

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1923

FARMER AND HOME MARKET

Interesting statistics have recently been compiled by the Labour Bureau showing the relation between the farmer and the industrial centres. According to these statistics there are 3,000,000 persons in Canada who are dependent upon industrial employment for a living, that is, who are working in factories. It shows that among the articles consumed by those thus engaged are the following: 200,000,000 pounds of meat; 52,000,000 dozen eggs; 39,000,000 gallons milk; 195,000 tons bread; 78,000,000 pounds butter; 13,000,000 bushels potatoes.

These are only some of the principal farm products which find a market in our industrial centres, and the calculation is based on what is actually consumed by the families of industrial employees, not on the general consumption of the city although the latter is directly due to the existence of the industry or industries without which the city or centre, large or small, could not exist. There are hundreds of towns, villages and cities throughout Canada the birth and maintenance of which are due to the establishment of one or more industries. These centres have developed other forms of business, stores, professions, schools, churches, all constituting a home market for the farm products of the neighborhood and of distant parts of the province and even for the products of other provinces.

Our industrial population is smaller than it ought to be. Instead of three million of factory employees, we should have double the number and this would mean more than double the consumption of farm products above tabulated for industries attract other lines of business as well.

What is the inference? Clearly it is that, if Canada is to make progress it is capable of making, we must in every way possible encourage home industries, buy goods made in Canada in preference to those made elsewhere; patronize our home stores rather than stores elsewhere and so build up our cities and towns as they are our real market.

Our home markets now absorb about eighty per cent of our farm products; our undeveloped lands are capable of producing much more than our occupied farms are producing today. Build up our industrial centres, encourage Canadian manufacture, guard it from unequal outside competition and we shall very soon build up home markets for all our farm products, induce immigrants to come to us and stay with us and so enlarge Canadian opportunities for Canadians.

EAST AND WEST

A new version of Kipling's couplet comes from our own Eastern Canada. This is it: "Oh, East is West and West is East And ever as one their hearts shall beat."

It is a good sentiment and we have much pleasure in recommending it as a slogan for both East and West. It comes to us in a pamphlet entitled "Is the West Worth While?" The pamphlet is well and racy written, and contains many valuable suggestions which might well be taken seriously both in the East and in the West. It was written by a Western man and as its title implies is concerned very largely with West-

of having the East carefully consider the magnitude of the West and of its problems. This is all very well. The West is vast as to area, natural resources and wonderful possibilities. Its unsettled arable lands, if tilled, could feed half the world; it has ample room for millions; millions have come from Europe, looked at the West and left for the United States! There is something wrong. The West has been advertised in Europe; Europe became intoxicated with the prospect and it came by hundreds of thousands to the West. Why did they not remain in the West? Because the West did not look after them.

This is the problem of the West; it is also the problem of the East. We have room in the East for a million immigrants; we have room in Prince Edward Island for a quarter of a million. We could get them if we went after them; we could hold them if we looked after them. We have peopled the West with the sons and daughters of the Maritime Provinces. We have left our farms vacant in the East in order that we should build up the West, and now we want immigrants to take their places. Let us in the East take a leaf from the Western book and follow its method of advertising and let us add a leaf from the experience of the Soldiers' Settlement Act, and look after the immigrants when they come. This method may be adopted profitably by the West as well as by the East. Then we can all sing in chorus.

"Oh, East is West and West is East And ever as one their hearts shall beat."

SIGNIFICANT

At last Monday's bye-election in Lennox, Ontario, the Conservative candidate, Mr. Charles Wesley Hambley, defeated his Liberal opponent, C. Woods by a majority of 590. At the general election in June last, this constituency returned a Liberal, Dr. Vrooman, over Mr. Hambley the present successful candidate although the riding had been Conservative for many years. Ontario's excursion some four years ago into Progressivism proved a lamentable failure as was indicated by the sweeping return of the Ferguson Conservative Government last June, although even then the unsettled condition of the province was shown in the election of a Liberal in Lennox. That this was a revolt against the then conditions, rather than a return to Liberalism, has now been demonstrated. Ontario in turning down the Progressive movement is pinning its faith to Conservatism and evidently has as little use for Liberalism as it has for the United Farmers movement.

The bye-elections in Quebec in which four Liberals were returned to seats previously held by Liberals, one of them re-elected after a government appointment, was expected.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Do your Christmas buying in your home stores and do it now. Christmas will be here before you know it.

The home made, hand painted Christmas cards with a well remembered local view, or a photograph of one of our many beautiful spots is more appreciated than any sentimental verse that means nothing. We have photographers and artists who can give you both

Notes By the Way

A recent newspaper cartoon pictures a bowed-down consumer whose hat has fallen off, while a jubilant line of coal miners and other wage-earners play leap frog over his head, laughingly shouting their demand for more pay. In one corner is a farmer with tuffed chin, watching the same with grim interest. "I wish I knew how they do it," he says. And the consumer as well as the farmer will wonder more and more as the cold weather comes on and the cost of fuel and freights mount higher. Such is life and yet "we never did a winter yet."

Which reminds us that many of our island farmers are hard put to it to find men at any reasonable wage to harvest the late grain, un-earth and store, or ship the potatoes and turnips, do the fall plowing, milk the cows and do all the odds and ends of fall farm work. Farm laborers are scarce. Many have gone to the lumber woods of New Brunswick, Maine and Quebec. They get good wages with plenty of good food and comfortable lodging thrown in, and work in the pine and spruce woods is healthful. As they spend but little money while thus employed they have the money to send home, or to bring home when they come back to their families in the spring. Thousands of dollars are really sent or brought to the province by these transiently expatriate "lumber-jacks" yearly.

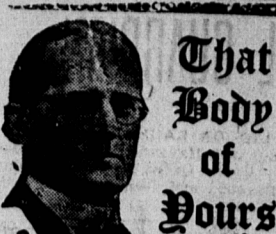
October has come and nearly gone. It brought with it many bright sunny days, most of them warm enough to enable us to forget that the past summer had been less genial than usual and had rather turned upon us the cold shoulder. If there was then some arrears, we can now feel that they have been repaid in full with golden days, gorgeous sunsets, starry or moonlit nights and a wealth of coloring on forest and field. For who can paint like Nature? How trivial and how crude, how small and feeble in comparison are the works of the most renowned of human artists.

Some of our sunsets during the passing month have been truly wonderful. One might question that any human creature endowed with reason and a sense of color could fail to pause in wonder and admiration when taking a walk abroad at the sunset hour in view of the splendor of the western sky. A few light clouds, transfused beyond the power to cast a gloom on the earth, add to the passing glory of the scene. Years ago some one writing in an album penned the words: "May there be only enough clouds in the your sky to make a golden sunset." We pass the sentiment on to anyone who reads these lines.

Seldom if ever were our ornamental and forest trees more thickly clad with leaves than during the season now so near its close. And at the first touch of frost how quickly they took on their brilliant and varied autumnal coloring. Thereafter, following a few nights of frost, they seemed to all tumble to the earth at once. So unlike are the ways of animal and vegetable life. We poor human creatures put on more or less thicker clothing as the sun departs southward and the days grow short. The trees actually disrobe to meet the wintry blasts which instinctively they know are near at hand, and drop their clothes about their feet. The trunk and upper limbs must needs be frozen; they can endure it; the feet alone, deep in the earth, must be covered and wrapped against the penetrating frost.

Some fools in England are advocating a depreciated currency as a cure for unemployment. It would, no doubt, give more employment in the paper mills and official note-printing offices. The Russian roubles and the German marks, each worth but a fraction of a cent—barely worth the cost of the paper on which they are printed, plus the printer's labor—have dazzled the eyes and intoxicated the brains of these financial experts. Wealth cannot be created by printing fiat money, but it may be rapidly destroyed in that way. Gold and silver coins, or paper notes redeemable at their face in such coinage, are a valid money in all countries and have been so for many centuries. So far all the wisdom of the ages has found nothing better. We let it go that.

There is a vacancy on the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways caused by the resignation of R. P. Gough of Toronto, who was also officially prominent in the Home Bank before it closed its doors. As Prince Edward Island has never been represented on the Railway Board and as Premier King, who formerly sat



By James W. Barton, M.D.
WHERE IS YOUR LIVER?

As it is rather unusual to have a pain in the liver, very few people have the right idea of its location. Now the stomach assumes different positions in the body, depending on the food and drink taken in, but it is a rare thing for the liver to move out of place unless something is wrong with it.

Physicians are able therefore to locate the liver and gall bladder fairly well by the use of their hands only.

Occasionally in very thin people with very lax abdominal muscles the liver "falls" somewhat, and, then spoken of as a "wandering liver."

Also in women wearing tight corsets the liver gets pushed downwards a number of inches.

The underneath the ribs on the right side you have the right lung, extending from collarbone to about the fourth or fifth rib. From this point to nearly the bottom of the ribs, is the liver.

Roughly, down to the nipple is lung, and below that is liver. But the liver extends right across the front of the body to the left side. On the right side it rises up into an arch in the diaphragm which in turn arches up under the right lung. Thus as mentioned once before, whenever a breath is taken in, the lung thus squeezes down against the liver and helps the flow of bile from the liver. A natural "liver squeezer."

The liver is so large that it actually fills in all the space on the right side from the ribs in front, to the ribs behind. It is really the largest organ in the body.

As you know the gall bladder is attached to the liver on its lower surface, and holds any excess of bile manufactured by the liver. An acute pain in the region of the gall bladder may be due to a number of things, a growth, or even gall stones.

Were a line drawn from the body lump on the top of the right shoulder to the naval crosses the edge of the ribs is immediately over the gall bladder.

Gas causes most of the pain in this region, but where there is very severe pain going right over to the shoulder, a pain that brings out the perspiration, with a yellowness of the skin, then the gall bladder is in distress and you would be wise to consult your doctor.

I know that people get all right after the gall bladder has been removed, but its use as a reservoir is still admitted by physiologists.

Big Increase in Automobile Licenses

(Canadian Press) FREDERICTON, Oct. 24.—Automobile license receipts in New Brunswick have already exceeded the estimate of three hundred and twenty-five thousand for the fiscal year. It is believed that the amount will go over four hundred thousand.

Serious Charges Against Governor

(Canadian Press) OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 24.—The impeachment trial for Governor J. C. Walton was assured today when the lower house of the state Legislature approved of the second bill of twenty-two charges against the Chief Executive contained in the bill of impeachment submitted by its committee of investigation and impeachment.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

FATE
Two shall be born, the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues,
And have no thought
Each of the other's being; and to have no heed;
And these, o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck; defying death;
And all unconsciously, shape every act to this end
That, one day, out of darkness, they shall meet.
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way of life
So nearly side by side, that, should one turn
Ever so little space, to left or right,
They needs must stand acknowledged, face to face,
And yet, with wistful eyes they never meet.

Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days
And die unsatisfied—and that is fate.

—Susan Marr Spaulding

That A HISTORY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

From Its Discovery In 1534 Until the Departure of Lieutenant Governor Ready In 1831, by A. B. Warburton, D. C. L., K. C.

This book fills a long-felt want. A number of historical sketches, dealing with the early history of Prince Edward Island, have been written, but with the materials then available no comprehensive history was possible. Owing to the excellent work done by the Dominion Archivists a very large amount of documentary evidence has been made available and it is by gathering the knowledge contained therein into connected narrative that Judge Warburton has done his most valuable work. But to write history involves much more than the mere setting forth of facts duly authenticated. It requires that the writer shall be able to project himself in thought into the atmosphere of the time of which he writes, to catch the local colour and so fit himself to portray the actors as they played their several parts and to interpret the significance of their actions viewed in the light of subsequent events. For this Judge Warburton possessed many qualifications. Living from childhood in close social intimacy with the leaders of thought, and action of the past generation, he naturally caught their view of the world and so was enabled to enter into sympathetic understanding of the social conditions under which the early settlers lived. His natural aptitude lay in the direction of historical research. He himself entered early into political life and played a prominent part therein, both as a member of the Federal House of Commons and as Premier of the Province. Necessarily his attention was directed to a study of its early history.

When he accepted the judgeship much of his leisure was devoted to a study of its early records and he began to collect the materials which finds expression in the present work. He found his subject one of particular interest. Though Prince Edward Island was one of the smallest colonies of Great Britain, the manner of its settlement, the character of its ruling class, enjoying as they did exceptional educational advantages and close social connections with the ruling caste in England, the nature of the problems they were called upon to solve, give to their early struggles a value to the student of Colonial development to some extent unique and altogether out of proportion to the size of the Colony. In this connection the facts are illuminative. When Gladstone was drafting his Irish Land Purchase Act, he found that Prince Edward Island in its Act enforcing compulsory sale upon the large landed proprietors in the interest of their tenants, had created a precedent accepted in principle by the Privy Council. And the fact that the first conference to consider the Federal Constitution of the Dominion of Canada was held at Charlottetown, sets forth more eloquently than words the calibre of the public men of Prince Edward Island of that day.

Judge Warburton in his treatment of his subject shows an appreciation of this. He does not attempt to maintain an exact sequence of dates in his pages, but rather groups his facts in their special relationship to the matters in hand. His work is particularly valuable to the student, because of the free use he has made of original documents. Whenever possible, it is most desirable that the actors should speak for themselves and it will be found that the public documents, the despatches and private correspondence of these early days are characterized by an accuracy and conciseness of expression, coupled with a command of graceful diction, not to be found today.

The book is divided into three sections. 1. The Historical Narrative. 2. Sketches of the several Churches. 3. Biographical Sketches of the first seven Chief Justices. To these are added an appendix giving in full a number of valuable historical documents referred to in the text, and last but not least a good index.

In treating of the Discovery, Judge Warburton sets forth clearly the evidence advanced by those claiming for Cabot the original discovery, but concludes that the claim has not been substantiated. His account of Jacques Cartier's visit is done with at more length and interestingly told, and the conflicting views set forth by various antiquaries concerning the point at which he made his landfall exhaustively dealt with.

His account of the French Regime is characterized by the same careful research into the Archives and other sources of documentary information available that renders his work particularly valuable to the student. The interest aroused by his story centres principally around the personality of the men who effected the early settlement of the Isle de St. Jean, particularly of those devoted servants of the Church, who here as elsewhere in the constructive leadership of a pioneer work and to whom we are indebted for most of our authentic records. They brought that element of idealism and romance which was the dominant characteristic of these religious adventurers which imparts to their church and their story. This is what we brought out of the despatches and the

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An exhibition of temper is invariably a free show.

Rather than make an effort to reach the top some men prefer remaining at the bottom for the purpose of pulling others down.

Throughout the period of existing five year contract, Mr. Shipman will make at least one picture in Canada each summer so as to keep the world at large aware of the continuous motion picture activities of the Dominion.

The three pictures made in Canada last year, namely "The Man from Glensary," "Glensary School Days" and "The Rapids," are being most favorably received by the theatres in the United States. Mary Astor and Pauline Garon have

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