

SUFFERED YEARS WITH ECZEMA

"Fruit-a-lives" Cleared Her Skin. I suffered for three years with terrible Eczema. I consulted several doctors and they did not do me any good. Then, I used one box of "Sootha-Salva" and two boxes of "Fruit-a-lives" and my hands are now clear. The pain is gone and there has been no return. I think it is marvelous because no other medicine did me any good until I used "Sootha-Salva" and "Fruit-a-lives", the wonderful medicine made from fruit.

A thought for today BY HYNDMAN'S THINKER



THERE IS ONLY ONE TIME TO INSURE. NOW! TO KEEP FROM BEING SORRY THEN.

A life insurance policy will protect your wife and family from want if you should go. Our fire insurance protects your chance to prosper when a fire should visit you. Will you talk it over with us?

THE OLDEST INSURANCE AGENCY IN P.E.I. Hyndman & Co. Ltd. PHONE 67 61 QUEEN ST. CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Carter's Bookstore for latest Magazines Newspapers Newest Books Stationery and Office Supplies School Books and School Supplies Lowest Prices. Carter & Co. Ltd

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers From the collection of the late Mr. W. S. Louson

SCHOOL DAYS Lord, let me make this rule. To think of life as school. And try my best. To stand each test. And do my work. And nothing surer. Should someone else outshine This unkind head of mine. Should I be glad. To do my share. In this best of worlds. If weary with my book I cast a wistful look Where posies grow. That flowers within Oh let me know. Are best to win. These lessons Thou dost give To teach me how to live To do to best. To get my share. To work and play. And trust always. What thought I may not ask. To choose my daily task. Thou hast decreed. To meet my need. What pleasure Thou That shall please me. Some day the bell will sound. Some day my heart will bound. As with a shout. That school is out. And lessons done. I homeward ran.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1922

LEGISLATIVE INCOMPETENCE Probably the most serious omission or commission to the discredit of the provincial government and they are numerous—the bungling which makes it impossible to fill the vacancies in the legislature before the coming session. Through this bungling four constituencies are left without representation and it is quite possible that there may be other vacancies before the election can be held. As matters now stand the bye-elections cannot be held until another "curse-all" bill is passed at the next session of the legislature. This will mean that candidates would be required to go to the expense of contesting an election for the privilege of attending one session of the legislature which we feel assured, few candidates would care to do and which it would be exceedingly unfair to ask them to do.

There is only one fair way out of the dilemma and the whole province should unitedly insist upon it that is to call on the general election next summer. The aggregation that is responsible for the bungling—whether through design or ignorance of the law—owes the province the means of redress. It would be little short of an outrage to leave four constituencies vacant for two sessions and it would be even worse to put the country and prospective candidates to the expense of an election for one session.

The Attorney General whose duty it is to supervise all bills passing through the House, disclaims responsibility for the bungling. His disclaimer does not in the least affect the situation, indeed it only makes it all the more serious for if this bill was tampered with after he had prepared it, it could only have been done with a view to making it impossible to hold the elections. This however the Attorney General and the government may settle among themselves. What the people are interested in is that the province must have representation and that, under the circumstances, the only way out is to hold the general election as soon as the legislature can so amend its bungling that an election can be held.

THE CITY'S POOR We understand there is more destitution in the city this winter than usual. There are many reasons why this is so; there has been less work than usual; prices of necessities although lower than they have been are still high, particularly for slim purses. Because of this there are many demands for charity, some of them worthy, some unworthy. Citizens are often asked by strangers for charity and as a rule our citizens are generous. Yet too often their generosity is imposed upon and in a few cases they find that what was given to feed supposedly a starving wife and children has gone to pay for drink. A few such cases as this will eventually dry up the springs of charity and as a result many really in need are denied the assistance that Christian charity would willfully give. There should be some remedy for this. There have been so many cases of abused charity recently that, in order to protect the deserving poor some steps should be taken to establish the bona fides of those seeking assistance. Every church in the city, including the Salvation Army, has its Poor Committee and the City Dispensary is in close touch with the work, and where possible, application for aid should come through these. In the case of any returned soldiers who may be in want application should be made through the G. W. V. A. who are in position to recommend such assistance and, if not to grant it, at least to see that no returned

THE CITY'S POOR (Continued) soldier or his family is in want. Charity at best, even in a proverbially charitable city, flows none too freely. If imposed upon, as it sometimes is, it dries up. Organized so as to make imposition impossible or even difficult both the grace of charity would be conserved and the destitute cared for.

WEAK LEADERS Composed as it now is, the House of Commons is weak in leadership says the Mail and Empire. That is a serious defect in a popular chamber that is called upon to deal with such great problems as those now confronting this country. Fortunately it is not too late to make a great averaging up in the quality of leadership of the House and it is expected that the people of Grenville will do so on the 26th inst. by returning the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen as their member. In the country's interest it was never more important than it is now that Mr. Meighen should have a seat in the House. He has no rival there, and it is not necessary that he should have the stimulus of an opponent to match him. For Mr. Meighen is as honest as he is able. The people can depend upon getting from him the service of a statesman of the first rank who puts the welfare of the country above every other consideration. The elections of Grenville have, therefore, put up to them not simply the obligation to make the best choice of a representative for their own constituency, but also the opportunity to do a signal service for the entire Dominion. The whole country will be in Grenville's debt if Mr. Meighen is elected to the House, as he ought to be, by a very large majority.

We have said that the new House is weak in leadership. The Prime Minister himself falls very short of the grade attained by his predecessors in office. Throughout the election campaign and since he has given evidence of a pettiness to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier never descended. His peevish outbreak against the appointment of Mr. Casselman to an office of emolument the acceptance of which rendered vacant the seat for Grenville, shows Mr. King to be a very undervalued politician. Mr. King declared that act of the retiring Government was an autocratic one. Has he stopped at this it would have been bad enough, considering that to accommodate him while he was engaged in his luckless efforts at Cabinet-making, Mr. Meighen remained in office weeks beyond the time at which he was ready to step out. But Mr. King went further and declared that, even had he been consulted about the opening of the Grenville constituency, he would have forbidden it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier would have scorned such smallness, and would have gladly assented to an arrangement for enabling the leader of the opposing party to get a seat. But when we say that Mr. King is a weak leader, we have reference rather to the fact that he is a tied leader. That is shown by the results of his experiments in Cabinet-making. He stood exposed to the world as a Prime Minister who was not free to have the Cabinet colleagues of his own choice. His attempt to form a coalition with the Progressive leader was disallowed by the bosses of the Progressive party, and was forbidden by bosses within his own party. In the end he had to accept Cabinet colleagues who were chosen with the sanction of the vetoed leader of his party, Sir Lomer Gouin. A leader who is so steered can be of little use except to the section or the interest of whom the "man behind" stands. The weakness of the Progressive leader was shown when the offer of a place in the King Cabinet had to be dealt with. He longed to

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.

A Word To Co-Operators

Sir.—In view of many unfavorable reports circulated throughout the country regarding the standing of the farmer's co-operative industry in general it would be well on the part of all egg circles to send in a strong delegation to the annual meeting of the Egg and Poultry Association, to be held on the 25th. Nothing inspires public confidence so much as frank reports and thorough discussions of financial conditions regarding co-operative work. It should be the duty of every loyal patron who has the true co-operative spirit, to stand loyal to their respective egg circles and to the Egg and Poultry Association in general, during these years of financial stress. If we lose it, it is only what we have gained in the past. When we consider that there has been thirty-six years of egg circles, and that Maritime Provinces during the past year and others on the verge of bankruptcy we should manifest a little leniency toward those who endeavor to carry on our business and encourage them by loyal support. Our Eggs, through the efficient and capable manner in which they have been handled have a worldwide reputation and next to food-stuffing have made Prince Edward Island famous. What has taken years by patient industry to build up can be much more readily destroyed. It is much more profitable to every farmer to devote whatever time and interest he can toward the safeguarding the interests of our Egg business, rather by being present at the meeting, or seeing that he is represented, than in sowing an extra acre of wheat or planting an extra acre of potatoes. I am Sir, etc. PATRON.

Others' View Points

When the State Owns the Railways.

(Sydney Bulletin) The supreme ambition of Australia's two Labor Governments is to make every public enterprise support as many of their supporters as can be crowded on to it. Wherefore private enterprise in addition to carrying its own burden, is heavily taxed, and taxed on a constantly increasing scale, to support public enterprise and keep it alive. In other words, public enterprise, originally established for the nation's profit, has become its royal family, its peerage, its established church, and the rest of the orthodox loads and burdens and dead horses of the Dead Acre, all in one. Not through any demerit in the principle itself, but through the corruption which puts the best things to the worst uses, it has become a vested interest—a bigger Circumlocution Office maintained for the good of a standing party Barnacles, and a standing fund for the reward of persons of the "right color."

Her Class. (Boston Transcript)

The mistress was rather alarmed over her new girl's sudden illness until the latter explained matters. "You see, mum," she said, "I wasn't feeling well and I went to the closet and there was a bottle marked 'Three drops for an infant six for an adult and a teaspoonful for an emetic. I knew I wasn't an infant. I wasn't sure about an adult, so I thought I must be an emetic and I took the spoonful."

accept that offer but United Farmers of Alberta, who send twelve members to Parliament, would consent to his doing so only upon his own responsibility, and the masters of the United Farmers of Ontario pit their extinguishing veto upon the idea of his lining up with the progressive Liberals at all. So Mr. Cresser is also a leader with a chain about his neck. Of what good to the country is party leadership that is under dictation? Divided as the House will be, upon lines that are other than national in the case of the "autocratic" and progressive Liberals, and as the different shades of the Progressive party are, its usefulness to the country will be greatly minimized unless the Grenville people, with a sense of the National responsibility that is now laid upon them, choose Mr. Meighen as their member.

Balfour, Greatest Diplomatic Figure

Though it became Mr. Balfour's duty to use words respecting France that might in other circumstances have brought about a rupture of friendly relations, his record is the shield to all suggestions that he is either anti-French or pro-German. The fact that his utterances concerning the French submarines demand have been supported almost without exception by the American press, shows that what he said everybody believes. Throughout his long career he has been pre-eminent among British statesmen of his generation in admiration for France and in the understanding of her development in art, science, literature and politics. If Balfour was steeped in German philosophy, Balfour, it was due to him and to King Edward that the Entente Cordiale was brought about which reversed the foreign policy of one hundred years, so far as Britain was concerned and ended her period of splendid isolation.

He Stood For France.

Again at the beginning of the war Balfour stood out for France and Belgium and was, perhaps, the first great leader to declare for intervention. Some of the Liberal Ministers were in favor of remaining aloof. The chief organ of Liberalism at that time, the London News, controlled by the Cadbury cocoa people, told England that her interest lay in remaining neutral and making a fortune out of the struggle. Morley and Burns, leading Liberals, retired from public life when war was declared. It was Balfour who led in bringing the Unionists into the support of Asquith, although it is not to be suggested that they would not have declared for war in any event. Nevertheless, Balfour's part in those great events ought never to be forgotten by France, and we think they never will be forgotten. France is merely playing politics. She wants a guarantee of protection, and if Britain were willing to make a treaty of defence with her she would be perfectly willing to hand over every submarine to the control of the British Admiralty.

A Tower of Strength.

In the war, Balfour was a tower of strength, accepting one portfolio after another and distinguishing himself in them all, and we may be sure that there was no member of the Cabinet to whose views greater respect was paid than to those of this venerable bachelor, who is the only survivor of the Congress of Berlin. In 1917 he visited the United States, and no Englishman who ever went there made a stronger impression. (Mr. Balfour is not an Englishman, but a Scotchman, but we do not desire to bring him into ridiculous comparison with other Scotch importations.) He is one of those who is at home in all circles. A room full of Kings or a room full of navies would find him the same courteous gentleman, and we recall that an American newspaper on that occasion in comparing him with von Bernstorff made the remark that Balfour had the inestimable advantage over the other in the fact that he was a gentleman.

The Great Figure

Arthur Balfour has been the most interesting and eminent figure in Washington, as all the correspondents bear witness. Though he is a veteran of the old, bad diplomacy which everybody nowadays is deploring and condemning, and the dean of the assembled diplomats, nobody there so heartily applauded the new diplomacy which Harding and Hughes are credited with ushering in. His utterance concerning France shows this suave gentleman can speak in the plainest words when the occasion demands. One recalls that for all his apparently hesitating utterance and diffidence, he has the name of "Bloody Balfour" when he was chief Secretary for Ireland. We do not know that he abhors the title, and we have an idea that Irishmen respect him none the less. I might have been a good thing for everyone concerned, if he had always been Secretary for Ireland. We may be sure that if he had, Griffith and de Valera would not now be debating whether Ireland should be a republic or a free state.

BLIZZARD RAGING

ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 21.—A hard blizzard has been raging here for the past twenty-four hours, blocking the roads and holding shipping in port for a month. Newfoundland has had a similar weather and little snow. Wheels were in use in the highway.

Notes By The Way

(From The Examiner.)

Premier King! Some thoughtless persons may speak the words lightly, even irreverently, or not knowing all the facts of the case, the lordly estate of the distinguished personage of whom they speak. It seems, therefore, to be fitting to here set down the high academic and political honors and distinctions which this notable individual has gathered to himself, and measure the height of eminence from which he looks down upon ordinary mortals.

Therefore we write here his true name and the titles by which he is officially known, to wit: The Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., Ph.D., LL.B., M.P., Premier of Canada and Member of the King's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada. Also we write here his pedigree as set down in the Parliamentary Gazette:

"Son of John King, K.C., Canadian, of Scotch descent, and Isabel Grace Mackenzie, Canadian, of Scotch descent, daughter of William Lyon Mackenzie, M.P., a leader in the struggle for responsible government in Canada."

Clearly we have here a man of letters and a man of pedigree, winning the abbreviated titles and the line through which his life blood trickles its parent lake. Both his parents and he himself were and are evidently proud of the fact that he is grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, M.P.

William Lyon Mackenzie was born in Scotland in 1795. He came to Canada in 1820, and settled at York, now Toronto, established and edited The Colonial Advocate in 1824, in which he criticized the government of the day in violent terms and became greatly disliked by the official party. In 1826 a mob destroyed his printing office, which only increased his influence. In 1828 he obtained a seat in parliament. He was five times expelled from that body and as often re-elected. He was prominent, the real leader, of the rebellion of 1837 and 1838. A year or two before that he was Toronto's first mayor. At different times he was imprisoned, and he was the only Canadian refugee to whom an amnesty was refused.

We have had too many rebellions in Canada, too many in the Empire, some of them recent. Out of, and because of the Papineau rebellion came the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal in 1849 and various annexation movements and Fenian invasions of Canada with which our neighbors across the border have always sympathized. No! Rebellions are not to be encouraged, here or elsewhere in the British Empire.

We hanged Riel, perhaps unjustly for a very eminent authority had pronounced him insane, afflicted with megalomania. Whether insane or not, he seems to have had quite as much justification for his treason as William Lyon Mackenzie had. Like Mackenzie, Riel was popular with his followers, who elected him to Parliament in 1874 and when he was expelled they re-elected him by acclamation. Thereupon Riel was adjudged an outlaw, and later was hanged as above stated. Let those who will tell us which was the greater sinner and the more worthy of death, Louis Riel or William Lyon Mackenzie.

"Grandfather" William Lyon Mackenzie, when his forces were scattered, sought a refuge in the United States, where he was aided and comforted by his American admirers and sympathizers. His grandson and namesake, when Canada was gathering her forces to save the British Empire, also took himself across the border and was aided and comforted there at the cost of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Wherein do the two cases differ? They perhaps differ in this that the grandfather took greater risks and showed greater courage than the grandson. There are still a few people in Canada who are not admirers of the one or the other, and

Famed for Fragrance

Just as a famous rose is named for its subtle fragrance so is "SALADA" TEA

known for its exquisite aroma and delicious flavour. Each leaf is the essence of fragrant purity and yields the choicest of flavours.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Honour Lieutenant-Governor MacKinnon

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY

Thursday January 26th Friday January 27th

STRAND THEATRE

Under the Auspices of the Caedonian Club

PART I. Grand Gathering of the Clans. Scotch Selections by the Caedonian Club Pipe and Drum Band. Messrs. MacKenzie, McDougall, Burke, Perry, MacKenzie Jr., McPherson, Bradley, McLean, Groom and Saunders. 2.—Reel O' Tulloch. 3.—Misses Marion McDonald, Jean McDonald, Winnifred MacEachern, Claire MacCormac, Nora MacKenzie, Helen MacDonald, Laura MacRae, and Dulcie Walker. 4.—Highland Flay. Mr. T. S. MacKay, of Truro, Nova Scotia. 5.—Comic Operetta in One Act. "PENELOPE OR THE MILKMAN'S BRIDE" Scene: Kitchen and Area Steps from the Street Characters. Mrs. Croaker, the Missus... Miss B. Cheshire Penelope, a Servant... Mrs. Francis Holt Trainor Chalks, a Milkman... Mr. Leigh Dingwall Pitcher, in the Politics... Mr. G. E. Ritchie Tosser, in the Greengardens... Mr. Roy Guigley Solo—"I Love the Box"; Duet—"Oh I Long Have Suspected"; Solo—"Dream That I Dw. until Five o'When Other Lips"; Solo—"Ah! So Fair"; Duet—"On Haste Crimmon Morning"; Trio—"Laughing"; Solo—"Play No More, Sir"; Quartette—"You Stole the Meat"; Solo—"Say to Them"; Duet—"Get Out of My House"; Duet—"Yes, Yes, Yes" Finale.—Quintette. Prof. S. N. Earle. Musical Director.

PART II. Favorite Highland Marches, etc., By Piper Hugh MacPherson 2.—Caedonian Selections By the Club's Drum and Pipe Band 3.—Double Sword Dance. Misses Marion McEwen, Nora MacKenzie, Dulcie Walker and Marie Walker. 4.—Song—"An Gaun Sweet the Glesca Toun". Mr. Andrew Williamson 5.—Scann Truibhas Miss Helen MacDonald 6.—Song—"Bonnie Bessie" Master Maurice Reardon 7.—Duet, (in character) "Come Under My Plaidie". Miss Robina and Mr. Andrew Williamson 8.—Step Dance, with violin music. Mr. Kenneth MacLain 9.—Song, "Where Hath Scotland Found Her Fame?". Mr. G. H. Gorbett 10.—Songs—"A. "Bonnie Dundee" "B. "Ma Hame Folk" "C. "Comin' Thro' the Rye." Mrs. F. E. Dingwall 11.—"Ghillie Callum" Miss Laura MacRae 12.—Song, "Maggie Tamson" Mr. Andrew Williamson The audience is requested to join in singing. Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King. Prof. S. N. Earle. Musical Director. Doors Open 7.15. Concert, 8 o'clock sharp. Reserve Seats.—50 and 75 cents. For sale at Jamieson's Drug Store. Plans of seats for Thursday night open on Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock. Plans of seats for Friday night open on Friday morning, 9 o'clock. S. A. MacLeod, Thomas F. White, J. K. MacKenzie J. H. Macdon, D. F. Bethune, James Paton, Chairman, T. M. MacMillan, Secretary

Goff's Discounts

Twenty per cent. discount off our already lowest priced new seasonal goods is equal to fifty or sixty off old or out of season or high priced stuff.

Goff's Gaiters

Ladies all new, best colors, 20 per cent. discount. A job lot of assorted colors and sizes at \$1.25 A job lot of odds and ends at 90c

Goff's Felt and Cloth Goods

700 pairs men's women's and children's slippers (boudoir or leather or felt soles) in various styles and colors. 20 per cent. discount. Men's women's and children's cloth or felt boots 1 per cent. discount. Lumbermen's felts 20 per cent. discount. Sheep Skin Sox, 20 per cent. discount.

Goff Bros., Ltd.