

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Mr. Charles Dalton, President, J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher, D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

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MEETING TONIGHT

The City Council has called a meeting to be held tonight in the Council Chamber for the purpose of appointing a committee to take up the matter of a monument in commemoration of the Great War and the men who gave up their lives in it.

We understand the City Council is taking the matter up seriously and the committee or committees to be appointed tonight will act in conjunction with the Council. It is sincerely hoped that as a result of tonight's meeting a capable, representative and energetic committee will be selected and that the project, too long delayed, will be taken up in earnest and pressed to a conclusion. We are behind our sister cities in this matter. Practically every other city in Canada has either erected or has in course of erection a monument or other memorial to commemorate the greatest event in its history and to suitably honour their fallen sons. Our sister town of Summerside and quite a number of our rural communities have done nobly in this respect while we have lagged shamefully behind. The memorial, whatever form it may take, should be a provincial one but the representatives of the province refused to move until the rural communities lost patience and proceeded to erect their own monuments. In these circumstances, nothing is now left but to make our tribute a city one only, in cost at least. It will be provincial in reality however and, it is hoped, will be worthy of the greatest event in which our province has ever taken part and of the five hundred or more of our sons who paid the price with their lives.

Armistice Day is nearing once more and our returned men, the survivors of our Island contingents, will once more assemble in solemn ceremony around a small wooden cross erected by themselves in honour of their fallen comrades. This surely is not to our credit and if an energetic, wide-awake business committee is appointed tonight the next memorial service a year hence will be conducted around a monument which will bear some proportion to the cause commemorated and to the tribute we owe to our fallen heroes. We look forward with confidence to the outcome of tonight's meeting. His Worship Mayor Jenkins and the City Council have taken up the matter in a business-like way and are determined to carry it to a finish. In this we feel assured they will have the backing of the whole city.

A PASSING PHASE

It is now generally assumed that the Progressive party as a political organization is at the end of its career. There are farmers' organizations still and they are filling their place in the development of the country but not as a political group or political groups. There is need of organization in all lines of business, need of centralization, need of taking part in politics; there is no need, but there are infinite possibilities for harm, in any line of business organizing for the control of other lines. All farmers' movements in the past when confined to the development of agriculture, succeeded amazingly, witness our own Egg Circles and our own Farmers' Institutes. Where such organizations have undertaken to control the political situation they have failed; witness the Patrons of Industry, the Grange of Ontario and others similar.

There is no more reason why a political organization of farmers a right and it is its duty to boost should succeed than there is why but without these, it's boosting becomes a fraud and an injustice to those who have been enticed to enter it and an injury to the country.

in themselves. Each will flourish through its own development. Political administration and statesmanship are for all classes to be supported, modified, controlled or eliminated by all as the combined interests of all may dictate.

Organization is necessary and beneficial. The merchants have their organizations and their advice and influence are needed and sought for by the powers that be and as a result the way of the merchant is made easier. Similarly the manufacturers advise and influence legislation for their own benefit and through the benefits they receive the country is benefited and developed. Farmers thus organized can similarly influence legislation in their own behalf and every farmer should be a member of a farmers' club or a Farmers' Institute.

There are innumerable ways in which those engaged in the same line of business may help each other and thus help themselves. The time may come when farmers' organizations may become internationalized and be able to control prices of farm produce but the world is large and the time for internationalizing agriculture effectively may be far distant. In the meantime much can be accomplished by organization and co-operation, "each for all and all for each."

EFFECTIVE BOOSTING

Western Canada became noted the world over as a booster. The Westerner once established, no matter where he came from, became a red hot booster. To him the West generally and the section in which he resided, was the world's greatest. Everything from a cyclone to a rabid summer was the best ever. And in this atmosphere the west grew apace; agriculture flourished, many became wealthy, and immigrants poured in. To the immigrants the whole country was West and that meant the best in the world. They invested all their money in lands, in cattle, in anything that some promoter recommended for every thing turned to gold in the West. But there came an awakening. It was discovered that all the West was not paradise; it had its arid areas, its areas of sandy soil, its hail-storm belts and the people who invested their money in these and worked for years to overcome natural handicaps found themselves ruined.

One of these impossible areas is Southern Alberta. This section has been literally scorched into barrenness by successive dry summers and the unfortunate occupants began to move out. To save the situation the government is giving land elsewhere to these people and assisting them to move and begin all over again.

The original misfortune resulted from unwise and interested boosting, boosting with nothing to back it up; such boosting as is indulged in by the promoter of a fake gold mine in a place not specified on the map. Such boosting is a fraud and whatever the immediate results may be the end is disastrous.

Boosting in a worthy cause is not only permissible but a bounden duty. The merchant has a right to boost his goods, his quality, his prices, and, provided he has the goods, the quality and the prices he succeeds. If his goods do not measure up to his boosting he is soon found out and is thenceforward shunned.

The country that has the natural requirements for successful farming or for the successful carrying on of any other business has a right and it is its duty to boost but without these, it's boosting becomes a fraud and an injustice to those who have been enticed to enter it and an injury to the country.

Notes By The Way

By an error of the pencil or of the type, William Hohenzollern was yesterday spoken of in this column as now in the 83rd year of his age. We hasten to make the necessary correction as it may be regarded as unkind and uncharitable to represent any man who is about to be married as being twenty years older than he really is. Our apologies are due to the ex-Kaiser, whether he is or is not a regular reader of this Journal.

William, according to the most reliable accounts, was born on January 27th, 1859, and is now in his 64th year. That is, he will reach the full age of 64 years should he live until the 27th day of January next. This period in the life of men is known as the grand climacteric and is thought to be more critical than any other in the masculine life-time, especially in such matters as illness, matrimony and other important happenings and adventures.

We are all interested in the life and affairs of William Hohenzollern, if only for the reason that he has cost us and all the world a terrible price in blood and treasure. He ascended the throne June 15th, 1888, at the age of 29 years, and he reigned about 30 years, since which time he has been an exile in Holland. The great Napoleon, who like William had been a man of blood, died at Saint Helena in May 1821, where he had been a prisoner for six years.

Napoleon was born some ninety years before William. He was defeated at Waterloo in 1815 and banished to his island prison the same year. There is a certain parallel between the lives and fortunes of these two men, who lived a century apart. Both attained and exercised despotic sway; both of them made the sword their weapon to extend their powers; both of them sought to dominate the world; both of them caused the slaughter of millions and untold misery in the world; both of them fell by the sword and were exiled from the thrones they held and the lands over which they ruled.

In each case the world has seen the desolation made desolate, the victor overthrown and again the proof has been supplied that he who takes up the sword, wrongfully shall fall by the sword. Neither Napoleon nor William appear to have been penitent for or even rationally conscious of their crimes. Possibly both were of unbalanced minds, afflicted with megalomania, the insanity of greatness. Even in this life their punishment has been notable. William "eats his heart away" at Doorn even as Napoleon did at St. Helena.

There is a tendency in the modern age to run to excess along many lines, as in the fashions of wearing apparel and in regard to enterprises of useful activity. There is no sound reason why everybody should change the cut of their garments from year to year. Fashions decrease of change may be for the good of trade, but the cost to the wearers of hats, garments and boots is enormous. In other matters there is a tendency to move forward, not of deliberate purpose, but on sudden impulse, by fits and starts.

There was a craze for railway building in Canada in the last quarter of the past century, which led to the country being heavily involved in debt and in the construction of a railway mileage far beyond the needs of the country. We have had more recently a bicycle craze, an automobile craze and have now a road-improvement craze. Roads and motor cars and bicycles are all good and useful things in their way, but moderation should be observed, the cost should be counted and note taken of the fact that one supply always creates another want.

It is apparently because our little province has some two million dollars invested in motor cars that we are now called to expend half a million more on improving the roads for these cars to run upon. Common sense would seem to dictate that our roads should be improved from year to year continuously, instead of by a sudden rush for two or three years and then neglect them afterwards, as we did before. No provision has yet been made for the up-keep of our improved roads. That has yet to be provided for and it will cost heavily, as we shall see in due time.

Thoroughbreds Win In Endurance Test

Heretofore horses of Arab blood have figured prominently in the endurance tests conducted by the United States army, but this year the first half dozen horses were thoroughbred or part thoroughbred. The test is a race of three hundred miles, spread over five days, the horses to pack weight equivalent to that of a cavalryman with full equipment. Sixty per cent. of the marks are given for the condition in which the horses finish the race and forty per cent. to their average speed. This year the winner was Vendetta, a thoroughbred mare; second place went to a Morgan, third to a grade American saddle horse, fourth to a thoroughbred and trotter cross, fifth to a thoroughbred, and sixth to an Irish hunter. In other words there was thoroughbred blood in all the horses, for the trotter originated in a thoroughbred cross like the American saddle horse and the Morgan, while every Irish hunter and indeed every good hunter carries a little hot blood, the fastest of them being often about three quarters bred.

Thoroughbred is King.

The success of the thoroughbred will not surprise horsemen, for success has never failed to rest with this breed when a specimen of sufficient soundness to carry high weight has been entered in any sort of competition with horses of any other breed. The war supplied the greatest test to which horses have been submitted in a generation, perhaps the greatest test to which the race ever was submitted, for all kinds of climatic conditions, although comparatively few cavalry engagements were reported. In Allenby's campaign some seven thousand horses were used by the British and it was found then that the toughest, fastest, stoutest hearted horses were those of thoroughbred blood. This was despite the fact that the thoroughbred was unaccustomed to the climate, where the mean temperature ranged about one hundred degrees, and time and again the horses went ninety-six hours without water. In France, too, we have the testimony of horsebreeders that all breeds but the thoroughbred disgraced them, and chiefly because they lacked the fighting spirit of the blood horse, which made the thoroughbred fight against wounds and hardship, just as he will fight against other horses on the race track.

The Army Remount Type.

But it does not follow from this that the thoroughbred is the best fitted for all sorts of army work. For one reason the thoroughbred of sufficient soundness would be too expensive. There are not enough good thoroughbreds in the world to begin to supply the army demands. In the second place, the horse is likely to be too temperamental, too hard to handle by the average rider. So the object of the various endurance tests is partly to discover what percentage of thoroughbred blood will give an animal the speed and courage of the thoroughbred so far as they are necessary for army purposes, and also to find the cold blooded horse that is best suited for the amalgam. It seems probable that either the hackney or the trotter blends best with the thoroughbred and gives the progeny more soundness and size than the original thoroughbred. The Arab, too, is recommended, and if the Arab sometimes lacks the necessary size he excels in quality of bone, soundness and ability to stand hardship. He is also a great weight carrier, despite his lack of inches.

Draft and Saddle.

Discussing the endurance test and the desired type of army horse, the Boston Transcript says: The riding type and the draft type differ chiefly in the shoulders of the animal. The fore hand of the draft horse should be heavy—loaded—like the driving wheels of a locomotive, so that when he "lays into the collar" the load will move by the impetus of his mere bulk without his being obliged to call his muscles into play. It is a well-known fact that the weighted locomotive wheel "pounds the rail" and is far more destructive to the roadbed than an even much greater weight more evenly distributed in a freight car, for instance. Thus the loaded shouldered horse "pounds" himself to the destruction of his front legs and the discomfort of his rider. The draft horse's work is at a slow pace. Short steps are not merely an attribute, but an asset. Speed requires long action, like the

Canada's Duty In The Empire

There's nothing more uncertain than the result of a popular election. Yet, the people of Great Britain invariably elect men able to successfully overcome the difficulties in the path of the nation. That this will be the result of the political contest now going on, no one can doubt. Great Britain never lacks a man who is fit to carry on "Whether the Government of Mr. Bonar Law be sustained, or the Laborites win a majority or Mr. Lloyd George be returned to office and power, there will be trained and capable statesmen to direct the Party in Power, to criticize effectively on behalf of the British people, and to so conduct the Government that the prestige of the British Empire will be maintained. In these conditions, it has been the policy of the British electorate to cause frequent changes of administration. It seems rather more than likely that Mr. Bonar Law will be successful in his present appeal; for he has been careful to state that he will continue the Policy of Mr. Lloyd George in respect to Ireland and Turkey, that he will be careful that Great Britain shall not be alone to bear the burden of Continental policy, and that he will correct the extravagances of Administration in respect to domestic affairs.

With this prospect in view it may be worth while to look into the position of Canada and other Dominions or Nations in the British Empire, or the British Commonwealth—to which we are all proud to belong. In the crisis lately passed the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and Newfoundland at once sent to the British Government assurances that they would assist their brother country in case of a war in which the Moslems of India and Africa, together with those of Turkey, would probably be united against us. The Government of Canada declined to take the responsibility involved in such an assurance until there had been a meeting of Parliaments—and so weakened to some extent the British influence in the crisis of the difficulty with Turkey, and lessened the possibility of arriving at a solution satisfactory to British and herself and the preservation of the world's peace. Was Canada right and the other Dominions wrong? Let us see.

An Empire is described as "a group of nations or states united under a single sovereign power," and a Commonwealth is known as "a group of free nations under popular governments, united for their mutual interest." These definitions, together, will fit very well the British community of nations and dependencies popularly known as the British Empire. In this Empire, as John Stuart Mill has remarked, "the only inferiority necessarily inherent in the case is that the Mother Country decides both for the colonies (or Dominions) and herself on questions of peace and war." Necessarily, as another well-known Canadian authority explicitly stated—"When England is at war, we are at war. Conversely it is also true that "when we are at war, England is at war." Great Britain's enemies are our enemies. Our enemies are Great Britain's enemies. So long as both the Mother Country and the British Dominions (or Nations) maintain existing conditions, each one is, necessarily, as to matters of peace and war, interdependent. If Canada were attacked by Japan or the United States, the Dreadnaught of Great Britain would, at once, without doubt or question, come to our defence. If Great Britain were attacked by any other Great Power or by a combination of Powers it would equally be the duty of all the British Dominions to go to the aid of the people of the brother Country. In an international crisis involving not only her own interests but those of her Dominions and Colonies, Christendom and the world at large, it is equally the duty, as well as the privilege, of the Mother Country and all the British Dominions to act together, unitedly and promptly. Such a crisis was that which, happily for the world, is now passed. If Great Britain had been humiliated in that crisis, the whole British Empire would have been humiliated.

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"sweep" of an oarsman or the "reach" of a boxer. For this, as well as being light, the shoulders should be sloping. The trotter being a speedster, enjoys this characteristic as well as the thoroughbred. The trotter, in fact, has been developed principally along "blood" lines. The present standard-bred horse is at least seven-eighths thoroughbred. It is for this reason that next to the thoroughbred the standard-bred horse makes the best saddle horse.

The Horse as a Machine.

Speaking of the quality of the bone of the Arab, which he has contributed to the thoroughbred, the writer remarks that the bone developed in a dry country differs from that of the Belgian cart horses, raised in the wet fields of Flanders, as the texture of the proskide willow differs from that of the hilled hickory. It is equine steel compared with equine iron. Mechanically the thoroughbred is a great improvement upon the Arab, for he is merely the Arab improved and tested out along galloping lines for more than two hundred years. The horse that runs with the least effort will run the longest and run the fastest, and will be the easiest to ride. The

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