

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1926

LOWERING PRODUCE PRICES

The Canadian Grocer of January 29th announces a drop of two to three cents a pound in the price of butter in Vancouver, B. C., and gives the cause as follows:

"The decline has been brought about by the importation of nearly 8,000 boxes, or 448,000 pounds of butter from New Zealand."

Commenting on the incident The Canadian Grocer says, "A big outcry is likely to be heard on the prairies against foreign butter having to be brought in to break the home market in view of the fact that the Alberta and some of the other prairie creameries had entered into an agreement with local dealers that they would supply the Vancouver market all winter at a price that would be almost competitive with New Zealand. That agreement has been adhered to by the local dealers and the prairie creameries. A week ago, however, their was delivered to one of the large firms, handling all kinds of provisions a total of 6,868 boxes of New Zealand butter which, according to report, was laid down in Vancouver at less than 40 cents a pound. Some of this is said to be for eastern Canada."

This is one of the first results from the much boasted treaty with Australia concocted by the King government for undoubtedly, the New Zealand butter was shipped through Australia. This New Zealand butter comes to Canada under a duty reduced by the King treaty to one cent per pound. Moreover, it is stated that the Australia government is prepared to pay a bounty of six cents per pound on butter manufactured for export. So much for the short-sighted treaty with Australia.

The Liberal press justifies it on the ground that it lowers the price of butter for the Canadian consumer. What about the Canadian farmer? What about the boasted dairy herds and the co-operative creameries of Canada? When the question of a protective tariff comes up for discussion Liberal hands are raised to heaven in pious protest against "high protection" and the consequent increase of taxation.

The lowering of prices of farm produce in Canada is a very much more serious matter to Canada than any possible or probable increase in the cost of living that might result from increased protection. As a matter of fact a protective tariff lowers the cost of living. When the removal of the duty on fertilizer closed several Canadian fertilizer plants and we became dependent for our supplies on foreign factories, the prices of fertilizer went up.

Australia was, until recently, importing its agricultural implements from various sources under a very low tariff. It raised the tariff to a practically prohibitive figure, encouraged capitalists to invest and the result is that the country is now not only manufacturing its own agricultural implements and employing its own labor but the farmers there are buying their implements at a lower price than before the duty was raised. The time when the cost of living in any country goes up and stays up is when that country is depending upon foreign countries for its supplies. And this is the time also when the people of a country leave it and seek employment elsewhere.

Our farmers, when farmers, know all this. A year or so ago the Liberals and Conservatives of this province met as farmers in convention. They were discussing the interests of the province generally and of the farmers particularly. They unanimously passed a resolution asking the federal government to raise the Canadian

tariff on American products to the level of the American tariff on Canadian products. Not a voice was raised against it for they were all farmers. When afterwards politics took the place of agriculture, many of the Liberals voted against any increase in the tariff on the plea that it would mean "increased taxation!"

The same or a similar game, is being played in Ottawa today and the goal is self-interest, not the interest of Canada. The Progressives' once the avowed enemies of partisanship, are now the party in power and are playing the party game with a vengeance, each with a policy of his own, like the Liberals with only one plank on which both they and the Liberals agree, namely, to hang on to office by any means in their power.

DUAL PERSONALITY

Everyone is familiar with Stevenson's story of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," the dual life, one that of a philanthropist and the other that of a villain. The story is true in a more or less degree everyone possesses a dual personality, the one for use in public, the other to be exercised in the dark; the one for the common good of humanity, the other for the personal good of the person concerned.

Perhaps in no other sphere of human activity has this dual personality such a wide range of opportunity as in politics. The politician in the privacy of the caucus where the dice are being loaded for the coming game, is a vastly different character from the suave, smooth, philanthropist and patriot on the public platform when soliciting the support of his audience. The politician who is addressing a rural audience without fear of being reported abroad, is a vastly different individual when addressing the House of Commons where every word is reported in Hansard and sent broadcast to friends and opponents alike.

It was amusing the other day to read the perfunctory appeal of the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, temporary leader of the Liberal party, for Canadian unity, for racial and religious comity and a greater Canada. Doubtless, he was in earnest, doubtless he was sincerely anxious for Canadian prosperity and inter-provincial friendliness. Yet, in the recent election campaign he took a very prominent part in stirring up that racial animosity which, later, he so eloquently deplored.

Many of the speeches in the wide open House of Commons, in the calm which followed the election storm of last October, differ very widely from the speeches of the same gentlemen when facing the storm. The earnest student of the events of his time is a different character during a political campaign. The peaceful citizen becomes a fighter in the day of battle and the comparison might be multiplied indefinitely.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Street men are now busy opening up the sewers in anticipation of an early spring.

And now the sunspots are said to be the cause of the recent heavy snow fall. Wonder what will cause the excessive rains of February and March.

The general intention of the present winter is to be good. There have been but a few breaks so far and the weather generally has been most favorable.

No one was surprised at the "great victory" won by the Progressive group in keeping the government in power last Monday. What most people were surprised at was some of the people who helped the Progressives to do it.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The recent cold snap in the Maritimes and Central Provinces was marked in contrast by mild weather in Alberta and British Columbia. The record of 44 above zero in Prince Rupert, 42 in Victoria and 18 above in Calgary contrasted with 55 below in Thunder Bay, 51 in Nipegon and 20 to 42 below at various other points. Niagara Falls was buried in ice and only a trickle of water was visible passing over the brink Dawson City, the most northern point in the Canadian record, reported 2 above the cipher on the same day. The difference between the temperature in Prince Rupert and Thunder Bay was 99 degrees.

A venerable proverb tells that "Candlemas Day takes half the corn and half the hay." The old maxim may be true enough in England but is not accurate in its application to Canada. Midwinter with us is nearer the middle of February than is Candlemas in most cases. The Canadian farmer needs considerably more hay and corn to feed his stock after Candlemas than before that date.

The government bill to provide old age pensions is in line with legislation already in operation in Great Britain, Germany, Australia and some other countries. The principle is sound enough, but it seems unlikely that the provincial legislatures will readily fall in with the proposal that they shall pay one half the cost. Most of the provinces, like the Dominion itself are heavily involved in debt and burdened with high taxation.

The estimated number of pensioners is 100,000 and the annual cost some \$25,000,000. What prospect is there of any reduction of taxation while every legislative body in Canada is from year to year devising new forms of expenditure? We take it that the bill is not expected to pass at this session and that it will be yet some years before the Dominion and all the Provinces can agree to take united action along the lines proposed.

Much snow shovelling has been done of late on our streets as well as on the railways, and more is yet required in the city in various places. To those who would otherwise have nothing to do the deepening snow and drifting winds are by no means an unmixed evil. Employment is given and much money has been already put in circulation as a result of the changed and changing weather conditions. And like work will probably be required to be done from time to time during weeks to come.

(Continue on Page 5)

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

February 4, 1926

GENTLE LEADING—"Let my Lord, I pray thee, pass over before his servant, and I will lead on softly." Gen. 33:14.

PRAYER—Do Thou Lord, even thus lead us, and we shall praise Thee, because Thy gentleness hath made us great.

THE BURDEN OF THE DAY

Who shall rise and cast away, First, the Burden of the Day? Who assert his place, and teach Lighter labor nobler speech, Standing firm, erect and strong, Proud as freedom free as song?

Lo! we groan beneath the weight— Our own weakness create; Crook the knee and shut the lip, All for tamer fellowship; Load our slack compliant clay With the Burden of the Day.

Higher paths there are to tread; Fresher fields around us spread; Other flames of sun and star Flash at hand and lure afar; Larger manhood might we share, Surer fortune,—did we dare!

In our mills of common thought, By the pattern all is wrought; In our school of life, the man Drills to suit the public plan; And through labor, love and play, Shifts the Burden of the Day.

Thunder shall we never hear In this ordered atmosphere? Never this monotonous peal? Never airs that burst and blow From eternal summits know?

Though no man resent his wrong, Still is free the poet's song; Still, a stag, his thought may leap O'er the herded swine and sheep; And in pastures far away Lose the Burden of the Day!

—Bayard Taylor, care.

THE DRAMA AT OTTAWA SEEN THROUGH ISLAND EYES

(By R. L. COTTON) (Special to The Guardian)

Ottawa, Saturday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Henri Bourassa was in action in the House of Commons again yesterday afternoon. I was much more pleased with his address yesterday than when he spoke in the first debate. For while he covered a lot of ground and spoke for a large part of the afternoon, he was much more practical in his utterances, much less dramatic in his resort to the aids of oratory and much more effectively demonstrated not only his complete command of both languages but his great literary ability in the choice of words and the construction of beautifully rounded sentences. He was generous in his bestowal of both bricks and bouquets upon the three leaders and the three leaders, particularly commending Mr. Forke for that practical suggestion that the solution of our agricultural immigration and agricultural emigration problems lies in the making of farm life so attractive and so profitable that country youth will resist the lure of the city and much of our lost blood that has gone abroad will be repatriated to the land.

Mr. Bourassa covered a wide area and while he did not greatly enlarge his anti-imperialistic views he was not backward in setting forth his belief that most of Canada's troubles today are due to the useless and unnecessary waste of men and money in the great world war. He promised later attention to much of the legislation, promised in the Speech from the Throne, numerous suggestions for the government in respect to the further taxation of the rich and the further exemption of fathers educating families; suggested that the question of Maritime Rights be dealt with by a Committee of the House rather than by a Royal Commission; espoused the principle of protection in some respects but strenuously objected to anything that would increase the cost of coal or food products; denounced the continuance of the British preference and announced that he would oppose Mr. Meighen's amendment, but in supporting the Speech from the Throne he reserved to himself absolute freedom to favor or oppose each individual proposal as submitted, and, absolutely disassociated from party shackles, he was ready to help turn one government out or bring another in just as he believed in the interest of his labor party of two, followed Mr. Bourassa and like him covered much territory, occupied much time and had a variety of suggestions to offer. But he was particularly inter-

esting only when he submitted certain correspondence between the two members of the Labor party and the leader of the Opposition. He stated that the Speech from the Throne as submitted offered little promise of any concessions to Labor. But subsequent to its delivery he and his associate who comprise the Labor Party in the House had conferences with Premier King, and it has now been stated by the acting leader in the House that provision for Old Age pensions is to be introduced this session, and he placed on Hansard a letter from Mackenzie King in which it was also promised that unemployment relief similar to that of the post-war period would be provided, and that legislation will be introduced this session (no word of which is mentioned in the Throne speech) which will be satisfactory to Labor, amending the Immigration Act, the Naturalization Act and the Criminal Code.

Mr. Woodsworth was not a bit backward in stating that he believed the present situation in Parliament could be used by himself and his colleague for the purpose of securing legislation for which they had heretofore clamoured in vain. They had Mr. King's written promise that he would deliver the goods and they were going to support him in doing it. It was generally thought that Mr. King was biting off a pretty big order in his endeavour to meet the wishes and thereby secure the support of the twenty-odd Progressives. But yesterday's revelations certainly show that he has stuffed his mouth to the limit to accommodate such unstable support as may be found in the two fanatics or pro-bolsheviks who are mistakenly designated as representatives of Canadian labor. He may still be able to work his jaws and finally succeed in satisfying his temporary gorging, but my belief is that such wholesale accommodation to such despicable methods must soon alienate from his following men of substance who want to see Canadian government as well as Canadian industry grow and develop in honor and in might.

Crime in The Home of Friends

(Condensed from Collier's, The National Weekly (Dec. 5 '25) William G. Shepherd.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SMEDLEY D. BUTLER was granted a leave of absence from the Marine Corps to act as Director of Public Safety for Philadelphia. If he did nothing else during his two years of trying to enforce literally the laws of Philadelphia, he did it and all the other large cities of America in favor of showing up the ridiculousness of having laws that most of us citizens don't take any too seriously.

That Body of Ours

A magistrate is a local official whose court covers certain territory in the town. If the magistrate dismisses a case brought by the police, that ends the case. Magistrate Frank W. Neff, who sits in the district where the Killer boys and Moses Weinbeck run gambling houses, almost invariably, so the record shows, turns the gamblers loose after a police raid. So does Magistrate John F. Dugan.

For over a third of a century Rose Hicks, Philadelphia's leading pander, infamously was a servant of vice and mysteriously escaped punishment. "Politicians are behind her," whispered Philadelphia.

You can't get her into a cell, boasted the underworld. The other evening General Butler tried to get her into a cell. After a midnight raid Rose Hicks and two of her girls were rushed off to the cell-room in the city hall. But within a few minutes a "division leader" of an underworld district came to the cell-room and asked to see charges against the women.

He went out. About an hour later magistrate Joseph M. Perri entered the police station and signed papers which took the women out of the hand of the police. They had been in cells—but not over one hour. The mystery of Rose Hicks' immunity was cleared up.

Nearly all of the 30 magistrates almost invariably dismissed arrested proprietors of "speakeasies." Out of 6080 arrests in speak-easies in 1925, up to the end of August, there had been only 212 convictions in court. Though, at this writing, Butler raiding an average of 30 saloons a day, convicted were rare.

"I don't know how many thousands of speak-easies there are in Philadelphia," he told me. "We keep smashing them up, but the courts set the accused free. We arrested one flagrant violator three times in six hours, but the magistrate set him free each time."

The time came—and is still here—when Butler's department did not dare to go to the offices of some of the magistrates to seek warrants for entrance to houses of prostitution, speak-easies and gambling houses. "Someone in these offices would tip off the Butler discovered, beyond any vice mongers that we were com-

Condensed Annual Statement

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1925, Increase over 1924. Rows include New Business issued (Ordinary), Business in Force (Ordinary), Income, Assets, Liabilities, Gross Surplus Earned, Provision for Future Profits to Policyholders, Unassigned Profits and Contingency Reserve.

IMPORTANT ITEMS

- (1) A large increase in new business production. (2) Business in force substantially increased. (3) Interest on policy proceeds, profits, etc., maintained at 6%. (4) Expense rates have been reduced. (5) Mortality only 34 1/2% of the expected. (6) Assets have been increased to over \$73,000,000.00. (7) Income nearly \$20,000,000.00. (8) Surplus earnings nearly \$4,000,000.00—the largest in the Company's history.

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