THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Sir Charles Dalton, President. J. S. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. A. Carrie, Associate Editor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1923

TONIGHT'S CONCERT

Tonight in the Strand Theatre a concert will be given in aid of the Charlottetown Hospital. The programme appears elsewhere in this issue and speaks for itself. It will be seen that it is in the hands of many of the leading musical and histrionic artists in the city and cannot but be a most enjoyable entertainment.

Apart altogether from the undoubted enjoyment to be provided, the purpose of the concert will, or ought to, appeal to every citizen. Hospitals are our public benefactions, the means which enable us to fulfil one of the highest Christian duties, namely, to care for the sick and the suffering. Every call for assistance for a hospital is a call to a sacred duty and we trust our citizens will so regard it and so act. The Charlottetown Hospital has undergone heavy expense in the past year or more; it has greatly improved its equipment and its facilities for treatment. It stands among the foremost hospitals in Canada and is in every way worthy of the generous help of all citizens. Let there be a bumper house; the concert alone is more than worth the cost of admission and the cause infinitely more.

"CAREFUL CONSIDERATION"

If the Honourable W. S. Fielding had a pleasant time in Europe as the head of a delegation. he is now experiencing what it means to be the butt not only of one but of apparently continuous delegations. A few days ago the potato growers of the Maritime provinces reminded him of his broken pre-election promises. Last Wednesday the onion growers of Essex and Kent Counties, Ontario, to the number of about fifty waited upon him to tell him that the Liberal tariff policy was ruining them and they demanded an immediate change. To both these distracting delegations Mr. Fielding gave a courteous reply, assuring them that he was deeply interested and would give their representations "careful consideration."

The case of the Ontario onion growers is a fair illustration of what the Liberal tariff policy is doing for the farmers of Canada. It was pointed out to Mr. Fielding by the spokesman of the delegation, Mr. Dewart, who produced records to verify his statements, that the United States had shipped into Canada during the past year, onions valued at $625,000 and that Canada had shipped to the United States only $5,000 worth. Mr. Dewart further pointed out, and produced records to prove it, that during the last year of the Union government there were produced in Essex and Kent counties alone, over five hundred carloads of onions which sold as high as eight dollars a bag and which averaged over four dollars a bag and brought to the producers over $400,000. During the past year 750 car loads were sold for less than one dollar a bag or a total of $225,000. It was also pointed out that many car loads of onions were left to freeze in the fields last fall when the market was broken by tremendous shipments from the United States. The delegates strongly denounced the Liberal policy of low tariff on imports from the United States while that country has barred its doors against Canadian products.

An incident occurred which, if it were not so serious and so representative of Liberal methods everywhere, would have been exceedingly humorous. Hon. George P. Graham, representing South Essex in the House of Commons, was present with Mr. Fielding and in discussing the question with the delegation, the Finance Minister said it was the policy of the government to lower the duty on foodstuffs rather than raise it. Turning to Mr. Graham he asked "isn't that so George?" George smiled a sickly smile and replied, "Well, if that is your policy, I did not take that stand in South Essex during the fall of 1921."

George P. Graham no doubt told the truth. "That stand," the lowering of duty on foodstuffs might suit somewhere else but it wouldn't suit the onion growers and fruit growers of Essex and George, like all the other Liberal Georges in all the provinces, including our own, interpreted the Liberal policy to suit his constituents. The farmers of Essex have found to their cost that the Liberal pre election promises, like the Liberal platform of 1919, were made to get in with, not to be acted upon when in.

Every city and centre in Canada today is loaded with American pork, American beef, American eggs and other American farm products, while the American market is bolted and barred against Canadian products and while the latter are becoming a drug on the market.

To all these things Mr. Fielding and the Prime Minister are now giving "serious consideration." The delegates who waited upon them with their demands and their protests were their own supporters, those whom they deceived. Now they are face to face not only with the onion growing counties of Ontario and the potato growing counties of the Maritime provinces but with the whole electorate of Canada whom they duped with plausible and elastic promises promises that suited the particular constituency in which they were made and not one of which has been kept.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

Yesterday's Patriot publishes almost in full, commendations, recommendations and all, the list of liquors offered for sale by a Halifax liquor firm. This with the suggestive heading "Fill Your Tanks," and informing its readers that only two months remain in which to do it, was not expected from the Patriot which usually poses as a safe and reliable family newspaper. Besides this, the Patriot ought to know that it is illegal to publish liquor advertisements in this province. The offence is all the more glaring now that the people have given their verdict on the question of importation. At a time like this to give editorial prominence to the various brands of liquors, from the mildest decoction up to the 60 overproofs, with the prices, palatableness and other characteristics of each is as astounding as it is unlawful. If we are going to have a dry province this kind of publicity must be stopped...

EDITORIAL NOTES

The limit of man's faith in his fellowman is expressed in the act of one who believes a man with two bottles of unlawful booze in his pockets will continue indefinitely to tell himself funny stories and otherwise entertain himself in the unsanitary atmosphere of a jail, with the door open.

The city sidewalks are now in excellent condition to be transformed into canals if the storm sewers remain buried.

Notes By The Way

The meeting of the Dominion Parliament had been promised to take place, "not later than January. So many promises had already been made only to be broken that it is a pleasure to give the King Government due credit for having kept this one. Hitherto Thursday had been the usual day of the week for the opening. This year Wednesday was chosen instead. In that way the promise of a meeting in January was kept, on the afternoon of the last day of the month. It was a narrow escape.

A long session is predicted owing to the number of important measures needed to be passed. The redistribution bill is one of these overdue since last year. The revision of the bank act is another. Some revision of the tariff to meet the many objections that have been raised in the West and throughout the Dominion is also expected. The new trade treaties will need to be expounded, discussed and ratified. The administration must decide upon and announce its long delayed immigration policy. Not to deal further with the parliamentary bill of fare it would appear that there will be plenty of substantial matters to discuss and dispose of.

Mr. Forke, leader of the Progressives, gave out before leaving home for Ottawa an intimation that the demands of his party will be considerably larger than they were at the last session, and also intimated that his party will maintain its autonomy as separate and apart from the Conservatives or the Liberals. Mr. Crerar, who formerly led the embattled famers o. the West will be conveniently absent during the greater part of the session, it is said. He was Liberal first and Progressive only in a half-hearted way.

Mr. Forke, who is not wanting in ability and shrewd common sense, appears to have given the government fair warning that it must "fork over" more to his party now than it did in the days of Crerar's leadership. It will be interesting, as well as important to note how far he will be able to make good along this line. The Maritime Provinces will do well to watch out, when the transfer of the natural resources of the prairie country is made to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Mr. Crerar got them a big sectional sop in freight rates last year in which the East did not share. And the West is still crying out, "Give! Give!"

All the while our solid Liberal provinces down by the sea appear to have become mute about our claims against the Northwest lands. Before the federal election there were four millions for Prince Edward Island and untold millions for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in these claims. Today our Liberal politicians and press are as silent about them as if they were worthless as a last year's bird's nest with the bottom out. The West at least will look out for itself at Ottawa. Party-solid Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are never so solid as when they are asleep.

Sir Henry Thornton has returned to Ottawa from his voluble journey of 10,000 miles about the Dominion, scattering smiles and pleasant words. It seems now to be high time that he and his directors tried their hands at doing something. As yet they have not succeeded in finding a headquarters for our National Railways! Just fancy a great railway system of 22,000 miles with its $50,000 Chief, and he, poor man, does not know where to hang up his hat! And a recent Ottawa despatch tells that it was hoped to be settled on Sir Henry's return, but that now the decision is not expected for weeks to come.

A mere trifle, this headquarters affair. Also a mere trifle that New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have no directors on the Board. One director for the Maritime Provinces with his office in his hat somewhere in Nova Scotia must surely be enough for Eastern needs. What matter if the tracks are blocked with snow and the Elmira branch closed. Our solid four will be no less solid in their support of the King Government on that account. Even Mr. J. J. Hughes will lose no sleep because of the drifts, or the want of railway headquarters on the absence of our missing railway director.

A general election in Quebec is staged for next week February 5th. So sure is Premier Taschereau of the result that he says he will resign if the Opposition carry 10 seats out of the 76. He says his government cleared four millions on liquor sales last year and has a surplus. The Opposition leader, Mr. Sauve, says "Yes! a surplus, while you added 20 million dollars to our debt!" He also says 40,000 electors will be unable to vote, being snowed up in the lumber woods. Furthermore that whiskey and beer cost too much because of the government's dicker with the distillers and brewers who fatten on the spoils. It was ever thus with some of these politicians as has been said of the lawyers. They twist and turn, and lie, first on one side and then on the other while they live, and when they die they lie still!"

The Public Forum

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

Did You Ever Stop to Think?

Sir,—THAT some men wear long suffering faces all the time.

THAT some men should quit hunting faults in other people, until they first correct their own faults.

THAT visitors in your city should be astounded when they visit your city, by finding every citizen so kind and so anxious to make their visit a pleasant one. They should go away saying that your hotels are splendid, your stores are splendid, and courtesy and comfort are to be found everywhere in your city.

THAT the smaller the mind the surer it is that it need not learn. DON'T HAVE SMALL MINDS IN YOUR CITY!

THAT your city should blow its own horn, nobody else will do it for you.

THAT your farmers must have prices and marketing conditions that will yield enough profit to induce enough men to stay on the farm and make farming their life work.

THAT unless farmers prosper, no other line of industry can prosper.

THAT with many people, an important question is how to invest their savings. Keep your money in a bank or a building and loan company awhile and take plenty of time and thought. Investigate carefully before you put it elsewhere. IT IS BETTER TO BE SAFE THAN SORRY.

THAT money comes mighty easy to some people, while others can only get it by hard work.

THAT some narrow-minded city knockers may live a real good sulphuric spot in Hades reserved for them.

THAT you can help your city by boosting her whenever and wherever you can.

I am, Sir, etc.,

E. R. WAITE
Secretary
SHAWNEE OKLAHOMA BOARD OF COMMERCE

Church Act of Incorporation

Sir,—Clause 3 of the proposed Act incorporating the United Church of Canada, reads as follows:—

"The petitioners, together with all persons who are now ministers or members of any congregation of any of the negotiating churches, not withdrawing from the union, hereinafter called the "United Church", and negotiating churches are hereby united and merged into the "United Church."

This clause seems to be based on the assumption that each of the negotiating churches is a unit on the question of Church Union. But does the popular vote in any of these three RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS show that assumption to be a fact? By way of illustration, take the Presbyterian Church with its popular vote in 1915:—No. of Communicants 383,457; No. voting for Union 113,600; No. voting against Union 73,735; No. not voting 146,122. With such a popular vote how can any legislative body—ecclesiastical or civil—regard the Presbyterian Church as a unit on the question of Church Union? So far from having a majority vote of the communicants in favor of Union, not to speak of a two-thirds majority, the non-voting portion of the communicants outnumbered those voting for union by over 32,000! When the time for consummating union comes there as well as those who voted against union will still have the right of choice which, in my humble opinion, no just legislation, either civil or ecclesiastical, can deprive them of; i. e.—they may chose to enter the United Church, or they may choose to remain in the Presbyterian Church. If then any portion of these two groups of communicants in the Presbyterian Church, viz.—the 73,735 who voted against union, and the 146,122 who did not vote, but who, I consider have, as communicants in the Presbyterian Church, the right to remain in that church or to enter the United Church,—I say, if any portion of these 219,857 communicants decides to remain in the Presbyterian Church, and not enter the United Church, how can any legislative body regard such as petitioners for union, or incorporate them into the "United church?" How then would it be possible for such to withdraw from a union into which they had not entered If any portion of the 219,857 communicants who have not voted for church union with to remain in the Presbyterian Church have they not as much right to do so as the 113,600 communicants who have voted for union, have the right to enter another religious organization to be known as the "United Church?"

Let me further illustrate the real situation as determined by the last popular vote in the Presbyterian Church in 1915. What President and Board of Directors of a civil corporation, even if they were unanimous among themselves, would decide to amalgamate with another corporation without at least a majority vote of the shareholders? In the popular vote in 1915 in the Presbyterian Church little more than one third of the qualified voters voted for union; and nearly two thirds either voted against union or did not vote.

When in 1915 the popular vote was taken in the Presbyterian Church, for reasons I consider justifiable, I did not vote. I am, therefore, one of the 146,122 non-voters of 1915.

In the discussion that has followed up to the present time no one seems to have thought it worth his while to give them much consideration; even though of the three groups referred to they form the majority group. After seven years, without now giving so large a percentage of the communicants in the Presbyterian Church an opportunity of casting their votes for or against union and also attempting TO LEGISLATE them into the "United Church" is an aspect of the situation that should be seriously considered. Since no popular vote has been arranged for, if, under existing conditions, legislation must proceed, let it be equitable not coercive. Why not amend clause No. 3 by eliminating the coercive and substituting the equitable? The petitioners . . . together with all persons who are ministers or communicants of any congregation of any of the negotiating churches, WILLING TO ENTER the union . . . hereinafter called the "United Church", and SAID PETITIONERS OF negotiating churches are hereby united to form the "United Church."

Such an amendment would necessitate further amendments in succeeding clauses.

Jesus Christ DRAWS men to Himself:

He does not DRIVE them: As He said,

"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."

In extending the Kingdom of Christ, will it be wise to resort to the driving power of legislation rather than to rely upon the drawing power of Christ in His Cross?

I am, Sir, etc.,

W. . FOWLER.

Fort Coulonge, Que.

Mr. Hughes M. P. and the Railways

Sir,—The foregoing in your previous issues is, in brief the history of our railway mess. Now we have in power the same party that has brought the trouble on us. When they came in again they found the railway management stripped of political influences and working on sane lines. Now we have politics introduced again. The following hits the nail on the head, it is from the Eastern Chronicle, of New Glasgow, N. S., a Liberal paper:

"We are afraid that Sir Henry Thornton is somewhat of a tour-flusher. He went from festival to festival declaring that he would permit no political interference in the control of the C. N. Railways.

"The late general manager, Mr. Hanna, made similar declarations, and to have their object scrupulously observed, he forbade employees of the concern, meddling with politics or entering the political arena except to vote for the candidate of their choice.

"In his peregrination across the continent, Sir Henry arrived at Winnipeg. There he was waited upon by a delegation of railway employees, among them the men that Mr. Hanna punished because they disobeyed the general order that railwaymen must not enter into active politics. In the presence of these men, Sir Henry cancelled Mr. Hanna's order. While traversing the Eastern Provinces, he was insistent in declaring that the people must not interfere with the operation of the railways; in the west, he gave railway men license to go into politics and thereby interfere with the business of the people."

This first act of Sir Henry shows his weakness. The railway employes by unionism have acquired tremendous power, and are exacting wages far above that earned in any other calling of like skill; yes, their wages might be cut in two and then be higher than that of the general wage earners, skilled and unskilled. The railway wages takes 75 per cent. of every dollar earned on the Government railways leaving only 25 per cent. for all other charges.

To the loss of interest on about $500,000,000 too much spent on the Liberal Party railroads the excessive wages paid to the railway employees comes next as a burden.

That being so their demands must be met and their wages cut in two. But is Sir Henry the man to do it? Not by any means. Hanna had some sand in him. He did not court popularity, nor indulge in display consequently his trail had not to be followed by canned advertisements explaining the cause or need of long special trains, etc.

We would have no complaint about Sir Henry's salary $50,000 if he would face the wage plunder and stop it. We have exorbitant transportation charges and yet have appalling deficits. These deficits are hastening a breakdown of our national credit and the sooner the better if by no other means can the producers obtain fairplay. A privileged class can no longer exist when a crash comes. The farmers are toiling long and hard to support others in luxury on high wages and travelling free when they or their families want jaunts The farmers get none of these sweets. But Sir Henry instead of leading the way out of the wilderness is heading the other way.

There is one bright gleam to the darkness, that is, it will not, it cannot last long. The Liberals were going to meet the difficulty by encouraging immigration; by getting more on the farm, more slaves to bear the load. They admit failure of that plan already. They find that, instead of getting more people on the farm the problem is to keep those there from leaving. Then what is the cure? Close every mile of railway not required, that is one, and reduced wages the next. That will bring a showdown. The railway employes may break down all governments for a while but they are not the majority and if they may have to be disenfranchised they will have themselves to blame. Tax payers are not to continue being slaves. A few words now with Mr. Hughes. He will soon be in Ottawa busy neglecting his duties as a member of Parliament. When confronted with the records of speeches in Parliament he puts up the plea that he was too busy to attend all the sittings, which may be quite true. If when in Ottawa he spends much of his time where he should not be and has not even time to read the reports of debates on important matters. He has plenty of time here to write pages of stuff for the Patriot to fully display his ignorance of matters he should be posted in. He would consign "Taxpayer" to Falconwood for writing the truth. He may have had in mind sending Taxpayers to the Poorhouse—as they become impoverished by our railway burden.

Well "Taxpayer" is thinking that Mr. Hughes and all the other political exploiters who are bringing ruin particularly on the farmers of Canada, cannot be sent to the Poorhouses for they have not labored in vain; but they should be sent instead to Dorchester.

I am Sir, etc.,

TAXPAYER

Car Checker Who Becomes Armour's Chief

F. Edson White has become president of Armour and Company, the largest meat packers in the world, and is the first president of the concern not a member of the Armour family. He is the latest of American business men, hitherto known only to their associates, to get on the front page of the press and to have his career recited as an encouragement to others. Presently, we have no doubt, the newspapers will be seeking him out to get his views on the French invasion of the Ruhr, the Ku Klux Klan and the influence of Sandberg upon American poetry. The rise of Mr. White has not been spectacular, but it has been steady, and one of the interesting things it has proved is that his estimate of his abilities made when he was a young man was a correct one, something that is unusual as most will admit. He felt that he was destined for big things and time has proved him correct.

Armour Drove Out His Father

Another curious thing is that Mr White is the son of a man who was driven out of business by the firm of which he is now the chief. His father was a packer in Peoria, and the son's first contact with the cattle business was made by driving cattle to his father's slaughter house. But it was not long before his father's customers took to buying the dressed beef that came from Chicago on the Armour refrigerator cars, and he went out of business. The son after that took a position with another Peoria firm. Later he went to San Francisco, and in a short time had worked himself up to the position of city salesman of the Western Packing Company at a salary of $70 a week. That was some twenty-seven years ago, when White was twenty two years old. He was well paid, and might reasonably have considered himself as quite a big frog in the small puddle of the commercial life of San Francisco. He looked ahead and saw no glorious future. Reasonable prosperity he was assured of, but not a great position such as he believed he was capable of filling.

Quite a Good Job

It was then he made the most momentous decision of his life. He came to the conclusion that what was of prime importance to him was thoroughly to learn the packing business. It followed that the place to learn it was in Chicago. Having come to these conclusions, Mr. White gave up his good job in San Francisco and went to Chicago. There, he was employed by Armour as a car checker at $18 a week. He was no longer even a small frog in a big puddle. He was an unregarded tadpole in the vast concern then presided over by Phil Armour. For six months he checked cars, and then he was made a clerk in the dressed meat department. While there he had occasion to notice the sheep department, and after some reflecting thereon he summoned up his courage and made his way to the office of Mr. Armour.

His Chance

"Sir," he said, "I think I can increase efficiency in the sheep department," and he proceeded to tell what he had though was a mistake in the system and how it might be remedied. Armour listened glowering, and the presumptuous clerk feared that he would be discharged for venturing to step over department heads and take up the time of the great man with what was after all a small matter. After musing for some minutes, Mr Armour said, "Well, go and do it."

"But," began the clerk.

"Go and do it," repeated Armour, and turned again to his desk. So White went to the sheep department and told the manager what instructions he had received, and then proceeded to prove that he knew what he was talking about.

Married Canadian Girl.

So successful was he that he remained in the sheep department, which continued to expand for eleven years. Then he was appointed assistant to the vice-president. In 1912 he was made a member of the board of directors and in 1914 a vice-president in his own right. The war brought him his greatest opportunity. Every pound of meat bought from the Armour people by the Allied Governments was bought through White, who came to be regarded as one of the greatest salesmen in the world. At the end of the war he was placed in charge of all the foreign business of the firm, and established branches in South America, France England and Australia. Of particular interest to Canadians is the career of Mr. White, in view of the fact that in 1900 he married Miss Lilian Pearson, of Collingwood. He has three children, and his hobbies are golf and the cultivation of a fine farm some distance from Chicago.

That Body of Yours

By Iamie W. Barton, M.D.

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BLOOD PRESSURE

HOW OLD ARE YOU

Perhaps you have often wondered what was meant by blood pressure. It means simply what it says the pressure or force of the blood as it circulates throughout the body. Blood pressure varies with different people under varying circumstances such as emotion, digestion or exercise. But a permanently high blood pressure is usually due to heart or kidney disease and finally of course to old age. You might ask why it is that fairly young people under forty for instance, have high blood pressure without kidney and heart disease. The answer is simply that although their years may be but forty, their blood vessels are sixty or even seventy, because the old saying is true "a man is only as old as his arteries." Now what has made him old. Well the old saying holds true again "a man's body is partly what he inherits and partly what he does to it whether it be good or bad." In other words you and I inherit a certain quality or amount of elastic tissue in our vessels just as we inherit a certain shaped nose, red hair, and so forth. And then there is what we do to our vessels in the way we care or abuse. Thus in some families we see the members reach the age of fifty to sixty and then they have a stroke due to a break in the tissue of the blood vessel. They inherited tissue poor in elasticity. And then there is the man who has abused his body. This abuse may be due to self indulgence in eating and drinkig, to overwork metally or physically or to that dread disease Syphilis. "Now what is the lesson?" That you should lead an abstemious life particularly avoiding overheating You might work too hard mentally or physical" that's just a question but all of us as we grow older are prone to eat too much. Increasing the amount of water you drink daily, sems to have a tendency to lower the blood pressure However don't worry if your blood pressure is a little high, if your physician finds your organs, all right.

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Daily Selections For Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Louson collection

VIAE NOVAE

New roads ahead- How kind the high gods are!
New gates unbarred! New pilgrimages set!
New dawns, and noons, and twilights! Ay, indeed,
"Old things have passed away."
Lo—all is new!

A night ago, the late bells ringing out,
Seemed yet a little wild—a little sweet;
A chime, a knell, a promise—and withal,
A little lilt if freedom—ecstasy!
"Old things have passed. Behold, all things are new!"

"Wild bells to the wild sky!" But —wherefore "wild"?
Nay, solemn rather—meditant and grave,
New roads ahead! Approach them fearfully!
Pitfalls, unwary feet will ever find!

We laugh, and end our laughing with a sob.
Those roads—new roads ahead—how far they go!
How full they are with all we have to do!
How joyous full, they wind and wind away.
How fair they are—clean swept and sanded white.
Waiting the footsteps of courageous feet,
We sob, and end our sobbing in a laugh.

New hopes to hearten us, new fleets of dreams;
New blessed silences—a new content.
New cups to quaff, new magic of the May!
New breath of roses and new pipers tunes.
Yes, Poet, yes! "Wild bells—to the wild sky!"

So—wild bells, ring! Ring on with happy cries
In breathless rapture, let us take our way!
On—through the unbarred gates! For Paradise
On this new road we travel, each new day.

—Barbare Young

THOSE IMPUDENT SAGAS!

Mrs. Eddy had suddenly become wealthy through the death of an old uncle and had begun to climb into society. She endeavored to create the impression that her new manner of living was nothing unusual to her.

One afternoon she became engaged in conversation with a prominent woman.

"Are you familiar with the Norwegian sagas, Mrs. Eddy?" queried the woman.

"Indeed, no; not the least bit!" replied Mrs. Eddy hastily. "I always make the servants know their places."—New York Times.

WELL UP.

"Now, in the course of this play," said the manager, "you are expected to do several funny falls. How are you on falls?"

"I come next to Niagara," responded the other, with that confidence not unnecessary to a comedian of rank.—Puck.

One Woman Who Admitted It

Mrs. W. L. C. writes: "An elderly lady passing a brass band on the street playing 'Darling, I am growing old,'" said, "Well, I know I am growing old, but I do not need a band to tell the world.'"

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