

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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President:—Major A. A. Bartlett
J. R. Burnett, D. K. Currie,
Editor and Publisher, Associate Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1919.

THE ELECTION.

As announced in yesterday's Guardian, the date of the election has been set for July 24th, and nomination on July 17. Our Liberal friends will no doubt call it "springing the election" without warning, and will probably suggest dates that would have been more convenient, but the people generally will see that no other date, except possibly a little earlier, was possible.

In any case all are ready for it, both parties have their candidates in the field or will have by tomorrow, and both parties also have had their say in the legislature and before the people. Everything is known that needs to be known in order to make a deliberate, careful and intelligent selection of candidates.

What is the issue before the electorate? Simply the matter of sound, careful, economic and progressive administration. The Liberal Conservative party has been in power since December 2, 1911. The present parliament has held the reins since September, 1915, coming into power when the country was in the throes of the war.

The Liberal party is seeking re-election. Unfortunately for the party it has a past which, at least under its present leadership it cannot outlive. The Liberal regime goes down into history as the era of deficits, deficits averaging between thirty and forty thousand a year and nothing to show even for the deficits.

Both parties are fully known to the electorate and we have sufficient faith in the intelligence of our people to believe they will give the Arsenault Government even a larger majority than it had in the last legislature.

REVIVAL OF SPORTS

These are the days of revival and reconstruction; revival of activities shelved until we had finished the war; reconstruction of things broken down by the war.

Among the former are our sports. There has been little playing during the past five years. Many of the school boys of today have never seen sports, have never witnessed real athletics; instead they have played on the streets, some of them have loafed on the street corners, admiring, perhaps enjoying, the boy who could master the cigarette, later taking up the habit "on his own."

With the return from the big game in Europe of those who in pre-war days led the sports here, we are promised a revival of the old order; the order out of which grew the men who won the big game whose finish we are going to celebrate one of these days. This revival of sports opens next Saturday on the old athletic grounds which have been put in order for the summer.

We trust the move, the revival of sports, will meet with the sympathy and the co-operation of parents and of all who believe in the clean physical life as the guarantee of clean, fit, wholesome manhood.

The citizens and especially the boys of Charlottetown are indebted to those former athletes who have returned from the war for the interest they have taken in the revival of sports and the success that has attended their efforts in putting the athletic grounds in good shape.

NOTES.

"Toronto is getting on with her housing scheme," says an exchange. "Three hundred houses are well under way and 1,000 more will be erected in another month." What has become of the housing scheme for Charlottetown and other municipalities in this province? The Act has been passed and everything is ready but the house-builders.

There is little doubt that many millions of people old enough to read about the exploit of Alcock and Brown will live to read about the Pacific being crossed in a single flight.

METABOLISM

Dr. Hunter has come and gone. While he was here, we took the charming doctor and his equally charming wife round the country in our \$810 Ford (\$525 in the States); visited some ranches, and gave them some "shocking" examples of the road-masters' ideas of what the expenditure of "a sum sufficient" ought to do to our highways.

A day or two later, while at dinner, my wife asked me what Dr. Hunter taught in the college. I replied, simply, "Metabolism."

Now, if there is one thing in which my wife specially excels, it is in asking hard questions and insisting on satisfactory answers. And this, in fact, of the fact that her usual way of answering one question is in asking another! I had asked Dr. Hunter this same question; and, although his definition appeared quite plain to me at the time, for my life I could not remember it. But there was no side-tracking my wife. I simply had to answer. I told her it was the chemical change which food underwent in its absorption in the system—a definition that I thought should command more respect than it did.

As this stumped me, I referred her to the dictionary. One of the boys, on being ordered to bring the bulky tome, asked her how the word was spelled. Here she hedged, as spelling has never been her strong point. But the word was finally found and this is the definition:

"METABOLISM.—(in biology) The set or process by which, on the one hand the stable non-living food is built up into complex and unstable living material; and by which, on the other hand, the living matter in protoplasm is broken down into less complex and more stable substances within a cell or organism. See Anabolism, Katabolism."

I told her some what testify if that perfectly plain definition did not show that I thoroughly understood the subject, she would have to turn up "Anabolism" and "Katabolism" for herself; and if the dictionary did not express the definition in words her infantile mind could grasp there was the encyclopedia, which would doubtless inform her that the first of these words meant constructive and the other destructive, metabolism, as any child should know.

It was then and there that my wife got mad! And when she gets mad, she doesn't talk 200 words a minute, as I am prone to do, but speaks one word at a time, each with an emphasis and a gravity that always reminds me of a judge sentencing a prisoner.

"John Henry," she began, "for twenty long years I've been your wife; I've kept your home, planned your meals, mended your clothes, monogrammed your towels, washed your windows, bathed your children, tried to teach you to use your fork."

(Here I interrupted to say that she was not sticking to the subject under discussion, and it ought to be perfectly plain to her that one way in which that oleaginous and highly nutritious substance in the hollow of the steak-bone I served to her could not be increased, would be to feed the ox vegetable marrow.)

"—and the garden, watered the flowers, made your birthday cake, kept you working when you preferred spending your time training the pup; and if I had been a strong woman like Mrs. Bjones across the street, it wouldn't be the measly Ford we would have, but a Hudson Six, like Lizzie's husband."

As I saw the tears coming, I grabbed my hat and made for the tall timber to ruminate on the unreasonableness of woman. Then I hid myself to our town's "biggest, best and busiest store," and later came home with a box of Moir's and a pair of new gloves one size smaller than they ought to be. I presented them with the remark that there was one woman in the world, anyway, whose

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. LOUON

LITTLE THINGS

(By Mrs. A. R. Perham.)

Only a little post card, With loving words of cheer, Made glad a heart so young, And dried the falling tear. It said "I'm thinking of you, Though I am far away; I cannot come to see you, So send this card today."

Only a smile, but it gladdened, A little child one day; Only a tract but led a soul To choose the better way. A little deed of kindness, Done into one in need, A little burden lifted, Is Christlike work indeed.

Then let us scatter sunshine In loving deeds each day, E'en little things may gladden Some heart upon the way. We know 'tis not expected Of all great things to do, But simply in His service Faithful to be and true.

"The first lesson of life, as Lowell reminds us, is to burn our own smoke—that is, not to inflict on outsiders our personal sorrows and petty morbidness; not to keep thinking of ourselves as exceptional cases. The world cannot be our intimate friend, patient with our eccentricities, smoothing our path."—Selected.

The Church and The Labor Problem

(Continued from page two)

frontery and the consequent unjustifiable prices for the necessary commodities of life.

It is adding insult to injury to be told by these men that they are not running their business for the glory of God:—An attitude of the kind which flouts religion and casts Christianity to the winds, and goes for a dollar in a vulgar, blatant way cannot be too severely condemned. You cannot subordinate humanity to considerations of wealth production, of profits, of business convenience and success. Religion is more than sentiment, comfort, and resistance against hell. It is control, and it allowed its true place commerce would never be pushed at the cost of righteousness, and the church would not present the anomaly of the member stalking in the garb of severe orthodoxy while sacrificing righteousness for the sake of gain.

We fought the Germans because they attacked the very foundation of civilization, and the system that places inordinate wealth in the hands of a few as the result of the labors of other savors of the Hun spirit. Democracy is not liberty as some tell us, it is responsibility. The recognition of the social responsibility is the one bright spot in Canada's industrial war today.

Collective bargaining is admitted—we should remember that collectivism, as it is preached by the Socialist today, is an interference with individual liberty and with private life, it might easily become a tyranny of the worst kind. It does not take adequate account of human nature and human motive. Humanity is not a huge machine, men will always differ by natural genius, industry and temperament. The solution of the problem would seem to lie in co-partnership or profit sharing method.

Economics and politics may seem out of place in the pulpit, but the ethical character of a people depends on its economic conditions and its political arrangements, and to ignore this connection is to fail in the discharge of our social obligations.

The industrial problem in Canada at this time is urgent, it demands wisdom, courage, enthusiasm, self-sacrifice, traits which are not a common possession of an average citizen, but if all who are identified with the church would preserve the ideal and the inspiration of the Cross, of the sacrifice which savors of the strength which bears the burdens of the weak of the love which seeks not her own, we would soon reach a modern mode of living which would be a forerunner of that happier time, when each man shall find his own in all men's good, and all men work in noble brotherhood.

hands retained their beauty and did not grow with the passing years."

Today at dinner there was a new item on the menu—creamed mussels—and most delicious it was. Uncooked mussels I like, but I have found in stubborn resistance to the "chemical change" so much desired. When cooked and creamed, however, it lends itself most willingly to the metabolic "set or process" referred to in the above definition; and delicious is a mild word to describe it! We're going to plant an acre, right off, which the cat worm has not yet begun. And the recipe came from the doctor's wife! We certainly "entertained an angel unaware."

But no more discussion on metabolism in this house—I know when a subject should be tabooed here!

JOHN HENRY.

HINTS FOR The Motorist

BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

ELECTRICAL SHORT-CIRCUITS

Like People, Currents Seek "The Path Of Least Resistance."

When, in an electrical circuit, the current finds a path of flow that is shorter and "easier" than that which it was intended to follow and thus fails to pass through all the devices that it should operate, there is said to be a short circuit. When flowing through a short circuit or taking a "short cut," the current meets less obstruction (resistance) than its regular circuit offers and thus a greatly increased current may flow; so great in some instances, as to prevent other circuits from obtaining any current at

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HINTS FOR THE MOTORIST BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH ELECTRICAL SHORT-CIRCUITS Like People, Currents Seek "The Path Of Least Resistance." When, in an electrical circuit, the current finds a path of flow that is shorter and "easier" than that which it was intended to follow and thus fails to pass through all the devices that it should operate, there is said to be a short circuit. When flowing through a short circuit or taking a "short cut," the current meets less obstruction (resistance) than its regular circuit offers and thus a greatly increased current may flow; so great in some instances, as to prevent other circuits from obtaining any current at all, to dangerously heat the wires through which it passes and to rapidly discharge the battery which supplies the electric system. The electrical devices, horn, lamps or ignition apparatus, in the deranged circuit, which are prevented from receiving current by the short-circuit, of course, fail to operate. Insulation, in the form of an air space, rubber, porcelain or some other material, is supposed to intervene between the two wires of a metallic circuit and between the single wire of a one wire circuit and the so-called "ground," which is the car frame, engine and other important metallic parts. When such insulation is absent, as by the chafing away of wire covering or by the coming into contact of metallic parts, a short circuit is likely to occur. On some cars, each circuit is provided with a fuse, which melts and interrupts the current flow, when a short-circuit causes its volume to become abnormally large and others are fitted with automatic switches, which accomplish the same result. In the case of a car, so equipped, if the short-circuit is severe enough to cause the fuse or automatic circuit breaker to act it is the trouble is, as the circuits usually all begin at a connection board, where the fuses or other protective devices are also located and the burned out fuse or the sprung circuit breaker is in the defective circuit. It then becomes necessary to locate the short-circuit and remove it. Suppose that one of the headlamp circuits is "shorted." If the battery is still charged and a test lamp is connected around the burned out fuse, this lamp will remain lighted until the "short" is removed. With the test lamp lighted and the lighting switch "on," remove the head lamp bulb, remove its socket, move any loose parts of the wiring and generally examine the circuit. When the test lamp goes out, the "short" has been removed and it only remains to restore the defective insulation, the failure of which caused the trouble. Questions of general interest to motorists will be answered in this column, space permitting. Address Albert L. Clough, care of this office.

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