

The Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1918

Monday, Sept. 2d, being Labor Day and a statutory holiday, the Morning Guardian will not be issued on Tuesday. The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Monday, but will be published as usual on Tuesday. Advertisers please note these changes.

THE FOX INDUSTRY AND FOX TAX

The matter referred to in "Subscriber's" letter which appears in another column, being of general interest to the public and of particular interest to those engaged in the fox industry we desire to give as fully as possible the information asked.

With reference to the fox tax we wish to inform "Subscriber" that although it was on the program of the Fox Breeders' Meeting and the question was announced by the chairman "should the Provincial Government impose a yearly tax of \$5 per head on all foxes in the Province" the matter was not discussed by the meeting, probably because it was considered premature to do so pending the collection of the arrears of fox tax which is now proceeding. The fact to which our correspondent refers namely, that some companies and ranchers have paid little or no tax for a number of years has tended no doubt to create dissatisfaction on the part of companies and ranchers who had been paying their taxes and is probably the cause of the falling off in the payment of the tax in the last few years. But while it may be true that some companies and ranchers who were able to pay their taxes did not do so, it is not a good reason for others to follow their example. Speaking generally, it is only fair to say that owing to the sudden slump in fox values at the outbreak of the war, failure in making sales and other reverses, many well disposed companies and ranchers, anxious to meet their obligations, found themselves not in a position to pay their taxes during the past few years. Such cases were deserving of the sympathetic consideration of the Government and no doubt have been the chief reason why enforced collection of fox tax arrears has been deferred till the present time. If any failure of duty in this respect be attributed to the Government it can well be said that its failure was on the side of leniency and under the circumstances few persons, if any, will blame it for the sympathy shown. It is encouraging to know that during the last three or four years the conditions of the fox industry have been steadily improving. Companies and ranchers have been adding the greater portion of their increases to their ranches, thus lowering their capitalization until it is now in many cases down to a pelt basis. Fortunately, too, notwithstanding war conditions, a good market has been found for our pelts in the United States, where they have been bringing reasonably remunerative prices; so much so that it is no hardship now for ranchers to pay their tax out of the proceeds of pelts. In proof of this we may mention that a few days ago, in conversation with a prominent foxman, we were told that the proceeds of 70 silver fox pelts sold at the average price would be sufficient to pay the tax on all the silver foxes raised in the province in 1916, or in other words if one rancher out of every six in the province sold one pelt the proceeds would be sufficient to pay five dollars tax on every silver fox born in 1916. The distribution of large sums of money among ranchers through the Fur Sales Board and other fur dealers during the last few years has renewed confidence in our fox industry and if it has not yet placed all ranchers on "Easy Street" it is pleasing to know that it has placed them in a position to easily meet their obligations. In view of these favorable conditions it becomes the duty of the government in fairness to all tax payers to take the course it is now very properly following for the collection of all arrears of fox tax.

The Guardian has made enquiries in regard to this matter, and from information received we can assure "Subscriber" that in the collection of arrears, big and small ranchers will be treated with equal fairness and that the taxes will be collected in strict accordance with the circular letter mailed to ranchers. From the tone of "Subscriber's" letter it would seem that there is a vague suspicion in the minds of some

of our people that in some way some of our foxmen have imbibed a little of the proverbial cunning of the precious little animal on which they have been bestowing so much attention during the past years. Others go so far as to suggest that there are foxmen who hope through their resourcefulness and cunning to evade the payment of their tax altogether. A moment's thought, however, is sufficient to dissipate all such unfounded suspicions. It cannot be disputed that our foxmen include upright farmers, reliable business men and a number of public and professional men of the highest standing. But it may be said there is a black sheep in every flock. Well, it would be wonderful indeed if among 400 or 500 ranchers there were not a few to be found having a little more cunning than is good for them, but we must remember that one or two swallows do not make a summer. In all fairness it can be truthfully said of our foxmen that, taken as a whole, they are men of integrity and high standing in their respective communities and rank among our best and most progressive citizens. It is absurd to think that such men would seek to evade their duty and let the burden of their taxes fall upon the community, even if it were possible for them to do so. Is it not far more reasonable to believe that they would scorn such a course and that they are men who know their duty and when called upon are ready and willing to do it? Of the truth of this they have given ample proof by their ready response to the recent call for the payment of the outstanding fox tax. We are credibly informed that already a number of ranchers have called at the Treasury Department and paid their tax, many have remitted by mail and many others have written the Department promising remittance by early mail. The generous and cheerful way in which ranchers are responding is very satisfactory to the Department, and indicates that the tax will be fully paid without resort to the courts which will be highly creditable to foxmen and strengthen public opinion in our fox industry. If, however, at the close of the collecting campaign any "slackers" are found they will be obliged to do their duty and they certainly will not have the sympathy of the ranchers who paid their tax or of any other of our citizens.

We therefore advise "Subscriber" and all ranchers who think as he does to pay no heed to the unfounded rumors that may be set afloat by mischief-makers, but cheerfully do their duty and pay their taxes as their brother ranchers are doing.

THE FOOD SITUATION

Mr. James Parker of the Canada Food Board was in Charlottetown this week in the interest of the work the Board is doing for the Empire and our Allies, doing towards winning the war by conserving our food supply. Mr. Parker states that although hundreds of thousands of tons of foodstuffs have been saved through the loyal acquiescence in the food regulations by hotels, boarding houses, merchants, millers and private individuals, the situation is still far from satisfactory and there must still be further conservation if the present supply of flour is to hold out until this season's crop is harvested. There is still a very serious shortage and this must be made up from what we would conserve under ordinary circumstances out of our regular normal supply. The situation simply is that if we in Canada and the United States consume as much flour as we are consuming at present, even while rigidly observing the regulations, our allies who have little else to take the place of flour, must starve.

From data of undoubted accuracy it is known that at the beginning of the present year Great Britain and her allies in Europe required the equivalent of five hundred million bushels of wheat. To meet this there was available in Canada 110 million bushels; in the United States not a bushel for export; in Argentina 110 million bushels and in Australia 150 million bushels. Owing to the distance and lack of transportation the Argentine and Australian wheat was not available and America alone was asked to make up the shortage of 391 million bushels. There was only one way in which this could be done, namely to have our people cut down their consumption. The Food Boards of the United States and Canada took hold of the matter. The people were appealed to, first on patriotic and charitable grounds and later by regulations adopted and sanctioned by their respective governments.

The United States went so far in some districts as to wholly discontinue the use of wheat products until the present harvest is garnered and milled using substitutes, of which they had abundance.

In Canada the Food Board passed regulations restricting the consumption of

wheat bread in all public eating houses in the expectation that all would comply. No doubt many of them did. The Board also required millers to increase the extraction of wheat from 70 to 76, a six per cent. increase of extraction. To further encourage the use of substitutes the Board required all dealers to sell one pound of substitutes with every pound of wheat flour and prohibited the use of milling wheat except for human consumption.

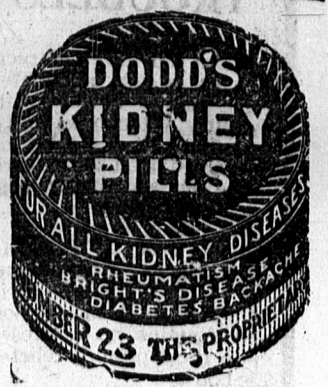
As a result of the general compliance with these regulations the export of wheat from Canada to Great Britain has been increased by the equivalent of 87 million bushels and the United States has done equally well. Some idea of the saving effected by these regulations may be had from the fact that during the month of June one mill in Montreal was able to give the Food Board 7,000 barrels more than

they had agreed to furnish, in other words the economy practised by the mill's patrons amounted to 7,000 barrels. This is only one instance from among many mills.

With all that has been done it will be seen that the situation is still far from satisfactory. The soldiers, ours and those of our Allies, must be fed. Owing to the devastation wrought in France and Italy, Great Britain must share with these countries, must see to it that their women and children do not starve. Many of them have already starved, or, what means the same thing, died from want of sustaining food. We are called upon to help by using less flour. We have abundance of substitutes. We should be sacrificing but little if we gave up flour altogether until the harvest is milled. It is everybody's work and everybody's duty. Let us see to it that we are true to ourselves, to our country, to our Allies.

"Know thyself," says the philosopher. Yes, but who is to introduce us?

When a man begins to be his own worse enemy his fool friends assist him.



DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Lousop

CHEER UP

Cheer up! The rose is redder
 Than the one we saw last year;
 The mock bird's song is sweeter,
 And happier to hear;
 The grass is getting brighter,
 And fairer yet to see—
 The world is growing better
 Than it ever used to be.

Cheer up! The sky is bluer

Than it was a year ago;
 The very smiles are gladder
 And have a richer glow;
 The raining and the sunshine
 Are helping you and me—
 The world is growing better
 Than it ever used to be.

Cheer up! The rose is sweeter,

The birds have newer songs;
 We find more things to please us
 And dream of fewer wrongs;
 There's always lots of honey,
 So let's be like the bee—
 The world is growing better
 For folks like you and me.

—Author Unknown.

USING OLD TIN CANS

With the American Army in France, Aug. 26.—A French prisoner, who escaped from the Germans and returned to his own lines, to-day told a story of having been forced by the Germans to work in an asphyxiating gas factory. The Frenchman said the Germans now are using old tin cans in the manufacture of one of their gases.

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

BY REV. T.S. LINSOTT, D. D.

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Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve our heart problems, religious, natural, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only; or use a pseudonym.

Vote by Ballot: "How much has God to do with voting, or in drawing lots?" asks "A Curious One." In proportion as voters at national or other elections are true to God in that proportion they vote according to the mind of God. The majority vote at an election expresses the consensus of the opinion of the people and therefore as nearly as human beings can arrive at it, this expresses the mind of God. As to how much God has to do in drawing lots I cannot say. In Old Testament and New Testament days, they sometimes found out the mind of God through drawing lots, but I doubt if His mind can be found out in these days by that method.

Color Healing: "Is there any truth in Color Healing?" asks "Critic." Undoubtedly there is a great healing power in sunlight, and as each one of the colors of the spectrum has its own rate of vibration, each one produces a different effect upon the human body. A knowledge of these facts and of the specific effects of the colors is essential to one who would take advantage of color healing. Dr. Bobbit's "Chromopathy—or Principles of Light and Color," is a standard work on this subject.

Minards Liniment Lumbermans Friend



Office of the Union Commercial College where students receive their work in "Office Training" under the personal direction of Principal Moran.

1102-8-28M11.

CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Year End Offer

TO

New Subscribers

\$1. Till December 31 \$1.

THE GUARDIAN contains the fullest and latest accounts of the War

THE GUARDIAN carries the latest telegraphic news of the world's doings in addition to the War news.

THE GUARDIAN carries all the latest a best city and provincial news. Its district correspondents are paid and reliable.

THE GUARDIAN carries the daily stock and share market and the produce market reports.

THE GUARDIAN is the best advertising medium in the Province. It is read by the great majority of the population who can read, and its circulation is guaranteed by the annual audit of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the official auditors of the National Advertisers and the Newspaper Associations of Canada and the United States.

THE GUARDIAN is in itself full value for its money every day and all the year.

Special Opportunity

for

New Subscribers

\$1. Till the End of Year \$1.

To the Publisher of the Guardian, Charlottetown.

Please book my subscription to the Morning Guardian till Dec. 31st, 1918, for which I enclose \$1.00.

Signed.....

Address.....

"The Haberdashery" New Fall Hats



Our new fall hats have just arrived by express. These hats have been selected from the best English American and Italian manufacturers and are well worth your inspection. Shown in all the newest blocks, in greys, browns, greens, slate and brown and green velvet finish. Secure one while the stock is complete. Price \$4.00.

New Borsaiins in all the newest shapes and colors.

TRESS CAPS

Just received a shipment of Tress English Caps. Shown in checks, plain grey, mixed tweeds and diagonal effects.

Price \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25



Henderson & Cudmore

101 GRAFTON STREET

WOMEN GET "RAISE"

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Ministry of Munitions has ordered that the wages of women munition workers be increased five shillings weekly after September 1. Girls under 18 in munitions plants will receive an increase of half a crown.

Just One Week Before School Begins

We have many good and servicable lines of Boots, very suitable for School Children, and the prices are right. Here are a few special values in Boy's and Girl's Boots. Boys: 1.75, 2.00, 2.35. Girls: 1.85, 1.95, 2.25. See these values before buying the children's School Boots.

GOFF BROS