

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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PATRIOT'S RED HERRING

The following well illustrates the Patriot's style of argument and its tricky evasion of the points at issue.

"The Guardian in its efforts to ensure the government complains that Charlottetown did not pay its proportion of the poll tax and on that account asks our citizens to vote against Messrs. Higgs and Duffy, but the working people, the laborers and others who find it hard to make ends meet and pay the ever increasing civic taxes will have a different opinion."

The Patriot's supply of the proverbial red herring is evidently worn out when it has to descend to such a misrepresentation as this.

The poll tax question is a very sore one in Charlottetown, we admit, and with the promise of Messrs. Higgs and Duffy to reduce it not yet fulfilled, perhaps the squirming and explaining of the Patriot as well as of Messrs. Higgs and Duffy is not to be wondered at. For many weeks we have asked the Patriot to explain why 314 persons in Charlottetown paid their poll tax in 1922 while 1345 were allowed to go free. The above is the Patriot's answer.

The Patriot knows that the poll tax especially in Charlottetown, where Messrs. Higgs and Duffy promised to reduce it, is so obnoxious that the government does not even attempt to collect it although it very mealy accepted it from those who voluntarily came in and offered payment. Why should the government accept this tax from 314 while they do not even ask the other equally liable 1345 for it? Will the Patriot answer that? And will it not, if it wants to be honest, which we now seriously doubt, acknowledge that the coming Premier, Mr. J. D. Stewart, K. C., was perfectly right in deciding to abolish it altogether. Will the Patriot express its candid opinion on that also, if it has one?

The poll tax in the country is apparently not more popular or less obnoxious than in Charlottetown. The Hon. David MacDonald, when asked at a public meeting the other night if all the poll taxes were paid, replied that he did not know but that "quite a number had been sued!"

We venture the opinion that not one of the "laborers, the working people or the other citizens who find it difficult to make ends meet" and whose sympathies the Patriot is so mealy trying to enlist, would descend to the subterfuge suggested by the Patriot, namely, to let those pay it who will and let the others escape.

These "working people and laborers and other citizens" no matter how hard they may find it to make ends meet are quite willing to take their share of any legitimate burden that the necessities of the country or city call for but they want that burden honestly and fairly distributed and they have come to the conclusion that Mr. Stewart's way is the only honest way, namely to remove a tax that should never have been imposed, a tax that no other province in Canada has imposed.

WHY NOT DO IT?

In ten minutes the Patriot could find the receipts and expenditures of the province for August 31, 1922, and all the information given for September 8, 1919, in the Provincial Auditor's statement. The information is demanded as proof that the Liberal government has not been deceiving the people as to why they quadrupled the taxes.

A COMPARISON.

Liberal candidates are holding up the improved highways as the great achievement of their four years in office. They boast that in comparison with all that the Conservatives had done this work stands as a monument to Liberal wisdom and foresight.

The Conservative contention about the roads is, in plain and simple language, that the expenditure on the roads has been away beyond what it ought to have been, and that by the time the bonds given for it mature there will be nothing left to show for it. In other words the Liberals have borrowed huge sums of money to do work which is not permanent.

Compare the money borrowing and the temporary work of the Liberals with what the Conservatives did during their last regime.

The Conservative expenditures year by year during their term of office for permanent works which are still standing and will stand for generations yet to come, all of it out of ordinary revenue and without borrowing a dollar, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1912: \$67,154.55; 1913: 40,875.58; 1914: 41,300.86; 1915: 46,114.07; 1916: 17,344.86; 1917: 4,357.00; 1918: 13,718.01; 1919: 62,698.89.

Total: \$293,558.61. This without borrowing a dollar and out of ordinary revenue from a tax which was only a quarter of what it is today.

There are many steel bridges throughout the province to show for this expenditure. What is there to show for the expenditures of the Bell Government? Four or five hundred miles of improved road which must be improved year after year at almost the same cost, and bonds to pay interest on yearly and to redeem finally.

GERRYMANDERING

Many complaints are coming in from country sections about the gerrymandering of electoral divisions, and consequent confusion to the electors. In the city also new boundaries have been arranged or rather disarranged to such an extent that it will be exceedingly difficult for electors to find out their polling places.

The former divisions have proved satisfactory for fifty years or more and no complaint was heard regarding them. Two years ago the federal election, including the women's vote, was conducted on these divisions and no trouble was encountered. Just why the present confusing changes have been made passes all understanding except on the assumption that the Bell government, true to its bungling, must continue to bungle till the end.

Ward Five in the City, heretofore divided into four polling divisions, now has eight with ill defined boundaries. Others are almost equally confusing and evidently the only purpose served has been to puzzle the ward workers and to make it difficult for the electors. It sure is time for a change.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"The Doctor and Chester" are everywhere hailed as the coming representatives of Charlottetown City and Royalty. They have a straight story to tell and they tell it straight. They have no broken promises to apologize to either in

Notes by the Way

It is always gratifying to find things coming our way and we find it so just now. There were several matters in which the principle newspaper organ of the Government had, as we thought, overstated the facts. One of these was the amount of the surplus estimated by the late Conservative Government for the year 1919. Another was the height above the roadway to which certain culverts were elevated by the frosts of a very cold winter. These were pointed out to our contemporary and on the following day the figures of the estimated surplus were reduced from \$743,000 to \$743.

This pleased us very much. We felt as if old friends who had been estranged for a time were getting together again. But the rather extravagant statement about those culverts remained unnoticed. We waited for a week and then a second time called attention to the subject. The result was most pleasing. A prompt and satisfactory correction was made the same day and the Patriot's readers were told that "miles" had been printed where "inches" had been intended. It was a typographical error or was it a topographical error? Anyway, the correction brought us still nearer together—miles nearer.

A friendly rapprochement, as our Acadian friends would say. We hope yet to convince our editorial and honorable friend, after the election if not before, that there is a considerable difference between an estimate and a promise. And also that there is a very great difference between condition of certain roads in the springtime of successive years, when in one of the years the ground was frozen four or five feet deep, and in another year the frost had scarcely penetrated the earth at all.

It is quite true that typographical errors will sometimes occur in the best of newspapers, but it has been rare in our experience that two of such striking significance have happened on the same day.

The coincidence was the more remarkable as both the errors, one of thousands instead of hundreds of dollars, and the other of miles against inches, were each to the disadvantage of The Guardian's contention and against the party it is supporting. But let that pass, since so much amends has been made. We hope also to convince our friend, even before the election, that the Bell Government poll tax is unpopular in both city and country and ought to be repealed, and also that so real is the need of economy that members' indemnity ought to be reduced, quite regardless of who may have supported it four years ago.

It takes the poll taxes of 200 men to pay the extra indemnity of \$300 to each of the two members representing an electoral district. Hundreds of men have been haled to court and compelled to pay this tax with court costs added thereto. Gross favoritism has been alleged to have been practised in regard to who should be compelled to pay and who should be allowed to go free. It is notorious that the poll tax was demanded of men who were well known to be over 75 and even over 80 years of age; of this we have the most indubitable evidence. Under such conditions of abuse and extortion, of insult added to injury, the poll tax has been discredited until it has become the most detested of any of the many grievous burdens which the Bell Government has thrust upon the people.

And to think of over one-third of all the proceeds of this tax being swallowed up in the Salary Grab is more than the country will stand for. It is beyond the possibility of doubt that both in our Legislature and in the Parliament at Ottawa the ablest statesmen the Dominion or the Province ever produced served their country for honor and not for pelf, contenting themselves with enough to barely pay their living expenses. It was thus in the great Mother of Parliaments. It is thus in our City Council today. The City Council does more business in an evening than the Bell Government and the Legislature under its absolute control did in a month last session and does it without pay. Better still, it is done without needless talk.

Such are some of the reasons for the popular demand that the poll tax shall be repealed and the members' indemnity reduced. The people are learning by hard experience that the more they pay their representatives in Parliament and the Legislature the less of honest work they do and the more public money they waste. And the work promises to apologize to either in

Burke's Peerage Is A Hundred Years Old

Among the many institutions menaced or interrupted by the war was the annual issue of "Burke's Peerage," which was established a hundred years ago. The ninety-fifth edition has just appeared though had it not been for the war it would have been the hundredth. The present editor is Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., who is also Garter King of Arms and is thus head of the Herald's College and the official and final authority upon coats-of-arms, heraldic devices and British genealogy. Like his father before him, Sir Bernard Burke, he is recognized as the greatest living expert upon these matters to which he has devoted his life, although many may think that such pursuits are hardly worthy of the unusual talent and industry that the Burke family has brought to bear upon them. But according to Frederick Cunliffe Owen, the contents of "Burke's" is a matter of the greatest importance not only to British people, but to Americans, as well, who wish to trace their families or the families of their friends. According to him, there are few volumes in greater demand in the public libraries of the New World than those of the celebrated Burke.

A Monumental Work.

Every edition of Burke from the first one issued by John Burke, the erudite Irishman who established the series a century ago, contains a complete genealogy of every family in the British Empire that bears a hereditary title. Every pedigree has been most carefully scrutinized and divested of all fairy tales of a genealogical character and mythical pretensions to ancestors. There is documentary authority of the soundest kind for every fact recorded, and on this account it may probably be said that there is no book published, not excluding the standard dictionaries, that is freer from error. What most concerns American readers of "Burke's" are those pages which show instances of various members of the British aristocracy having "emigrated to America" and there are hundreds of such notes to be found in the volume. Many of them emigrated in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and there all their descendants were lost so far as Burke is concerned. How delightful for the American reader to discover that no doubt he is a descendant of one of these noble obscurities, and has in his veins the blood of dukes rather than the blood of peasants!

Establishing Relationships.

Mr. Owen says it is always easy to find among the immediate progenitors of Americans either in that country or in Great Britain, someone identified with the aristocracy of the United Kingdom. Burke whets their appetite for further nourishment of the sort and when they go to England they flock to the National Library of the British Museum where, attendants say, American visitors surpass in number those of all other foreign countries put together, and 65 per cent. of them ask for works on genealogy. Both in the United States and abroad are plenty of professional genealogists who make handsome fees by establishing kinships on the mere strength of similarity of names, and according to this authority, to every one of the 1,200 British, Irish and Scotch from one to a score of American claimants. There are several firms in England whose sole business is the hunting out of Americans of fortune who may be induced to spend money in an effort to prove that they, and not the holders, are the rightful inheritors of British titles. Few, indeed, have been the suits of this kind that have prospered, but the supply of people ready to enter upon litigation to prove their lordly lineage does not fall.

The Fermoy Case.

As illustrating the care which "Burke's" editor must exercise, Mr. Owen mentions the quarrel between the publisher and the late Lord Fermoy. The latter was long separated from his American wife, who was the daughter of Frank Work of New York. With her two children she left Lord Fermoy, who was then the Hon. James Burke Roche, and through the Delaware courts proceeded to secure a divorce from her Irish husband. This was in 1891, and the fact was duly recorded in the next issue of Burke's. At the time Roche was running for Parliament in an Irish constituency, and feeling that his chances of election had been prejudiced by the register's announcement that he was a divorced man, he entered suit against the publisher. He contended that as he was an Irishman neither he nor his wife could secure a divorce except by Act of Parliament, since divorce has always been unknown in Irish jurisprudence. He asserted that the American divorce was valueless in the eyes of English and Irish law, since his wife by her marriage had become a British subject and therefore could have the marriage tie severed only by Act of Parliament or action of a British court.

Roche therefore asked for damages, because while he was not himself a Roman Catholic, he was living in a part of Ireland where Catholics abounded, and where there was a certain odium attached to all divorces. That he was injured by the publication seems likely, for he never was elected, but he had the satisfaction of making Burke pay him damages and all subsequent editions of the work have omitted mention of the Delaware divorce, which, while it was sufficient to break the family ties of the Fermoy's, had not acquired sufficient authenticity to be chronicled in such a work as that of Burke's. However, since Lord Fermoy is dead, Burke's present edition has ventured again to mention the fact that his wife, the present dowager Lady Fermoy, and mother of the present Lord Fermoy, felt obliged to divorce him some thirty years ago.

Secured Damages.

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FIX GIRL WORKERS' WAGES IN PROVINCE

TORONTO, July 13.—Notice that a minimum wage scale applicable to all women and girls employed in a small order houses in the province, would soon be brought into effect, was given tonight at a public hearing of the Ontario minimum wage board.

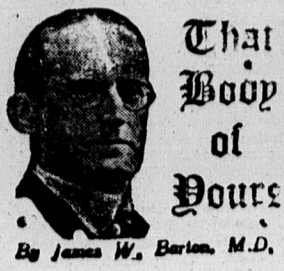
In cities in Ontario with a population of over 50,000 excepting Toronto, the minimum wage will be \$12.00 per week for experienced employees of the age of 18 years or over. For inexperienced adults of 18 years or over the pay will start with \$10.00 as the minimum for the first six months, \$11.00 for the second six months, after which the pay will be that of experienced adults. Girls under the age of 18 shall start at not less than \$8.00 for the first six months, \$9.00 for the second, \$10.00 for the third and \$11.00 for the fourth, after which the pay for experienced adults must start.

Tennis Rackets In World War

(By Dominion News Service) LONDON, JULY 13.—British manufacturers are unable to keep pace with the unprecedented demand for rackets which has followed the rise of lawn tennis to the status of an international pastime. For some time Slazenger's have displayed on their premises this notice: Owing to the immense number of lawn tennis rackets already booked for delivery to our trading customers, no further orders can be accepted for the home trade for at least two months. Shipping orders, however, can be received, but must necessarily be subject to considerable delay. It is impossible to supply any rackets from stock. It is wrong to speak of a "boom," said the manager, "it is simply a crescendo of trade. Orders are pouring in from every known foreign land and several unknown." It is impossible to turn out the work any quicker because the supplies of the best gut and the number of highly skilled workmen are limited.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

Worry! What's the use of worrying. Of hurrying. And scurrying. Everybody flurrying. And breaking up their rest? When every one is teaching us, Preaching and beseeching us, To settle down and end the fuss, For quiet ways are best. The corner stone in Truth is laid: The guardian walls of Honor made: The roof of Faith is built above:



By James W. Barton, M.D.

LIKE A HOUSE—YOUR KITCHEN

In comparing that body of yours to a house you can readily see that the stomach is like the kitchen. In the kitchen as you know, all the food you eat is prepared. There is the cutting up, the crushing, grating, peeling, baking, boiling, and roasting before the food is brought to you from the kitchen. Now why is all this preparation necessary? Some of it may not be necessary but most of it is, because it is found that food in this way is more easily digested by civilized man.

Now just in the same way that stomach of yours prepares the food for your dining room. You see immediately that food enters it, the stomach juices get busy and mix with it. And how is this "mixing done?" Well, the stomach has muscular coats in its walls which run circularly, longitudinally and obliquely, and when they all begin to work you can see what is going to happen to that food. For the first few minutes after a meal the stomach is fairly quiet, sort of gently stirring the juice amongst the food, and keeping its intestinal end closed so that no food can escape.

The "Jiggly apparatus" that they have amusement parks is not in it with that stomach of yours when it endeavors to get the food well mixed and up with the stomach juice and then thrown into the intestine. Now the point I want you to get here is that while the stomach juice is a mighty important thing the "muscular" work of the stomach walls really brings the food in contact with the juice. Therefore a person in a generally run down condition is going to have weak stomach muscles which do not do their work properly.

In many people the muscles become almost like a piece of stretched elastic, and the stomach walls hang down low. It is really a hard job for this kind of a stomach to throw food into the small intestine.

It was for just such cases that we recommended that they lie down on the right side four hours after

SATURDAY AT THE NEW STORE. No More Climbing Stairways. Use of Our Elevator. SUMMER GOODS. Boys Cotton Jerseys, sizes 24 to 32 at 75c. Bathing Suits, sizes 24 to 32 at 75c. Kiddies Overalls trimmed with red, made from strong denim, fit boys age 3 to 8 years. Kiddies Khaki Over-All Suits, an ideal garment for season, in sizes 3 to 8 years at \$1.25. Youths long Khaki Pants, finished with cuffs and for belt at \$1.25. Boys Wash Suits, a large variety of patterns special value at \$1.25. Men's Fancy Shirts, large make, sizes 14 to 16 1/2. Men's Work Shirts, Khaki and Blue, very special at \$1.49. Men's Balbriggan Underwear at \$1.49.

S. A. McDonald Queen Street. THE OLDEST INSURANCE AGENCY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. An Important Ruling. The Commissioner of Taxation recently stated that an Income derived from Life Insurance is not subject to Income Tax. This is another good reason for investing in Life Insurance. Purchase a Great-West Life Monthly Income Plan, the most popular made in Canada.

HYNDMAN & CO. 59-61 Queen St., Charlottetown. Each meal for a period of fifteen minutes and thus allow any food still lying in the stomach to be digested.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR LADIES. The Prim Lady Shopping Bag. Waterproof, Big, Roomy and Handsomely Lined. The Guardian announces an exceptionally good offer to its readers. The Prim Lady Shopping Bag, retailing at \$1.50 will be given with every NEW or RENEWAL Subscription to The Guardian for an additional 60 CENTS. This is the greatest opportunity ever offered to the readers of The Guardian. Your NEW or RENEWAL Subscription and 60 CENTS will secure for you this BEAUTIFUL PRIM LADY SHOPPING BAG. It is carefully made — strong and durable, of high grade waterproof ART LEATHER and handsomely lined with flowered cretonne. The handles are exceptionally strong and will support any reasonable strain. The open mouth top is kept securely closed by a broad strap and clasp. The entire BAG reflects good taste and is ideal for SHOPPING or as an OVERNIGHT BAG.

Subscription Department, THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN, Charlottetown. Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find \$..... for my New—Renewal—Subscription to the Charlottetown Guardian and also additional 60 cents which entitles me to the \$1.50 Prim Lady Shopping Bag. NAME..... ADDRESS..... Your Subscription Expired..... The Charlottetown Guardian