for the British Empire the greater portion of its widely scattered territories lies outside of the area within which earthquakes have proved to be destructive. This is also true of the Anglo-Saxon race. India and the West India Islands furnish the principal geographical exceptions, but there the bulk of the population is not Anglo-Saxon.

Earthquakes are sometimes felt in the British Isles, as also in Canada, Australia, or in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, but in those countries have so far rarely been destructive of life or property. Of all countries chiefly inhabited by English-speaking peoples, California has suffered most, and has indeed suffered greatly at different times within the past fifty years. But of the earthquake.

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.

mething Should be Done

Sir:—Some time ago I noticed in the paper that Bishop Street was to be extended through to Prince Street. It was passed by the City Council but appears to have stopped there. I think the Council should take action at once. I drove up Bishop Street the other night with some passengers for the train and tried to turn my car and it was almost impossible. While trying to do so I ran against a barn at the head of the street and burst one of my tires. I think it is a disgrace to the City and Council to have such a street.

Besides it is a great draw back to the citizens as it is impossible to turn a car. At night in case of sickness a doctor drives up there he has to break the car making his car trying to turn. I think it is up to the Council to put the street through without delay.

TAXI DRIVER

Carless Auto Driving

Sir:—In your issue of the 5th there is an account of a terrible auto accident (?) in New Brunswick, by which three lives were lost and three others injured. The reason given for the accident (?) is that one of the cars was crowded.

When I came to P. E. Island last season and put my car on the road, I was very much impressed with the care and courtesy shown by auto drivers to one another in the matter of passing.

But, regret to say, that a wonderful change seems to have come over very many who are driving autos on the island today. During the past few weeks I have had two very narrow escapes from serious smash ups. Recently a few miles east of Bonshaw, I saw a large car coming at terrific speed. I saw he intended to keep the road; my soft was driving my car, I ordered him to give the road and slow down. He did so putting our car in the ditch and coming almost to a dead stop. The other car did not move a foot out of the road nor did he slacken speed a iota. He was driving at not less than forty miles an hour. When the car passed, they were so close that evidently the ladies who were in the rear seat of the passing car thought we were coming together. As they shot by one of the ladies gave a fearful shriek of terror. The slightest side sweeping or slewing would have sent us to gether.

One day last week I met another large car in Tryon, again I saw he was keeping the road. I watched him carefully I got well out, but he never moved an inch from the centre, again I was forced into a bad position or to take the risk of a serious smash.

Some people are saying, "hold the road and force the other fellow over". That may be technically correct but the risks are too great. Holding the road may mean somebody may be killed or maimed for life. I will give the other fellow the road, but if possible to get his number will do so and lay the matter before the proper authorities. It is high time something was done with these reckless fellows, who think they are smart. Recently I was crossing on the car ferry and I overheard a conversation between three young men who had driven from Charlottetown to Borden and they were boasting of how they made people whom they met sit up and take notice. If they were telling the truth then they are not safe men to be at large, the place for them is Dorchester, or in your insane asylum.

There should be a united action supported by the proper authorities and these road hogs brought to justice.

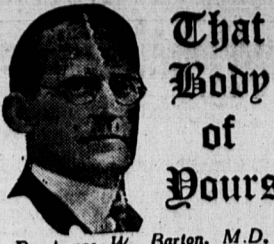
I am, Sir, etc
J. B. DAGGETT
Baptist Parsonage, Sept. 5, 1923.

Legacy for Ellen Terry

(By Dominion News Service.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.—Miss Ellen Terry, who is now living in retirement in St. Martin's Lane, W. C., benefits by the will of Miss Nona Watson, of Glasgow.

Miss Watson has left the famous actress a legacy of \$250 and also the annual revenue of \$8,000. Millions who have been swiftly hurled to death by earthquakes, a very small fraction were of those who speak our language, and these met their fate within the lifetime of persons still living.

Here in Prince Edward Island we have as little fear of earthquakes as of volcanic eruptions, or of rattlesnakes. But who shall say they are here impossible? Far away in the frigid north, almost under the arctic circle, Mount Hecla lifts its head and a score of times within the past 900 years has given vent to the earth's internal fires, which sometimes have flamed 14,000 feet above its summit. We have no proof that the earth's crust is any thicker in the far north, or here beneath our feet than it is at the equator, but no one thinks of insuring against damage from an earthquake.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

After Vacation—What?
You are back from vacation and have started the routine of work again. You say that you have "lost" so much time that you'll have to get down to steady work and make it up.

Did it ever occur to you that such an idea is really foolish? You have been in the great outdoors. You have accustomed your heart and lungs to the rare air and sunshine that has rejuvenated your whole being. You have been feeling unusually good.

Back from this you come, and breathe the close stuffy air of the indoors. You find the first few nights after returning that you can hardly breathe, as the house seems so close.

Now why did you feel so good during the vacation?
Why did even the canned goods you were forced to eat seem like a real treat?
Why did you sleep so soundly that you were often a bit late for breakfast?
All just because of the outdoor air.

You see you take so many ounces of air into your tissues every day in order to burn up these tissues. It is this burning up of your tissues that manufactures the heat to keep all parts of your body alive.

That is, your various juices with their various purposes, and the maintenance of the tissues themselves.

Further, this air burned up your waste material for you, and that is the reason you felt so good. The outdoor air, because of its purity, makes a better job of burning up the waste.

So when you come back to your indoor work—all day inside—and then to bed again—indoors, the wastes that should be burned up by exercise and by the outside air, remain as wastes in the body.

Do you wonder that the room feels "stuffy" and that you feel "Now what am I trying to show?" Simply that you should not consider vacation as time lost, and try to make it up by extra work.

Further, that you should remember that the outdoor air did for you, and do your best to get some of it every day combined with exercise, like walking.

And still further, to keep your bedroom windows open and thus during the night, the outside air may come in and bless you, by removing some of the wastes of the body.

These wastes are really poisons and should not be retained.

Golden Rule Brings Wealth and Fame

Arthur Nash, the Cincinnati tailor whose story is told in a recent issue of Collier's, is one of the most remarkable employers in the world. For the past four years he has been running his business on the Golden Rule, and he has found out to his astonishment and the astonishment of others that it is the ideal system for business. He started it in the hope that the business would speedily wind itself up and that he would be free to spend the rest of his life in the country for he had tired of business. To his amazement he saw the business grow to such an extent that whereas in 1919 he had 29 people working for him, to-day he has 2,000, and his business is the biggest of the kind in the United States. Whether it will last, he does not know, but he says that he can think of a great many things that are of more importance than his financial success. At the present time he is letting the business run itself while he is telling his story all over the country.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

CANADIAN QUOTATIONS

When life's last league has been travelled,
And the faithful their banners have furled,
They shall rest, by the Grove of God's Valiant,
In the Inn at the end of the World.
—Dr. J. D. Logan, Halifax, in "The Inn at the End of the World."
Sweetly ran the days when love was here;
Sweetly ran the days,
I gathered posies for my Dear
And crowned her head with bays.
Lightly did she kiss and say "farewell!"
Lightly did she kiss,
And in my heart a passing bell tolled for the end of bliss.
—Marion Osborne in "A Lament"

of \$60,000, and until 1919 was recognized as a normal, shrewd American business man who was also a Christian. He bought in the cheapest market and employed his workers for as little as they would accept. He probably had made money, but he got tired of business and the continual worry. He didn't own the machines in his shop upon which the Nash clothes were made. They were owned by a contractor who employed such help as could not get employment in the big factories. It was, in effect, a sweat shop, and Mr. Nash, though a Christian, thought that sweat shops were necessary if a tailor was to remain in business. One day the contractor desired to go back to Europe to look up some relatives and Nash bought his machines. Then he went through the factory and learned what the contractor had been paying. Starvation wages were the rule. Nash was shocked. He felt that the responsibility was now upon him. He despaired, and concluded that rather than pay these disgraceful wages he would wind up the business.

Riding for a Fall

But some of the minority shareholders objected. They insisted that Nash should remain and run the business. Then he thought up another scheme to run it into the ground. He found an old woman who was sewing on buttons for \$1 a week. He raised her wages to \$12, and before he left the factory that day had raised everybody's wages from 50 per cent to 300 per cent. He had no particular scheme in mind. He was resolved to pay what he called Christian wages and he felt he could do no less. Then he retired for two months to the country, expecting that when he returned the business would be about ready for the receiver. But to his amazement at the end of two months he discovered that the A. Nash Company had done three times as much business as it had done in the same period the previous year, and only one additional employe had been taken on. However, he reflected that 1919 was the year when everybody was on a buying spree, and thought that in a short time the Golden Rule policy would get in its fatal work and he would be relieved of the business.

A Tremendous Growth

What happened was that the company which had so done a bus-

ness of \$132,190.20 in 1918 did a business of more than half a million in 1919, a business of a million and a half in 1920; two millions in 1921 and in 1922 \$3,751,181.52. The first three months of the present year indicate an increase of about 100 per cent. Mr. Nash was asked if this was due to the increase in wages. "No," he said, "it was due to the working of divine law in place of what we have been calling business principles." Somehow shop had been born a spirit so powerful that in three years it had forced the A. Nash Company into the first rank in the United States. Mr. Nash says he hasn't any system. He has no labor troubles. His shop is not union, nor is it hostile to unions. It employs men without regard to race or creed. Some are on piece work, some on day work. They all work equally hard, according to investigators. He doesn't try to keep agitators out of his business, but he was found out that after they come in they rarely leave.

"And All These Things"

Nash says that if there is any secret in his success it is that he treats his employes like brothers and sisters. When there is a surplus they get together and decide whether they will split it up in bonuses, raise wages, or give the value to the customers. When he announced the first division of pro-

fits some of the highest prices came to him and asked that distribution be made not according to salaries, but equally from the scrubwoman to the chief designer. And so it was done. Mr. Nash says that raising wages is not enough to create such an organization as he has built up. Business success he regards as one of those things which the Bible promises shall be added unto those who seek the Kingdom of God and His righteousness. He didn't begin his remarkable experiment with the object of doing more business. Simply felt that he would rather do business than not follow the Golden Rule. Where he expected to go broke, he has been made rich and famous. He says that when he get the Kingdom of God, peace and plenty follow as a matter of course.

LONG ISLAND CITY GANGSTER IS IDENTIFIED

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Long Island City detectives today announced they had identified Henry "Jock" Moore, a gangster, slain in a brawl on August 23, as the man who shot and killed Patrolman Reynolds and Romanello after the companion in a motor car across the Queensboro bridge several weeks ago. The two officers were slain as they had overtaken a taxi which they had pursued across the bridge to Manhattan. They were shot as they walked over to the car.

"Be Prepared"

is the Boy Scouts motto, and a good one it is for all of us. Are you prepared to face a disastrous fire?

"It is better to be sure than sorry."

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