

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Charles Dalton, President. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1923

THE COMING ELECTION

Naturally the Bell government is reluctant to announce the date of its demise but in justice to all concerned, the date should be made known at the earliest possible opportunity. It is generally assumed that the election will take place in July. This leaves less than two months for preparation, even if the date were fixed now. It is quite probable that the election will be sprung without much warning. We note that a \$45,000 bridge has been hung up in the Patriot Office for the benefit of the electors of the Belfast district. In addition to the cost of the bridge or bridges there are rights of way to be purchased, which will, no doubt, afford golden opportunities for generous offers. Then there are, according to the Patriot, big things in contemplation for the benefit of the Charlottetown electors. A railway extension along the water front, turned down some time ago for the benefit of our truckmen, but to be revised and improved to suit pre-election conditions. These are the first indications of the approach of the election campaign, although we hear rumors of several new railway sites in the vicinity of Richmond Bay. While these are mere symptoms, it is well known that the elections must be held during mid-summer, and it will be well to make the necessary preparation. Districts which have not yet made their nominations should do so at once.

A GOOD NAME

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches" was said by a wise man of old. This is true of countries as of men and women. During the past winter there was much unnecessary complaining about the severity of the weather, complainings at home, complainings in correspondence with friends elsewhere, with the result that exaggerated reports have gone abroad and the impression has been created that this Island is altogether an undesirable place to live in. The plain, simple fact is that this Island has suffered less than any other part of North America. Even as far south as New York and Boston they had snowstorms and blizzards as late as the 8th of May, railway ties-ups in the Middle and Western States, a foot of snow in Ontario and serious floods in many of our sister provinces. Our geographical situation makes devastating storms impossible summer and winter. An example of what exaggerated reports and constant complaining may do is to be found in a Chicago Polish newspaper. A Canadian farm was advertised in the paper, and the occasion was seized by a Pole to warn his fellow countrymen against buying a farm in Canada, and he did it with ignorant exaggeration. "For nine months," he said, the mercury exists at 60 below zero; while during the winter there are terrible snowstorms and drifts which the farmers get lost and freeze to death trying to get from their homes to their barns to feed the cattle and he urges the editor to warn his readers from settling "in that damned country."

Of course the letter was ridiculously absurd, but it illustrates very forcibly the effect of exaggerated reports of our occasional grievances. This man had never been in Canada and had got his misplaced information from exaggerated reports. Our occasional snowstorms are not worth dwelling upon in our correspondence. They are natural.

THE FARMER SCIENTIST

Whether he admits it to himself or not, whether he has a college degree or not, every farmer is a scientist and the more he realizes this, the better it will be for himself and for his country. He sows and plants, he reaps and harvests according to known scientific and natural principles and the more faithfully he follows these, the nearer he comes to the goal of success. The farmer should be the best of men, possibly he is. In his every day work he is constantly faced with absolute truth, with cause and effect, with well merited reward or well deserved punishment. The laws which afford him a living are inexorable. As he sows and as he cultivates, so he reaps. He does not expect "figs from thistles." If he sows good seed in good soil, he knows he is going to reap a good harvest. He does not attempt to cheat his soil by using worthless fertilizer or by pretense of plowing and harrowing. If his seed is scarce, he does not try to cheat his field by sparse sowing; the seed goes as far as it will and that is the end. The soil cannot be cheated out of its right; it returns what is given to it; returns it with a reasonable increase. To no other calling, not even to the professional scientist, are so many opportunities for profitable observation given as to the farmer, provided he keeps his eyes open. Let us cite one instance. In 1919 the professor of Field Husbandry in the University of Alberta, while looking over a field of Marquis wheat, observed a wheat stalk that stood some six inches higher than its neighbors. It had other characteristics which appealed to him. He saved the head, sowed it next year and the next. In 1922 he had enough seed for a large plot and from the result of his sowing a yield was produced which beat his best Marquis wheat by nine bushels to the acre. It was also superior to Marquis in milling properties. The same opportunity is open to every farmer. In every field there may be, and generally is, a superior plant, as there is in every gathering of men or of animals a superior individual. From these superior plants or animals, a superior race may be evolved. The faculty of observation is one of the greatest. It should be carefully cultivated and particularly among children.

AMERICANS IN CANADA

It is estimated that there are approximately one million people in Canada who were born in the United States, or about twelve per cent of the Dominion's population. Most of these are to be found on farms in the Western provinces. Nearly one hundred million acres of Western Canadian land has been settled by homesteading and citizens of the United States have accounted for thirty per cent of such settlement as against twenty per cent on the part of British. In addition, United States citizens are each year the heaviest purchasers of privately held and improved lands and farms.—Canadian Pacific

Notes by the Way

One of the best things in all Mr. Fielding's tariffs was the British Preference which he introduced in 1897, and has since been approved by both the old political parties. He has now further increased the preference by 10 per cent. on certain articles when imported direct from British ports to Canadian ports. Although the volume of trade affected by this provision is considerable, one of the chief advantages of the change will be that it will tend to stimulate and increase trade through Canadian sea and river ports and also the traffic over Canadian railways.

During the season of open navigation this will be of some benefit to Quebec and Montreal, and all the year round there will be some gain to Halifax and St. John, which will be better able than before to hold their own with Portland and Boston, whose rivalry in competition for Canadian trade has been long the subject of complaint in the Maritime Provinces. So far these are good things and they will be generally approved in Eastern Canada at least. The same may be said of the duty upon American potatoes, which has been 20 cents per 100 pounds and is now increased to 35 cents. But this is directly contrary to pre-election promises and to the platforms of both the Liberal and Progressive parties which pledged them to reduced duties on foodstuffs.

The duties on raw sugar are reduced very slightly and on refined sugar a cent per pound. The absurd claim is made that this will materially lower the cost to consumers. Between the sugar producers of the south and the Canadian consumer are first the sugar trust then the importer, the refiner, the wholesaler and the retailer. When each of these has taken his toll out of that half cent per pound the consumer will need a microscope to enable him to discern his share of gain from the change. Beyond this what is there in all the changes made that will cheapen any of the necessities of life or lower the high cost of living? Nothing at all!

Some of the luxuries are taxed less than before, but scarcely any other. Duties on brandies, wines, silks and satins were reduced by the French treaty. Duties on cigarettes and confectionery are now reduced, also the excise duty on Canadian wines, but not on food, clothing or fuel. The one special relief granted the farmers on machinery is a slightly decreased duty on stumping machines. No doubt the Liberal candidates in the Ontario and Prince Edward Island elections will make the most of it! And yet we are told in special despatches from Ottawa sent out to the Liberal press that these benefits "will appeal to men and women who know little about tariff schedules but who have learned from experience the difficulties of making ends meet in the face of the ever-growing cost of living!"

The sales tax, increased last year by 50 per cent, is readjusted and simplified. How far this will benefit consumers remains to be shown. The exemption of wool and newspaper from the sales tax will be appreciated both by producers and consumers in view of the large turnover and transactions involved and should be of some benefit to both classes, however unequally divided the benefit may be. And business people will not be altogether ungrateful for the reduced tax on cheques and bills of exchange, which will, however, be quite imperceptible to the masses of the Canadian people. It would indeed have been sadly remarkable if all the changes Mr. Fielding has made could be justly condemned or even severely criticised.

In view of the large admitted deficits and constant additions to the national debt no great present reduction of taxation was to be expected. The call is still urgent for closer economy and further reduction of expenditure. That something has been done along these lines is to be so far commended. A much deeper cut in retrenchment is the only hope of the country for any early or considerable reduction of our heavy federal burdens, or in the cost of living. Despite some present boasting, it is more than doubtful whether the index number of living costs in the family budget will be at all materially affected by the amended tariff.

The Public Forum

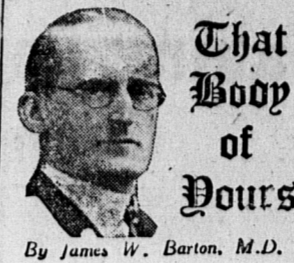
This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Editor of the Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed by its correspondents.

Immigration of Farmers

Sir,—In my former letter I showed how many tradesmen there were in a certain area here many of them in the same trade were there today. Now I am going to give the number of farms there were within a distance of 19 miles or there about at that time, and how many there are within the same distance now, together with a number of unoccupied ones. You will hear people say fathers should give their sons the place or part of the place to encourage them to stay home; well at that time there were 121 or there about farms within the 19 miles area, today, there are 195, a number of the farms having been divided up among the family or part sold to other farmers. At that time farmers needed more stock to support their families than they do today. People say, but they did not live as well at that time! There was scarcely a farmer but killed good beef and many some sheep and all the pork that was required to keep the family. Of course salted down. There being not too much sale for butter, the farmers had plenty for their own use at home as it was only marketed at 16 cents a pound. There were plenty of eggs as the market price was only 8 cents, and plenty of fish as every shore farmer had a net made by his own hand, twisting warp into twine and the family knit the net. They also made the rope for moving both boat and net from hair on small birch sticks, while the atone was used for an anchor. They would go out a few nights at a time and catch all the fish they wanted for their own use. However, those who would fish give 256 pounds of fish for \$1.10 or 336 pounds of hake for about 80 cents. They continued this way till about the seventies when they started trawling and drying their own fish for shipping to Halifax, where they got good prices. One of the men is still living here who made money in fishing at that time. This fishing industry explains the cause of the extra number of farmers, as the mud farms commenced using mud on the farms and enriching them so that they could keep a horse and a few cows enough to supply their own wants with what fish they would catch. But soon they got a sea back when the mud business can make or get any other substitute for mud. The eastern end of the Island never got such a blow as this. The southward and inland portions have not got anything else to keep their place in proper condition and maintain enough in summer and winter to supply their family wants.

I saw in the report of the legislature where the government and its members say there is no spirit at Richmond Bay to get mud, they seem to blame someone from Ottawa, but a few years ago they got a rooster for spurs at St. Peter's Bay from there and the people fed the hen and the hen hatched fine broods of chickens for the farmers, paid for them in advance, but also the hen was good though the spirit is still there. Now what are they doing for Mr. Farmer? When they raised the price of the mud, the farmers paid for it in advance, but under no comment to them for such abuse was never had from the days of Davies to now. The only one seemed to be left was William Campbell, with his crowbar and it would amuse you more than any of the rest, such an array of eloquence in praising the Bell Government and their wonderful achievements for the foresightedness. Yes in raising their own salaries from \$200.00 to \$500.00 without the consent of the people at a time when everything else took a slump. Let Mr. Liberal supporter think how much stuff he has to sell to make \$500.00 if they had raised it to \$300, there would be no complaint.

Now what I am surprised at is that they did not use such eloquence and strong arguments to keep the tanning and shoeing businesses on the Island. We remember when the soldiers returned, a letter appearing in the press asking them to learn the different trades, to start carriage building. One importer said he imported about \$100,000 worth of shoes the year that that he would be willing to take an interest in such an industry as it would be as well for him to sell the local manufacture as to import it. Now if they had used their "demonstrable" talents to demonstrate for this industry, we can get our coal just as cheap as they can in Ontario and the bass wood from Maine without duty and that all they would require would be history for we have got the hardwood and that is all that is wanted. If the government had made the same offer and backed the returned soldiers up, it is more than possible that we should have some of those industries here today. When the Budget was brought down every Liberal member started the old song of deficits left by their predecessors, but I we are to believe all that we hear more crooked work is done to hoodwink and deceive the public than ever before. It is hard for the public to understand the Bell Government internally and externally. I think, however, the public have come to the conclusion that a statement and explanation given by H. D. McLean is the right one, as he is one of those that examines the whole business. As the government had advocated, some of those industries they spoke about when in



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THOSE TROUBLESOME STYES

Those lumps on the eyelash are really small boils at the root of an eyelash. If left alone they last for a number of days, and the pain grows progressively worse. They finally break open, the pus escapes and there is relief at once. Now what is the cause of your particular sty or styes? I wish I could tell you. Perhaps you can figure it out for yourself. How is your general health? Have you been feeling up to the mark in every way, or are you a little below par? You see if your general condition isn't good the oil in the gland about the eyelash is not of the right consistency and instead of pouring out on the surface of the eyelid for lubricating purposes, it is too thick and the opening is plugged. Then some foreign matter of your hands, dust in the air, or other substances irritates this point. Thus you have the same thing as any small boil or abscess on any other part of the body. Sometimes a real sharp cold wind is responsible for the trouble. Often overuse of the eyes, particularly if you need glasses and are trying to get along without them is the causative factor. If the sty is just beginning, pulling out the lash and bathing with hot water may prevent it from developing further. If you have a real large sty, very painful and every appearance of pus having formed, you would be wise to consult your physician rather than open it yourself. You see he is in a better position to do a neater, safer job. By standing in front of you and making an incision from side to side he will evacuate the contents perfectly and no scar is likely to remain. However if you are subject to crops of styes from time to time, why not try and ascertain their cause as suggested above and try and avoid them if possible.

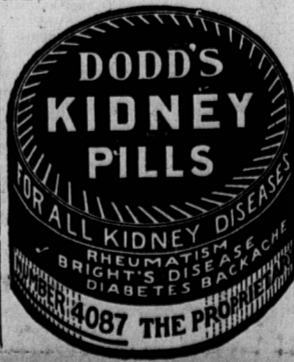
Opposition, had they started them going they would have done something for us such as no government had an opportunity of doing. As they now stand at the coming election, no one should support a candidate who does not pledge himself that if returned he would vote to have the indemnity cut down to \$300.00. If this is not carried out, they should resign. At last election, promises were made by candidates that the government denied when in office and it may be we shall have a repetition this coming election, as there are some men, who would promise anything, no matter how impossible of fulfillment.

I am Sir, etc. A. W. B.

Farmers and Protection Sir,—Mr. Cotton in his reply to inquiry as to how protection has helped P. E. I., says: "By promoting manufactures, establishing industries, the workmen in these concerns together with their families needed food and P. E. Island profited by helping feed them."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers From the W. S. Louson collection.

WAITING ON GOD "Waiting on God?" It is sitting down By way to rest awhile, And learning the secret of perfect peace In the light of a Father's smile. It is ceasing to look with anxious eye On the trials of coming days; alone It is leaving the present to God With a heart overt of praise. It is never a thought of "how" or "why" In the matters of daily life; It is simply letting Him take His way Through the midst of all care and strife. It is leaving everything in His hands and To do as He seeth best; Assured that He never can make mistakes, As, that is the perfect rest!



Boiling down these pleasant sounding phrases, to where we can apply them to the discussion, they are intended to mean—Protection gave us "more mouths" to feed. Had we achieved this happy consummation itself, it would have been something unfortunately that small comfort is denied us. P. E. Island has practically no manufacturing, has been unable to retain her material increase of population, and has lost somewhere around twenty thousand of the people she did have. Mr. Cotton is evidently of the opinion that if he is catering to an hotel with 150 guests and 50 guests leave, he will sell the hotel as much food as before. Our sister provinces are not much better off than ourselves. Nova Scotia's population is such that she is threatened with the loss of two of her representatives in the Federal House. Mr. Cotton says those people left because "transportation developments made it easy for them to get away." They left because they were laboring under economic disabilities imposed by a protective tariff. Easy transportation was a development common to the whole continent. Protection to give us new manufactures and more people in P. E. I. failed. It was to greatly increase our markets in the neighboring provinces. It failed again. So much for protection as an Empire builder in provinces down by the sea. When speaking of protection we must remember it means simply, give the manufacturers a chance to charge more for his product. There are two people concerned, the man that makes the machine and the man who uses it, and I ask again how are the farmers to direct production with the profit by a system which increases the price of the things he has to produce. Let Mr. Cotton propose a scheme which will add to the family budget in foods in Charlottetown by twenty-five or thirty per cent, and see how favorably it will be received by the victims. Protection cannot increase the prices of farm products, because our surplus must be sold in the markets of the world and we are hardly gullible enough to believe the Canadian manufacturer is behind any proposition which would increase the cost of living to his help. Concrete examples generally make those things plainer. Take the Island farmer John Smith, because that is not his real name, but he is a real farmer nevertheless. He has bought from a manufacturing concern in Ontario the following machines: 2 gang ploughs, 1 walking plough, 2 hay mowers, a dump rake, a side delivery rake, a hay loader with fork and rake, a manure spreader, a hand tractor and 2 gasoline engines and a grain crusher, and a car, totalling over \$2,000. This machinery is sold under protection, or to use a better word, the bounty system which has increased the cost to F. J. Smith from twenty to thirty per cent. (I have not those figures are approximately correct). This machinery is both crude and inefficient because protected industries

are like protected people's just grow big, but efficient. Mr. Smith never sold this machinery for dollars worth in the market. There are two people concerned, the man that makes the machine and the man who uses it, and I ask again how are the farmers to direct production with the profit by a system which increases the price of the things he has to produce. Let Mr. Cotton propose a scheme which will add to the family budget in foods in Charlottetown by twenty-five or thirty per cent, and see how favorably it will be received by the victims. Protection cannot increase the prices of farm products, because our surplus must be sold in the markets of the world and we are hardly gullible enough to believe the Canadian manufacturer is behind any proposition which would increase the cost of living to his help. Concrete examples generally make those things plainer. Take the Island farmer John Smith, because that is not his real name, but he is a real farmer nevertheless. He has bought from a manufacturing concern in Ontario the following machines: 2 gang ploughs, 1 walking plough, 2 hay mowers, a dump rake, a side delivery rake, a hay loader with fork and rake, a manure spreader, a hand tractor and 2 gasoline engines and a grain crusher, and a car, totalling over \$2,000. This machinery is sold under protection, or to use a better word, the bounty system which has increased the cost to F. J. Smith from twenty to thirty per cent. (I have not those figures are approximately correct). This machinery is both crude and inefficient because protected industries

NEW YORK, May 12.—Community art centers in country schoolhouses, deserted during the summer vacation period, are a new idea by David Mannes, a musician of this city, who urges the organization of art clubs with headquarters in the empty schoolhouses for more widespread knowledge and enjoyment of art. Such centers, he says, would provide not only for the study of music, sculpture, painting etc., but also give opportunities for wider companionship. "Students and teachers in the cities would be glad to direct such clubs for a nominal sum during vacation time," Mr. Mannes declares. "Benefit would result to the children of farmers and country folk, and to the parents themselves, would provide not only for the study of music, sculpture, painting

Perrins Gloves 75c pr Perrins Gloves. The first shipment arrived by Express Saturday. Chamissettes in Gray, Brown, Beaver and Covert, all sizes 75c Long Silk Gloves finished with fancy stitching of black on back in all shades \$1.75 per pair

Perrins French Kid Gloves at \$2.25 Perrins French Kid Gloves in all the new shades, every pair guaranteed at \$2.25

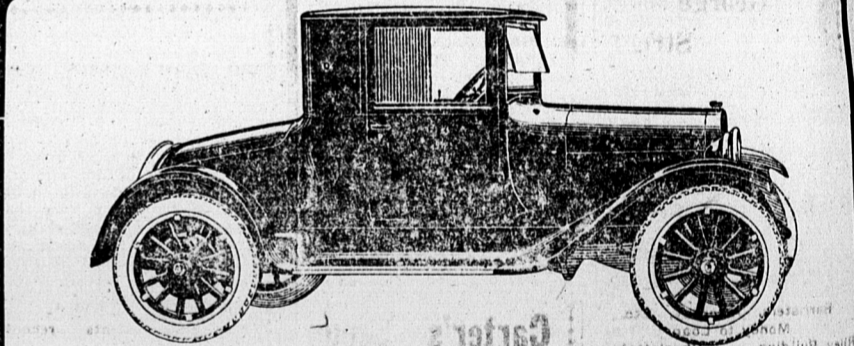
Silk Hose \$1.00 Sport Hose 79c Silk Hose. A large shipment of Ladies Sport Wool Hose ment of these arrived last in Lovet and Sand at night in all the new shades 79c per pair at \$1.00 and \$1.50 per pair

S. A. McDonald WADMAN'S OLD STAND

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ASKS USE OF VACANT SCHOOLS TO PROMOTE SUMMER ART. NEW YORK, May 12.—Community art centers in country schoolhouses, deserted during the summer vacation period, are a new idea by David Mannes, a musician of this city, who urges the organization of art clubs with headquarters in the empty schoolhouses for more widespread knowledge and enjoyment of art. Such centers, he says, would provide not only for the study of music, sculpture, painting



The Dependable Car Many things have made our increase in sales possible—satisfied owners; the recommendations of Dodge Brothers Car drivers; inbuilt stamina and durability; immense motor power; style, comfort and appearance. Thus has Dodge Brothers sales in P. E. Island reached such proportions. And another reason is that the motoring public knows it. Read these letters which are on file in our office, should you care to see them, come in.

No. 15— Gentlemen:—In reply to your favor of April 11, 1923, re service we have received from our Dodge Brothers Car. We are glad at all times to give an appreciation of an article of exceptional merit, and in this particular case we are more than pleased. We do not think it would be possible to buy another car that would give such a wonderful performance as this Dodge Brothers during the three years that she has been running. During this time she has covered 25,000 miles and outside of gasoline, oil and tires the amount of money expended for her upkeep has been practically nil. Considering what she has gone through, she is today in first class condition, and unless something unforeseen happens, is good for some considerable time yet. In our opinion no other car that we know of would be quite as satisfactory for the particular kind of work she is employed in. Yours very truly, (Signed) P. W. T.

No. 16— Gentlemen:—In May, 1922 I purchased my Dodge Brothers Roadster and have driven her 3,900 miles and clear of oil and gasoline she has not cost me one cent. If I could not get another Dodge Brothers Roadster I would not take any money for her. For a person who is not too well off and cannot afford a real high priced car, his car is made by Dodge Brothers. Yours truly, (Signed) F. E. M.

And so it goes on. Have you ever heard anybody say anything which reflects on the Dodge Brothers Car? Ask yourself this question, then ask yourself this other question, if not why not? W. B. Prowse & Sons