

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE HOG BUSINESS

Every now and then we learn of a new country bringing its wares into the big world market and every now and then, also, we learn that some of these countries has captured the market in some special commodity. The latest arrival is Poland, one of the war-born countries of Europe, enlarged by the international adjustments after the war. The speciality of the new Poland is Bacon, described as a "type of lean, mild-cured bacon". This product has already created something of a sensation in the British market and the energetic Poles are pushing it hard. What Poland may achieve in the world market may be inferred from the fact that within her new borders there is a population of about 30,000,000. In 1613 the portion of Russia, Austria and Germany which constitutes Poland of today had 500,000 hogs; at the census of 1921 the hog population had grown to 5,101,000. This compares with 4,000,000 hogs in Canada in a population of eight millions.

Great Britain has for many years been the big market for bacon. Denmark had long held the premier place in the market. Later the United States and Canada entered the lists and now it is a matter of straight competition among these with Poland added.

The British market has always been a most exacting one. Price never cut any considerable figure; quality alone mattered and it was with its unexcelled quality that Denmark first gained its footing there and held it. It holds it still but with a weakening grip as the other competitors come nearer and nearer to the quality required.

The struggle for supremacy in the world's markets is one of the most interesting studies in world economics. Many in this province remember the time when Prince Edward Island oats practically dominated the British market. A cargo of our black oats was accepted without inspection at the highest figure. Gradually the northern countries of Europe encroached on this market and we were crowded out to our own advantage, it is true, for we were forced into a better method of disposing of our grain, feeding it on the farm and returning the fertility into the soil from which it came.

We are now up against the strongest competition in the hog business and this is one of the lines which we cannot afford to lose. Hog raising and dairying are the two vital lines in our agriculture. It is through them that we retain our soil's fertility; without these our agriculture would come to an end within a generation.

As already stated, the hog business is vital to our agricultural prosperity. We are up against a life and death struggle not only for supremacy in the market but even for standing room. To even retain our standing room we must produce hogs of the requisite standard breeds, feed them to the requisite finish and market them in accordance with such rules as the packers, who know the business and its requirements, demand. To hold our place we must produce not only the best quality but an ever increasing quantity. There is no line that pays better than hog raising for it returns to the soil all the fertility it extracts to produce it.

THE LURE OF GOLD

Word comes from the much advertised "gold fields" of Labrador that gold seekers are returning from there empty handed and disgusted. They searched patiently

and laboriously but found nothing, there was nothing to find! How the idea originated that there was gold there is not clear. Someone thought there might be gold there; someone else heard there was gold the next one heard there was gold in unlimited quantities and the rush began. Many made sacrifices to get to the gold fields; all were ready to brave the known hardships. They were all disappointed.

What is this lure of gold, this passion to explore the unknown, this appetite for the fleshpots of some unknown Egypt? It is the gambling spirit instinctive to the human race, the spirit of adventure that does not be shocked—braved the hardships and the privations of the unknown and settled and built up the waste places of the earth. Had it not been for this spirit of adventure, this gambling instinct, if you will, the American continent would still be a wilderness inhabited by the untutored savage. It was the "Sail on, Sail on, Sail on," that overcame the superstitious fears of the sailors of Christopher Columbus and finally brought them to the shores of a new world. It was the impulse which brought our pioneer forefathers from the Old World and set them hewing down the forests of these Maritime Provinces, that sent them trekking to the Western prairies, that planted smiling farmsteads from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Labrador gold hunters came back empty handed. The wise ones who remained at home now say "I told you so." Of the millions who crossed the Atlantic to seek larger farms and larger harvests in the new world, many failed to find what they sought; they perished by the way, many of them within sight of their goal, but each in one way or another contributed to the final achievement and, together, they made the new world what it is. The spirit of adventure, the gambling spirit, made the world what it is today. Let us not sneer at the Labrador gold hunters. They are not to blame for their failure. Had they found gold in the quantities they had expected, they would have been hailed as heroes. They are not the first who sought gold and larger harvests in unknown places. The information which misled them was, so far as they were concerned, as reliable, as that which carried many pioneers to success and to greatness. Much might be said of the informant but that is another story.

HANGING ON

The Halifax Herald, under the caption "Hanging On," commenting on the leisurely exit of the Bell Government, says, in part:

"At Ottawa, where one might properly think there are a good many more details of business to be closed up when a government is defeated than there are in the little province of Prince Edward Island, transfer of authority very seldom takes a month. For example, the last federal elections were held on December 6th, 1921, and on December 29th, Mr. King was in office. Mr. Meighen was ready to hand over the offices a week or more earlier. But in P. E. I. we observe the defeated Premier clinging to office for a month; nor have we observed that he is ready yet to relinquish the places of authority to the men elected on July 26th.

"This is a remarkable state of affairs. There cannot be any excuse for such over-holding. If an ex-Conservative Premier were thus creating precedents, there would be quite a noise in the regions occupied by Prince Edward Island Liberals."

Notes By The Way

In July, 1920, Hon. Arthur Meighen became Prime Minister of Canada in succession to Sir Robert Borden. Three years earlier Hon. A. E. Arsenault had become Premier of Prince Edward Island in succession to Hon. John A. Mathieson. Both these changes occurred between sessions and in Conservative administrations. Strictly speaking a change of Premier makes a change of government, although the personnel of the new administration may be otherwise practically unchanged.

But in 1917 in this Province and in 1920 throughout the Dominion the wise editors of the Liberal press contended very strenuously that Premiers Arsenault and Meighen had no mandate from the people to carry on the government of the province or the dominion, that they were usurpers, autocrats and despots for attempting to do so. With one voice the Liberal Opposition of those days demanded a dissolution of the legislature and of parliament as the only means by which the required mandate to rule and legislate could be acquired.

More recently in Nova Scotia Hon. George Murray, who had been Premier of that Province since 1896, resigned that office, and Hon. E. H. Armstrong was appointed to succeed him. So far none of the wise Liberal editors have discovered that there is anything wrong or irregular in this transaction, or that Premier Armstrong's mandate to carry on the government of the province is in any way defective or insufficient. Premier Armstrong is just as much a real usurper, despot and so on as were Hon. Messrs. Meighen and Arsenault, when they were promoted to party leadership, but he is a Liberal! That makes all the difference in the world with the wise and amiable Liberal editors.

Speaking of the mandate of the people as being necessary to a new government on taking office serves to remind us that sometimes the people give a mandate to a government to get out of office. If we remember rightly something of this sort occurred on the 26th July last in which the Bell Government were supposed to be interested. And the honorable gentlemen who compose the Bell administration seem to have forgotten about the people's mandate! They never mention it now. Not for many moons past has ever the word "mandate" appeared in the columns of any Liberal newspaper that we have seen.

When a party goes before the people at a general election with a platform of principles and policies and make professions and promises in regard thereto and the people return the party to power, what is the mandate of the people to that party? Clearly it is to give effect to and carry out its platform and its promises. Both the Bell Government and the King Government laid down definite platforms and made distinct pledges and promises. The people elected them to power and then the incoming ministers proved recreant to their pre-election pledges. They regarded not the people's mandate.

The Bell Government broke their compact with the people as soon as they began to legislate. During their entire term they refused to do the things they promised to do, and did other things they had promised not to do. And now at the last when ordered by the people to get out of their offices and give place to other men whom the people have chosen they stubbornly refuse to go. It is now more than a month since their defeat. The Drury Government when defeated in Ontario two months ago got out in half that time. They at least realized what the people's mandate meant!

It is regrettable that such matters should of necessity be brought into public discussion at the present time. The necessity would not exist were it not that the men who are now clinging to power in this province show an utter disregard alike of their solemn compact with the people but of constitutional usage and propriety as to the time and manner of their going out. It is now well known that the intention of the defeated ministers at the time of their defeat was to cling to power for months to come and to issue debentures further involving the province in debt.

It became necessary in the face of such contemplated violation of constitutional rights, to bring public opinion to bear upon the offenders by reminding them from time to time of the popular mandate issued more than a month

The Public Forum

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

Church Union

Sir,—As you appear very anxious to give full reports of all movements against Church Union in your paper (including a sermon preached against it by Rev. Dr. Fraser, of Montreal, in Zion Church last Sunday) I thought I would enclose you a clipping out from the Montreal Star of August 21st, on this question. The article speaks for itself, and I would ask you to please publish it. I may say I am not an ardent Unionist (in fact, do not care whether it goes through or not); however, when speakers come to our fair Province and try to stir up strife among the members of the negotiating churches I for one fail to see any Religion in it.

I am, Sir, etc.,

SUBSCRIBER.

(Enclosure.) Chicago, August 21.—"No name for it except sin," is the caption on an editorial appearing in The Continent, one of the leading Presbyterian church papers of the United States, in describing the attitude of the non-unionists in the Presbyterian church in Canada, in opposition to the proposed union with the Methodist and Congregational churches.

The editorial points out that the church is in the habit of condemning sin in those outside and asks who is going to condemn sin in the church itself. The editorial goes on to say: "The Continent thinks that such a time has come when the anti-union Presbyterian minority in Canada declares its determination to prevent union of the Presbyterians and Methodists there by injunctions sued out in the civil courts. For such an attitude in such a case there is only one judgment possible where the distinction between the right and wrong is equitably held for all classes of people—professing religions, or confessedly irreligious. The judgment says that this kind of opposition to the union of Christians is wicked, and if not repented of, must endure the severest condemnation of a just God. For there are no reasons embodied in the form or in any other factor of the union agreement now consummated which can sustain a doubt that this 'United Canadian Church' will function for the greater glory of God. All the reasons that are given for opposing the union have their root not in the glory of God but in the selfish and totally irreligious prejudices of men on which account they deserve to be completely reprobated by all people.

The editorial concludes: "This is plain speaking, plainer than would be pleasant for the leaders of the union cause in Canada to employ. For that very reason it may help them to have some outsider say what needs to be said. And it is hoped that some at least of the antagonists of union will be smitten in conscience by the proper characterization of their sin."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

STEPPING STONES

"Look, there are stepping stones all the way through. Lined with green moss and with waterweed wound! Here you can cross without wetting a shoe. Shall we go over or shall we go round? The bridge at the bend is a furlong away; Here we can cross with a step and a bound. You are weary of walking, so what do you say; Shall we go over or shall we go round?"

"The water is deep and the steps are so wide; If I slipped on the weed would I ever be found?" "Why, the foam-fairies cross them with one little stride; Be brave and go over—'tis far to go round!"

She dipped a foot daintily—then she demurred; But Love was alert with a plan to propound; "I'll lift you across as light as a bird." The gallant goes over; the faint-hearted goes round.

She smiled; and he caught her up close to his breast, The babbling brown water made musical sound; And the foam-fairies laughed, for the love they love best Is the love that goes over and scorns to go round.

—Will H. Ogilvie ago. That mandate came from an unmistakable majority of the electors and its terms were very emphatic. Down to date it has been apparently unheeded. It should have been obeyed earlier, and had it been, it might then have been said, as it cannot now be said, that nothing in the Government's career so well became it as its manner of vacating office.

Rich Men's Sons Who Have Made Their Mark

Charles M. Schwab, the famous steel king, remarked recently that most rich men's sons would not work as he wanted men to work for him. But while a rich man's son may not be a good employee, working for other men to their satisfaction, yet that does not say that a lot of these scions of wealthy families have not made good in business. Among those who have not failed to make good on their own account, despite the handicap of a wealthy and famous father, are Louis Hill, son of J. J. Hill; the four Swift brothers, J. O. Armour, William Procter, of soap fame; the Guggenheims, the younger Rockefeller and Pierpont Morgan. These sons of rich American families are taken for illustration, because nowhere in the world is there such individual wealth, and so much opportunity to misuse it, and make life futile because of it, as in the United States.

Louis Hill the Booster.

Often it is said that James Jerome Hill built the empire of the Northwest, but it took his son, Louis Warren, to develop it. Young Hill began working with his father upon his graduation from Yale. He started at \$35 a month as switchman and worked in every department of the organization except the legal and engineering. When the time came for him to step into his father's shoes he did not find them too big. He had developed the stride of his sire. The Great Northern runs through nine States. From the time that Louis Warren Hill became associated with it, he began to make boosters for his railroad of the people in those States. Here is a pen picture of him: "He'll do anything, from organizing a development congress for his nine States and running a special train to it— from taking the Governors of his territory on a ten thousand-mile jaunt through the East in a gorgeous Great Northern outfit, to dancing the Boston dip with Chief Hole-in-the-Wind's squaw, as he did in Montana last summer. He has no restraining dignity. Publicity is what he is after—space in the papers. And he gets it."

Packing House Experts.

Chicago is the great meat-packing centre of the world. At least two of the large firms, Swifts and Armours, have been developed and expanded by the influence of the sons of the founders. Gustavus F. Swift had four sons, Louis Franklin, Charles Henry, Edward Foster and Harold Higgins. All were taken into the business as soon as their education was completed. Today each is an active member of the firm. Three are Vice-Presidents, Louis Franklin is president. A few years ago William B. Swift, the youngest son of Louis Franklin Swift, was taken into the export department of the packing house, there to start learning the business of which he may some day be the head. It has been made clear to him, however, that the rise to that position will depend entirely on his own efforts. J. Ogden Armour was not intended to become the successor of his father, Philip D. Armour, the founder of the Armour interests. There was another son, Philip, Jr., to whom the reins were to be turned over. At the death of Philip, Jr., in 1900, Jonathan Ogden stepped into place. When he did so he was fully fitted for the job. He had been busy in his father's plants from the day he returned to Chicago after his schooling period.

Learned Soap Thoroughly.

A few days ago the newspapers reported that Procter and Gamble,



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

HOW ARE YOU THIS MORNING?

This salutation is addressed to you so often that perhaps it means nothing to you now. And yet did you ever think that your actual feelings, your temper, your disposition may vary with the day? It was Lord Chesterfield who said: "A light supper, a good night's sleep, and a fine morning often make a hero of the same man who by indigestion, a restless night, and a rainy morning, would have proved a coward." Don't misunderstand me. Many a man is a hero irrespective of food, sleep, or weather. Our boys proved that in France.

But the point I wish to make is that you must expect to be grouchy, not your real self, with lowered capacity for work, and your courage at low ebb if you neglect the ordinary common sense rules of health.

And in these days of close competition of speed, and nerve tension, you've got to be at your best. As the head of a university once said: "The constipated man is not responsible for his actions mentally, morally or physically." Strong language, isn't it? And so with hard work mental or physical on the morrow try to remember Lord Chesterfield's saying: "We all need every ounce of courage and stamina these days."

Let us then not do the foolish physical things that keep us from being our best. the soap firm, had developed a plan to insure the steady employment of their workers. That is not the first industrial reform that this firm has inaugurated. Before it came pension plans, disability fund plans, industrial conference plans, life insurance plans. The man behind this work is Colonel William Cooper Procter, son of one of the founders. Colonel Procter entered the firm in 1883, immediately after his graduation from Princeton. He began in the soap-boiling department and learned the job from the ground up. In 1907 he became president of the corporation. He is a modest figure. Twice, however, in the past fifteen years, he has come into the limelight, first when he clashed with Woodrow Wilson in 1910 over the site of a graduate school toward which Col. Procter offered to contribute half a million dollars, and later, in the 1920 campaign, when he backed Major-Gen. Wood for the Presidential nomination.

Morgan Steps Forward.

For a time it was doubted whether John Pierpont Morgan could fill his father's job. That doubt seems to have been settled now. The war gave him the opportunity to show his stature. After college he entered the banking business his father had built up. That was in 1889, when he was 22 years old. He began as a clerk in the London branch of the bank. His stay in London was terminated in 1901, when he was called back to America as a member of the firm. New responsibilities were placed on his shoulders, so that when his father died and he became head of the firm he was ready for the big task.

TILDON WON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 27.—The United States national doubles champions was won Saturday by William T. Tilden 2nd of Philadelphia, and his brilliant team mate, Brain I. C. Norton, of South Africa. The mixed nations team defeated the United States 1921 Davis Cup team of R. N. Williams 2nd, Bryn Mawr, Penna., and Watson Washburn, New York, in a five-set match probably the most evenly contested of the tournament which has been in progress at the Chestnut Hill courts of the Longwood Cricket Club all week. The score was 3-6; 6-2; 6-3; 5-2; 6-2.

"Be Prepared"

is the Boy Scouts motto, and a good one it is for all of us. Are you prepared to face a disastrous fire?

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Beer & Weeks

Charlottetown

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