

# TO THE WORKERS OF CANADA

As a natural consequence of the great war, there is a certain amount of unrest in this and other countries, but in CANADA conditions are fundamentally sound.

The wise Canadian worker will not listen to those who would disturb the economic system which is at the basis of our general prosperity.

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# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1920.

## A PATRIOT SLANDER.

In its reference to the retirement of Sir Robert Borden, Friday's Patriot says "Whatever good work he has done—and he has done some good work—will always be overshadowed to a greater or lesser degree by the fact that he entered into an alliance with Bourassa and the Nationalists, an alliance which was not a loyal one, whereby he sought to obtain and did obtain power."

This statement is as impudent as it is false. The Patriot knows that Sir Robert Borden never formed any such alliance. If the Patriot will refer to its political history it will find that Bourassa was a life-long Liberal; that in 1899 he resigned his seat in the Liberal Government in protest against the sending of troops to the South African war; that he was re-elected by acclamation and was re-introduced in the House of Commons by a member of the Laurier cabinet. The fact that in the election campaign of 1911 he opposed reciprocity, as Sir Robert Borden did, is the basis of the calumny propagated by cheap jack politicians like the Patriot. The whole political life of Sir Robert Borden has been and is diametrically opposed to the policy of Bourassa. Bourassa's protest was against sending troops to the aid of the Motherland; Sir Robert Borden's act was to send half a million men, well provisioned and equipped to fight the Empire's battles and to devote his life and energy to the Imperial cause even to the sacrifice of his health. Bourassa opposed conscription; Sir Robert Borden made it an election issue. Bourassa opposed the \$35,000,000 grant for the building of three dreadnaughts; Sir Robert carried a vote for this grant through the commons but it was defeated by a Liberal Senate. Bourassa was a Liberal, an anti-Imperialist, and in most respects in close alliance with Liberalism. Sir Robert Borden was and is a Conservative and an Imperialist. Apart from his opposition to the Fielding-Patterson reciprocity scheme Bourassa had no community of interest with Sir Robert Borden or the Conservative party.

The Patriot knows this and if it had any regard for truth it would either have admitted it or omitted its parting slur at the greatest statesman in Canadian history.

The Montreal Gazette, which the Patriot has recently quoted quite frequently in opposition to the Union Government, has the following to say about Sir Robert Borden's retirement:—

"Sir Robert Borden will go down in history as the great Canadian war minister. He proved himself equal to an occasion that called for courage, patience, confidence and inflexible determination. Not for one instant did Sir Robert waver. His sense of duty dominated, from the path he marked out there was no turning.

"From the sincerity of his motives, from his ardent loyalty, from his great attainments nothing can detract and in his quest for restoration of health, he will carry the admiration, the gratitude, and the hopes of the Canadian people that, unburdened of the strain of office, he will in many a coming year find that which he seeks."

## ATHLETICS.

While those of our Island athletes who competed in the Dominion Day events gave a good account of themselves it will be frankly admitted that the long vacation, practically since the war began, has had its effect both in numbers and in the training of our athletes.

Thanks to the "old sports" of former years athletics have not been forgotten and a revival is already in progress which will in due course restore us to the proud position we once held among maritime athletes. In carrying out this desirable object our leaders in athletics will, we feel assured, have the backing and co-operation of our citizens and no doubt a programme will shortly be mapped out which will include the growing boys and prepare them for competition later on with the best of the maritime provinces can produce. Athletics judiciously conducted means sound minds in sound bodies, means discipline, self-control and physical and mental health. We have our former veterans, our former champions to set the pace and we shall look to them for leading. In this we bespeak for them the hearty support of our citizens.

## THE SORE PATRIOT.

The Patriot is extremely sensitive on the question of sessional indemnities. In a recent issue it charges the Guardian with having "deliberately left out" of an Ottawa despatch the announcement that the sessional indemnities of members and senators had been increased from \$2,500 to \$4,000. The Patriot's charge, like many others recently made, is deliberately false. The item referred to appeared in the Guardian as it did in the mainland paper from which the Patriot admits it was copied.

The fact that the sessional indemnities at Ottawa have been increased is no balm to the Patriot's wounded conscience. What the people in this province are protesting against is not so much the increase in the provincial sessional indemnities as in the perfidy of the government in pledging themselves, before election, to a reduction in all administrative expenditures, and, after election, in violation of all these pledges, turning volt face and increasing taxation, sessional indemnities, numbers and salaries of officials, and apart from this doing nothing for the province—nothing except for themselves.

## CURRENT COMMENT

The Patriot with its usual regard for veracity, tells us that the liquors sold by the vendors is inspected. It would interest the public if it would explain what it means by inspection. Has there been an official inspector appointed? If so, it is most unusual for the Government to implement a pre-election promise, if they ever did such a thing, without advertising it to the limit of their capacity. How goes it that this inspector has never been heard of before? What we want now is his name, date of appointment, and technical qualification; or, failing this, another relegation of the Patriot's exaggerator to the back seats.

There are different methods of inspection seemingly in vogue. One genius, believing himself amply competent, will quaff off a drawn sample, smack his lips over the flavor, satisfactory to him, and pronounce it at once up to the full requirements of medical perfection; another, with eyes of powerful penetration, will hold the fluid up to a strong light, give it a shake up to determine its consistency of body, then submit its aroma to an olfactory test, and place upon it the stamp of his approval. We know that there are some members of the Government who do not approve of this as an accurate test. A third method, one frequently adopted by sane people, is to have a qualified analyst to examine and pronounce upon the strength and purity of the fluids, and their adaptability for medical use. To which of these three, or, if got to any of these, to what system of inspection does the Patriot have preference?

There is a rumor, current and afloat, that a large quantity of a liquid has been imported under the nom de guerre of Demarara Spirits and which, since its arrival, has been very considerably increased in quantity by the addition of a substance called aqua pura, vulgarly called pure water, and that this mixture has been sold at an exceptionally high "margin of the revenue" rate of profit, for medicinal purposes. Perhaps the Patriot will not be unwilling to emerge from its shell just long enough to affirm or deny this rumor, and if true to give us its improvised explanation or excuse. We might suggest, to help the Government out of the difficulty, that if the stuff was really dangerous, that the addition of large quantities of water would be doubly commendable, in that it rendered the substance less harmful to the patient, while it at the same time made a substantial increase in the revenue.

There was another feature of the liquor problem to which the Bell Government as champions of

## Daily Selections Guardian Re.d.s. Furnished by W. S. Louson.

### MAKING PROMISES

It is true that too many people regard promises rather lightly, and give them with a mental reservation that they will keep the promise if they feel like it, or it isn't inconvenient when the time comes to fulfill it, or something like that.

If people would only understand that it is absolutely dishonest to make a promise, only to break it, in bigger things, the breaking of a promise often means the loss of all happiness in life. It is unnecessary to detain the possible circumstances that might make life so miserable for the person who has been depending on the promise you have made. Perhaps it is money you have promised to give; perhaps it is an engagement to marry; perhaps it is a business deal you have promised to put through; perhaps it is the promise you have given to a child. In any case, the breaking of it may entail untold misery.

Don't let your promises be like pie-crust, easily broken. Don't give a promise without considering it carefully from all viewpoints. Then give your word, if you think you can keep it, but don't, for the sake of evading a moment's present embarrassment, give a promise you know you can't fulfill.

It is much easier to say, "Oh, yes, I'll do it," when you know very well you can't do it, and wouldn't if you could. Especially, don't make promises to children; if you don't intend to keep them, for the childish heart is very sensitive and small things loom large in the childish mind. A kiddie banks so much on trivial things, and the disappointment is so overwhelming. Not only that, but when a child is depending on you, and you break your promise, he receives a shock to his faith in human nature that is apt to affect his whole mental outlook on life. Don't promise rashly, and if the promise has been made, keep it, if it is humanly possible.



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the Jekyll-Hyde process of dealing with this question, have given attention. A great drawback to the illicit sale of intoxicants exists in the difficulty of getting supplies. Those in the Government, secretly friendly to the traffic, realized that some expedient to overcome this disadvantage would be popular with the thirsty class, and might also be helpful as a vote catcher. Their ingenuity ferreted out a plausible ground upon which intoxicants can be stored within the province for outward export. To give status to this they included in their TAXATION ACT a flat fee of \$1,000, to the holders of such licenses. This is almost equivalent to a permit to keep liquors in store within the province. Everyone knows, if he knows anything, the volatile and the leaking qualities of spirits, and the velocity with which they can evaporate from the centre to surrounding points. To appease moral objectors they offer the transparent argument, that this tax will be prohibitive. How simple they think people are! A license fee of \$1,000 for a business out of which the Government themselves can realize as capable of a sixty thousand dollar profit, to be accounted prohibitive. How glibly they imagine temperance people to be!

An esteemed correspondent draws attention to a question of prohibition arithmetic as follows: "If a bottle of 40 b. p. rum costs 75c and the Government charges a patient \$3 and his doctor charges \$1.00, what does the excess of \$3.25 represent?" We don't know for it does not represent brain, labour, enterprise, or middle-class legitimate commission. It surely cannot be vulgar profiteering at the expense of the poor man!

The Patriot imagines that it has good crowing material in "The Lesson of The School Meetings." Because the people of the province, in the exercise of a splendid judgment, and perchance following the advice frequently voiced by the Guardian, rose majestically above the depressing embargo

of the Bell Government, and declared for their children's education despite all sacrifice, the Liberal organ is happy. Only a month ago it extracted its joys from the sunshine of May and June, now it's revelling in the fact that the populace have hurled defiance at the attempt of government to crush them, and meeting the necessities of family, home and country, have taken upon themselves the responsibility of which the Government promised to relieve them. The people have done well, and had they done still better they would not regret it. Every dollar they are thus expending will come back to them tenfold, not only in cash value, but in the ten times greater satisfaction from the results which will accrue. They are to be congratulated upon having overcome to an extent the broken faith and stupidity of the Government.

But the chasm has not yet been bridged. On one feature at least even the Patriot's jubilation is not free from worn wood and of gall. Its brightest prospect is that there will be "less of the schools" vacant this year than last. Worse even than this is its admission that: "The fact that certain schools are or will be vacant for 1920." But it neglected to add: because of the almost criminal neglect and incompetent legislation of last session. Why should there be any schools vacant in 1920? There would not have been if the province had a Government having the slightest appreciation may be next year.

of the value of its pledged word, and with even a primary capacity for administration. And the Liberal organ pleads with the people likewise to overcome this difficulty by "amalgamation." Whether this method is best will be for the people to judge, but one thing is sure, they will have to work out the problem themselves, or stay in the rut until they get a change of government.

The Liberal Government of Nova Scotia have appealed to the people, voting to take place July 27th. The election is called on a year before the end of the term, and the usual explanations of policy given as their reason for a premature appeal. Those acquainted with political methods, know that governments usually call on elections at the time most opportune for their own party. Public interest or policy very rarely counts. There are reasons why it might not be safe to defer the elections for another year. The Farmers' movement, for instance, must be side-tracked before it gains too much in strength. Conservative influence is also upon the increase, while according to Hon. McKenzie King, there is a "lessening power in Liberalism," and the fact that all kinds of governments, whether Liberal or Conservative, are being rather roughly handled by the people, might be considered as a reasonable inducement for the Hon. Mr. Murray to try and secure a passage while the going is not quite as bad as possibly it having the slightest appreciation may be next year.

## FOX RANCHER MEETINGS

Meetings of all interested in the organization of the Silver Fox Fur Selling Association will be held in the following places on the dates set out below:—

- O'LEARY, MONDAY, JULY 5.
- KENSINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.
- ELLERSLIE, THURSDAY, JULY 8.

All the above meetings will be held at eight o'clock in the evening.

These meetings are of the utmost importance, and all ranchers and directors of fox companies are urgently requested to be present. Come and bring your friends.

## THE SILVER FOX FUR SELLING ASSOCIATION

A. E. ARSENAULT  
ORGANIZER

1138-6-28ME61.

