

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE CAMPAIGN

It is now an open secret that the Liberal convention on Monday night, for the nomination of candidates for the City and County, was a frost. The chill had struck during the preliminary meeting a week before to appoint delegates to the convention. At that meeting not enough delegates could be found and the two candidates who were seeking nomination were appointed to nominate themselves supported by delegates who refused to act. It is also an open secret that efforts had been made to secure new candidates, others were solicited but declined and the convention had no alternative; the two sitting members were "unanimously" nominated.

Although it is very evident that their constituencies are desirous of giving Messrs Higgs and Duffy a period of retirement from the worries and anxieties of political life this does not imply that the Conservative candidates or their friends should let up. They still have to win out and this means organization and work. It is never safe to assume that the victory is won until the battle is over and although it is humanly certain that Messrs Higgs and Duffy are going into retirement and with them the Bell government, elections are proverbially uncertain and it is a well known fact that the Liberals of this province have sought out many inventions.

The campaign is not yet in full swing but there are preliminary canterings around the field for exercise and reconnoitering and the actual fight may begin at any time so it is well to have everything in readiness so that the battle may be short and the victory may be a decisive one.

PETTY THIEVING

A group of small boys sitting on the curb near an open window were discussing ways and means. They were sufficiently young and unsophisticated not to notice the open window or to suspect that some one might overhear their plans. They were overheard however and the subject of their conversation was theft and how they could best succeed in securing valuable articles and convert them into cash. Some of the younger boys expressed some fear about being found out and punished; an older boy reassured them all on this point. "They can't do anything to us; we are under age!"

This from a child of not more than ten! "Learned in the law" he was and, like many of his elders, the principal thing was to know the avenues of escape. The commission of a crime did not trouble them; the thing was to "get away with it."

The boys and young men in Charlottetown are just as good as bad, as honest and as dishonest, as those of any other city. Some of them get caught occasionally, and if not under age are mildly punished; if under age they are given a lecture, probably a scolding.

It is said that petty thieving is on the increase, not only in Charlottetown but in the province. This may or may not be so. The oldest inhabitant will recall that there were thieves, petty and big, when he was a boy. Yet we should be improving in this respect, not retrograding or even standing still.

Where is the trouble? Very largely in the home. This is where the child must first learn that being found out is not the crime and that escape from punishment does not mean guiltlessness. There is too

much emphasis placed on the punishment and not enough on the crime. When the child is taught that an act is wrong in itself whether he is found out or not, he is taught the first principles in honesty. Threatening him with the police or with jail, if he does or does not do certain things, is only to make him more cautious, more cunning and, with each escape, more daring.

It is clear that if we are to check the present evident increase in petty thieving some punishment must be meted out to the offender whether he be under age or not. His parents also should be held responsible financially and otherwise for the child's thieving or other bad conduct. This would lead to more care and more rigid discipline in the home.

WHERE WILL IT END?

Last week the bricklayers of New York struck and walked out. They were getting \$12 a day and demanded a three years contract at this price. The building corporation in whose employ they were offered them a three years contract at \$10 with a minimum bonus of \$2 a day. The bricklayers refused and as a result building operations amounting to \$200,000,000 are suspended.

At the same time the Commissioner of Highways discontinued work on the State roads for which the government had appropriated \$16,000,000 for the present season. The Commissioner's reason for discontinuing the work was that the cost of labor was too high to warrant the expenditure.

The New York Herald, commenting editorially on the situation, makes note of the fact that the bricklayers who have made this extortionate demand place 40 per cent fewer brick than they did before the war when wages were much lower and remarks "The Unions may really believe they are doing good for labor but what they have done in these two respects alone is hitting the pockets of labor. And when we say labor we mean the 43,000,000 men and women of the United States who work for a living. Their food, their rent, their clothing, are all made dearer by the union policy and the compliance of legislators who ought to be kicked out of office for their cowardice."

This occurred in and has reference only to the United States but when we in Canada read in our own daily newspapers that labor leaders and agitators are ordering holiday strikes to reduce the output of coal and that in many other callings wages are demanded out of all proportion to the value of the service given in return we may well ask ourselves whether we are drifting.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Lobster fishing is now in full swing and excellent catches are reported. There is abundance of her- ring bait, prices are good and the indications are that the harvest from the sea will be fully up to average and probably better. There was some delay at the opening of the season owing to ice conditions but the loss on this account is now being fully made up.

The pessimists who see in the present cold weather an augury of a cold summer and even another glacial age have only to look back a few years to see a much colder spring followed by a very warm summer.

The grass this season is said to be the best in years at this date. This gives promise of good pasture and a good year for co-operative dairying.

Notes by the Way

A correspondent of the New York Herald makes some interesting comparisons, between the wages paid to bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters and printers and what the farmer gets for his produce. According to this writer it takes the receipts from half an acre of corn to pay a bricklayer one day, 23 chickens of three pounds each to pay for one day's work of a painter; a hog weighing 1.5 pounds to pay a carpenter for one day and 42 pounds of butter or the output of 14 cows, to pay a plumber for one day. Under such conditions it is not surprising that the farmer's boy wants to quit farming and learn a trade.

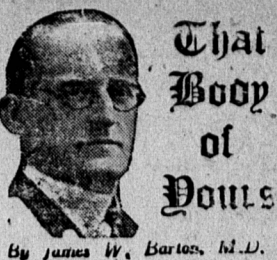
The contrast may not be quite so bad in Canada as between the remuneration of farmers and mechanics, but in one way it is worse for Canada, as it has taken many thousands of artisans across the border to reside there permanently, making skilled labor scarce on this side, and thus increasing the cost of production. And what Canadian farmer wants Mr. Fielding's panacea of reciprocity when the price of farm products across the line is so low that the farmers are all complaining that they cannot make a living?

There is no doubt that in both the United States and Canada farmers are being pinched, but where would the Canadian farmer be today if the vast American surplus of farm truck could be dumped into the Dominion free of duty? That surplus cannot now be sold in Europe because continental Europe is practically bankrupt. Under reciprocity that surplus would be simply slaughtered in Canada, flooding the Canadian home market which has been so far reasonably preserved under the National Policy. Because of our big war debt, federal taxes are much higher here than in the States and with this advantage and his own highly protected home market, the American farmer can produce all sorts of foodstuffs more cheaply than his Canadian competitor.

Mr. Fielding talks reciprocity but retains the duties which the Conservatives placed on United States farm and dairy products, even increasing the duty on potatoes. He violated the Liberal platform to do this, because he dared not do otherwise. He knew that Canadian farmers would not submit to it. His budget speech was really a confession of the utter failure of the platform on which he rode into power. Our lower tariff than theirs makes all our trade in farm products with the States just-handled giving our neighbors a vast advantage as it is now. It is not free trade and it is not fair trade, but of the two free trade is the more reciprocal such as Mr. Fielding advocates would be worse than present just-handled conditions. We have some protection for our farmers' home market now; under reciprocity we would have none.

With the possible exception of wheat about 80 per cent of all products of Canadian farms is consumed in Canada. This should call the attention of every Canadian farmer to the immense value of his home market. It is his largest, his nearest and in every way his best market. The surplus that is sold abroad must compete with all the farming countries of the world. The home market is to a moderate extent protected and certainly more so than in any other country. Well done, J. S., you are a philosopher! Thank God that, as we grow older, viewpoints are often changed.—W.S.L.

In our own province it is notorious that the way of the farmer as well as of the citizen has been made doubly hard by the 150 per cent increase of taxation imposed by the Bell government and by the road debt it has rolled up. These, together are burdens which will test the wisdom and prudence of the incoming government to deal with. The farmers who pay 80 per cent of the poll-taxes must see that new and heavy taxation, the proceeds of which have been largely squandered in road jobs does not help them in their difficulties or bring them prosperity. Economy in government would help, but it is hopeless to look for economy in the Bell Government! It is proved and admitted to be the most extravagant administration ever known in this province. Surely it is high time for a change!



By James W. Bartee, M.D.

WHAT KIND OF A FIGHT COULD YOU PUT UP?

Did you ever stop to think that every day and every hour of the day that body of yours is keeping you out of a lot of trouble and worry? How? Just by doing its work faithfully, keeping every part up to its maximum condition of health, it gives you the upper hand as it were, and you are unconsciously putting up a good fight.

Perhaps your parents presented you with a wonderful body, strong, healthy and with a buoyant mind. You go peacefully on your way sometimes taking chances with your body, because it is so strong and efficient. Perhaps you were not so fortunate and have always had to be careful in order to enjoy a fair measure of health.

Now what I'm thinking about is what kind of a fight would you put up if that body of yours were to meet some hard opposition. This might be an accident, a severe shock, and unusual exposure, or some epidemic.

Now what you'd have with which to fight is what your parents gave you and what you have done with it since. In other words you have been building up a body to withstand any of above, or you have been doing the reverse.

Now the whole matter is very simple. You live day by day on the food you eat, and the exercise you take. If you are the average person you have been eating a great deal more than is necessary, and have been doing little work.

One almost hesitates to talk of exercise because it sounds like the word "work." And yet a brisk walk in the outdoors, and perhaps three minutes of bending and twisting exercises night and morning is all that is necessary to keep you fit. This usually develops that third and necessary factor, the buoyant mind.

Don't put on board so much fuel that a lot of extra burning will be necessary to use it up. Wouldn't it be a real comfortable feeling for you to be able to say "Well I'm building up a little reserve energy daily. If anything strikes me I'll give it just a little better fight than I could have given it a year ago."

BANGOR SCHOOL

- Honor Roll of Bangor School for the month of April. Grade VII.—1, Ernest Ladner; 2, Donald Compton; 3, Mary Compton. Grade VI.—1, James McLean; 2, George McLean; 3, Ruth Compton. Grade V.—1, William Bears; 2, Alex McDougal; 3, Gordon McDougal. Grade IV.—1, Ruth Ladner; 2, John Jenkins; 3, Charles Compton. Grade III.—1, Benjamin Bears; 2, Nellie Elridge; 3, David Jenkins. Grade II.—1, Sarah Compton. Grade I.—1, Florence McNotgall. Grace E. Ackland, teacher.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Louson collection. MISUNDERSTANDINGS Comedy and tragedy smiles and tears, truth stronger than fiction—and the following lines describes much in a few words. Well done, J. S., you are a philosopher! Thank God that, as we grow older, viewpoints are often changed.—W.S.L.

Miller's Worm Powders not only make the infantile system intolerable for worms, but by their action on the stomach, liver and bowels they correct such troubles as lack of appetite, biliousness and other internal disorders that the worms create. Children thrive upon them and no matter what condition their worm-infested stomachs may be in, they will show improvement as soon as the treatment begins.

Americans Challenge Canadians

Every Canadian sportsman will be interested to learn that their line have broadcasted a challenge which will mean a revival of the Palma Trophy Match; which has been in competition since 1876, if the Canadians accept. The following letter from the Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association in Ottawa is self-explanatory.

In connection with the matches of L'Union Internationale de Tir involving the free rifle championship of the world which have been awarded to the United States this year, it is earnestly desired by all the riflemen of this country to revive the historic Palma Match.

While the United States as the present holder of the trophy cannot, of course, challenge the other nations, it desires most earnestly to invite them to participate in the Palma Match representing the long range team championship of the world, to be held in connection with the International Free Rifle Matches, the National Matches, and the Matches of the National Rifle Association of America at Camp Perry, Ohio, between the dates September 10th and 15th, 1923.

The conditions will revert to those which covered the firing for this trophy from 1876 until 1900, insofar as the rifle and ammunition is concerned. That is, nations competing will no longer be restricted to the service rifle of their country, but may use any match rifle with suitable ammunition; teams to consist of eightmen; fifteen shots per man at each range; ranges eight, hundred, nine hundred, and one thousand yards.

Similar invitations have been extended to the nations of South America, some of whom made the last competition for the Palma in 1913 very interesting indeed.

The matches which will be held in this country this year are in every sense the largest and most complete from the standpoint of embracing all types of small arms firing that have even been attempted in this country. They will include not only the match rifle long range events, but the International Small Arms events, shot-gun events and the complete series of NIRA Military rifle matches.

The United States Army Springfield rifle and match grade ammunition will be available for issue to all competitors without cost.

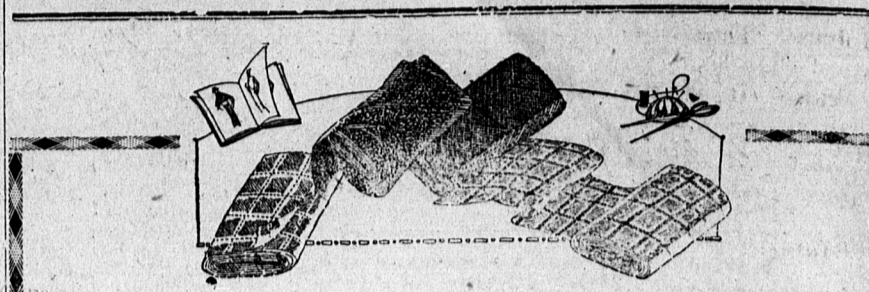
An attempt is being made to secure special rates from the seaboard to Camp Perry, for the visiting teams.

Reply to your earliest convenience will be greatly appreciated. Canada has participated in the Palma seven of the times which the match has actually been fired. On two other occasions, the American Team, under an open challenge, fired the match without competition. In 1901, the Canadian Team defeated the Americans, with a score of 1522 to 1492. In 1902, in a match on the Rock Cliff Range at Ottawa, Great Britain defeated the United States and Canada, the score being 1549, 1447, and 1333, respectively. The United States and Canada sent teams to Great Britain, and teams from Australia, Natal, and Norway also competed, with a score of 1570, as compared with the British total of 1555 and the Canadian total of 1518. This match was lost by Great Britain, and the Americans returned the trophy to Bisley.

All Goods Reduced in Prices during Our REMOVAL SALE

A clearing out of all goods now in stock before moving to the new store. Dress goods, cottons, silks, ladies coats, suits, millinery, hosiery, boy's and men's clothing, overalls, caps, shirts, etc., etc. Everybody welcome to the big sale at the little store, 145 Great George St.

S. A. McDONALD



Summer's Sunniest Cottons

Are offered to take care of one or two Tub Dresses. GINGHAMS—In our new gay colored plaids, 500 yards pretty plaid gingham go on sale today at 25c per yard. —SEE EASTERN WINDOW— RATINES are enjoying a great run. They are used alone or combined with a solid color, they make very good looking frocks. 95c yd. CHAMBRAYS 36 in. wide in Blue, Green, Pink and Fawn. Wonderful value. 20c yd. Duck in Khaki. Suitable for skirts, suits, blouses, or boys' suits 27 in. and 36 at 20c yd. COTTON MUSLINS in Light grounds: pretty patterns. 36 in. 20c yd. SERPENTINE CREPES in plaids and plains. Mauve, Pink and Blue. 35c yd. All this week the wash goods department will make a special showing of desirable goods for summer wear.

PATONS LTD.

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are supplied for watercraft of all kinds from canoes to ocean liners and are put up under the classification of HULL PAINTS—DECK PAINTS—COPPER PAINTS (Anti-fouling for ship bottoms) and PREPARED MARINE PAINTS for general use. THE ROGERS Hardware Co., Limited Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Girls Should Not Marry

NEW YORK, May 29.—Girls should not marry until they are able to support their husbands, United States Senator Woodruffe of Ferris, Michigan, advised the girls in the graduating class of the Packard Commercial School, speaking at the commencement exercises, last night. "You have all," he said, "seen your mothers beg for money from your fathers to buy anything they want, from a safety pin to a gown. If you have first learned to support yourself and your husband, you will never need to beg. You can just remind your husband that you can at any time go out and earn your own living and he will get down on his knees to urge you to remain in the house."

BUST OF DOLLARD GIVEN TO CANADA

OTTAWA, May 29.—At a special ceremony this afternoon on Parliament Hill the bronze bust of Dollard des Ormeaux, who with sixteen heroic young Frenchmen, saved the colony of New France in 1660 from extinction at the hands of the Iroquois, was presented to Canada. The gift was received by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons, and was offered by Joseph Blain, Montreal, on behalf of the Catholic Association of French-Canadian young men. During the proceedings a floral wreath was placed at the foot of Queen Victoria's monument by Madame Lemieux. Speaker Lemieux paid unstinted homage to the conspicuous deed of valor of Dollard des Ormeaux and his companions. He gave a description of the situation as of 1660, which led up to the death of the heroes. "The colony was saved by the most brilliant feat of arms, almost without parallel in the world's history," he stated. Accepting the gift in the name of Parliament, Speaker Lemieux said he had reserved for the bust a place of honor in the entrance hall of the Parliament buildings. "A nation that forgets its heroes is at the threshold of oblivion," he said. Concluding his address, the Speaker of the Commons declared:

EARLY SOURCES OF NECTAR AND POLLEN

(Experimental Farms Notes.) The early sources of nectar and pollen are of great importance to the beekeeper, not from the standpoint of the surplus honey they may give, but because in the early months of the season and so providing a large force of worker bees in time for the harvest. Most regions in Canada produce a fair supply of these early flowers, especially the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. In the prairie provinces, however, these early sources are limited in many localities, and it becomes necessary to feed the bees in order to have them build up strong enough for the main flow. The most important of the very early plants are the willows and maples; they grow abundantly in most parts of Canada and yield both pollen and nectar. There are many species of willow and practically all of them are visited by honey-bees. The pussy willow (Salix bicolor) is usually the first to bloom. Of the maples, the sugar or maple, box elder or swamp maple, red or soft maple, and the Norway maple are important. In British Columbia the large leaf maple (Acer macrophyllum) is very important. Other plants that yield pollen at the same time are the alder, sater and elm. A little later in the season the common dandelion and fruit bloom; apple, pear, plum, cherry and the wild fruits are very important, yielding both pollen and nectar, and in favourable seasons a good surplus may be obtained. In the prairie provinces many of the wild flowers contribute small supplies of nectar and some pollen. The bush fruits, currants, gooseberries and raspberries also furnish large amounts of nectar and, where wild raspberries grow abundantly large crops are obtained. Caragana or Siberian pea tree is



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Transfer the worry and the loss to our shoulders. Insure your auto. There are several forms of desirable auto insurance, or one broad policy that is a complete coverage for every kind of accident or probable financial loss. Security and Service.

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