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FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1919.

PREMIER ARSENAULT'S POPULARITY.

Premier Arsenault has had a busy time these past few weeks visiting different parts of the province and addressing conventions, but he has earned golden opinions wherever he has gone.

HIGH COST OF LIVING AND THE FARMER

Yesterday's Patriot tried to answer our plain article on the above subject by claiming that the prices the farmer is now receiving for his products are relatively lower than the average prices he pays for his purchases since the advance all around. That statement is not borne out by facts that are easily obtainable.

On June 16, 1914 our city market prices were reported as follows:—Potatoes, 50 cts., oats, 40 cts., pork, 10 1/2 cts., eggs, 19 cts., Butter 21 to 23 cts., and cheese was selling at 11 cts.

Potatoes are now over \$1.00, oats, \$1.25, pork, 30 cts., eggs, 45 to 48 cts., butter, about 50 cts., cheese, 30 cts. Let the farmer buy a suit of clothes and he can do so with less butter, cheese, potatoes, oats, pork or eggs by a good margin, than he could in 1915.

If the margin were the other way would the price of land have advanced fully 50 percent or more since 1914, with an advance in the rate of interest of nearly two percent as well? When farm lands advance in price and the rate of interest advances at the same time it does not require much study to conclude that farm earnings are greater than they were.

The Patriot has a difficult problem to solve, as it requires some ingenuity to prove that a man can prosper and become poorer at the same time. The farmer is prospering at a satisfactory rate, hence the high cost of living must be in his favor and not the reverse.

PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS

For five years past we have been living, buying and selling under war conditions. Prices both in buying and selling have soared beyond anything heretofore experienced and with the high prices and notwithstanding the war and the many expenses incident to it, the country has been more prosperous than ever before.

In this province of ours prosperity has been especially marked and unquestionably one of the chief reasons was the high price of farm products. This has caused the free circulation of money, more buying from the merchants, more outlays on necessities and even on luxuries. But the war is over; we are settling back to normal pre-war conditions. Inevitably war prices will not prevail in peace times; inevitably also, in this agricultural province more than elsewhere, any reduction in the price of farm products will be more keenly felt, not only by the farmers but by everybody else, than in an industrial or even a mixed industrial and agricultural country.

What provision are we making to meet this reduction in farm products, which is inevitable unless means are taken to prevent it? We hear much about the reduction of the tariff as a cure-all for our present and prospective ills. What would the reduction of tariff mean to Prince Edward Island? A very large proportion of our farm products is sold to the industrial centres in Nova Scotia. These industrial centres grew as a result of a sufficiently heavy tariff to enable them to grow and thrive. Suppose we let down the tariff bars and allow United States or other foreign goods to come in and compete with them. Suppose we take down the bars sufficiently to allow unequal competition from United States or other foreign countries, where would the new industries we are projecting for Charlottetown come in? How many of our citizens would invest in them? How would our present industries stand competition with the hundred or more United States industries that are now hungrily looking over the bars? And if we succeeded in crippling or partially crippling our Nova Scotia industries, or our own little industries in Charlottetown, if we succeeded in killing in embryo the unborn industries in Charlottetown—how would it affect the prices of farm products in this province? These are questions that touch us very closely in this province and our electors would well to ask the Liberal tariff reducers to answer them frankly, fairly, sensibly and non-politically.

NOTES.

The University of California is just now turning out more bachelor girls than men. According to the seasonal announcement 440 young women will receive bachelor degrees to 310 for young men. The old fashioned idea that a bachelor was a human being who wore trousers and a mustache has gone glimmering. Now a college bachelor is more apt to run to hobbled skirts and face powder.—Los Angeles Times.

How to Stretch The Allotted Span

Opposed to the pessimists who believe that this is a time when most people would be more willing to quit the earth than any other time in their experience is Chauncey M. Depew, who was 85 years old the other day. "Every day brings me a thrill now," he says. "It is a great thing to have lived through the period when more history has been made than in centuries before. I have gone through more in my lifetime than my father, my grandfather and my great grandfather in the total years of their lives." Looking back over his own career, which includes service in the American Civil War, Mr. Depew says that he thought then he had "struck the high point in events," but realizes now that those times were nothing compared to this day. "This period gives one an appetite for living," is the way the former Republican Senator puts it. A man who takes this view at the age of 85, who is strong bodily and mentally, full of cheerfulness, and who remains keenly interested in the passing show, must surely be a remarkable character, and although Chauncey Depew has been regarded for more than a generation as an after-dinner speaker and entertainer, something like Chauncey O'cott, he is a remarkable man.

The American Philosopher

We can recall few Americans, so well worth listening to when discussing general topics than Chauncey Depew. One of the curses of America publicity is that when a man becomes famous for inventing an incandescent light there arises an immediate and immense demand for his views upon low-necked gowns, and when he turns out cheap motors upon an unparalleled scale his opinion upon the subject of Wagnerian music is sought by observers' special writers. Now Chauncey Depew has lived a full life, and at long ago was able to make the point, probably justified, that in the preceding fifty years he had met everybody in the United States who amounted to anything, and practically all the important foreign visitors. He has attended more banquets, probably, than any one living; has made more humorous speeches, invented more stories. He has been a struggling lawyer, active in politics for half a century and prominent in public life for almost as long. He has been a millionaire, a man about town, a shrewd and kindly observer. Let's hear what he has to say.

How To Be 95

Living to be eighty-five, he says, is really a simple matter. It depends ordinarily upon will-power. "Say 'no' when asked to do something that will hurt you, or if you have done it, cut it out." The point was illustrated by his own experience as a smoker. For many years he was what is called an "inveterate smoker," consuming twenty powerful cigars a day. He could not work, could not think, without having previously drugged himself with tobacco. About twenty-five years ago he became troubled with insomnia, indigestion and nervousness. He concluded that tobacco was hurting him. One day after a sleepless night he was walking along a street in Albany smoking a cigar. He was feeling tough. He took the cigar from his mouth and addressed it in these terms, "Old friend, you have sacrificed yourself for me, and I have pretty early sacrificed myself for you. Here's where you and I part company." He then threw the cigar away, and it struck a passing horse car. The driver jumped down and picked up the cigar. What has become of that driver nobody knows; perhaps he is dead. But Chauncey Depew is alive and well.

The Drink Question

For three months after he smoked his last cigar he was almost a nervous wreck, but he stuck to his resolution and gradually the craving left him and his health became normal. "I saw many men go to the devil through alcohol," he says, "but fortunately I had a strong head." But he realized the danger of constant drinking, though he enjoyed the conviviality, and concluded that he would drink nothing but champagne. In those days few of his friends were able to drink champagne, and so for twenty years he was practically a temperance man. After prosperity came, he made it a practise to drink a plut of champagne each evening, after dinner, and at no other time. "It agreed with me and I with it," he says. "But in the last two years I have been letting up on it, for it caused a little indigestion." He believes the prohibition movement to be dangerous on account of the reaction it is likely to produce, and insists that you cannot treat beer and light wines as you do whisky, for they are not the same thing and do not have the same effect.

Why Die At All?

Don't worry, is another of the Depew doctrines. Half the people die from worrying over what never happened. Go slow on what you eat; half the people dig their own graves with their teeth. These two halves make a whole, so if the Depew advice is accepted there is a mighty slim excuse for dying at all. He believes that everything at dinner should be tasted but only the roast should be eaten. On the ad-

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SOME MORNING RESOLVES

Today: I shall give special thanks to God for my friends, for those who are glad to see me, and for those who are ready to do me kindness.

Today: I will refuse to entertain a bitter thought of any description, either in regard to people or my own circumstances.

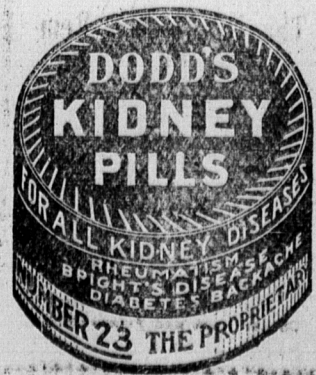
Today: I will do all I can to bring happiness to any lonely elderly people I know. In one way or another I will show them that I have not forgotten them.

Today: I will pray for strength to smile no matter what disappointments or rebuffs I may need.

Today: I will give a helping hand to some discouraged, weakly soul.

Today: My special work shall be to minister to others and efface myself.

Today: I will ask the Lord Jesus Christ to show me how I can make my life a greater force for good. Melbourne "Spectator."



HINTS FOR The Motorist

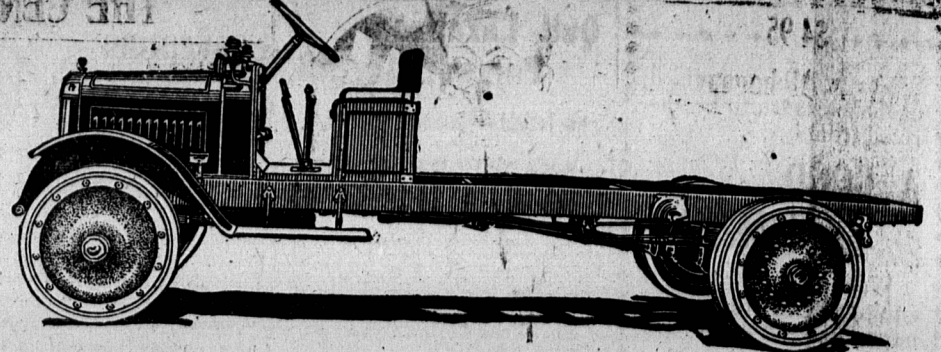
BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

LENGTHENED LIFE FOR THE BATTERY

(Continued)

Constant Overcharging Destroys Storage Cells.

When it has become evident that a battery is being habitually overcharged, as evidenced by its high temperature at the end of long drives and its large loss of water, the charging rate should at once be reduced. Until the regulation of charging rate has been made a mystery of, but now it is being mentioned more freely. The adjustment can be made on the generator of almost any system. In a few minutes and the car owner should insist upon its being attended to if he has any regard for his battery's longevity. Several different adjustments may be required in the course of a year's driving in order to meet changing conditions. Every time that the starting operation is performed, the battery is grossly overloaded. This ought to be generally realized and the period of overload reduced by insuring perfect carburation and ignition conditions. With care any engine ought to start in five seconds, summer or winter. Overloading tends to bend the plates and dislodge active material from the plates and for this reason accidental short-circuits should be carefully forestalled by keeping the insulation of the system in perfect condition. In refilling cells with water never use any that contains foreign matter as a very slight taint of metal will seriously injure the plates. Cells operate best when the density of the fluid is as prescribed and thus frequent hydrometer tests are essential. Since portions of the plates above the fluid do not enter into the normal chemical actions, they soon become permanently deteriorated, thus rendering it a vital matter always to keep them covered with electrolyte. The inevitable shocks of car operation are sufficiently hard upon a battery. They should be kept at the minimum by frequent inspections to determine that the battery is firmly secured upon the chassis. Batteries and tires are similar in one respect. They are the two elements of a car which have a relatively short life and which are known to require replacement at rather short intervals. The only thing that can be done with each is to try to make the replacement interval as long as possible.



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vice of an English physician, he gave up beef thirty years ago, and has eaten none since. Get a thrill and a lot of fun out of everything you do, is another bit of advice. Mr. Depew is not an enthusiast on exercise. He has never taken any. But he goes to his office at New York Central headquarters every day and puts in more than the 44-hour week. He enjoys it. That is perhaps the secret of the secret of living long—to want to live, to be so much in love with living that one will make sacrifices for it.

FLYING TO HIS BRIDE AS WELL AS FOR PRIZE

LONDON, June 18.—There is something romantic about the accomplishment of the recent ocean flight besides its spanning of the Atlantic, and that is because Lt. Brown, born in Glasgow, was in reality flying to his bride, for according to the Daily Mail, "arrangements are on foot for the immediate celebration of the wedding of Lieut. Brown and Miss G. R. Kennedy, daughter of Major D. E. Kennedy of the chief aircraft production

department of the Ministry of Munitions, a department in which Brown was scheduled for duty and specially released by the Ministry at Messrs Vickers' request to act as navigator of the Vimy."

A man called at the address where a donkey had been advertised for sale. The door was opened by a small boy. The caller said "I have come to inquire about the donkey." Whereupon the boy went to the foot of the stairs and called out, "Father, you're wanted."

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