

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1925

A WORTHY ORGANIZATION

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire is one of the great forces which are working silently and unceasingly in the up-building of the British Empire. It differs in many respects from other organizations, its membership consisting exclusively of ladies who are in a position to devote their time and talents to the work of the Order which is educational, philanthropic and patriotic. In Charlottetown the Order is represented by the Prince Edward Chapter with a membership of less than one hundred. Limited as the membership here is, the Chapter has done much valuable work both directly, through individual efforts, and indirectly, through the parent organization to which it contributes yearly. The local organization has also very generously assisted the local branch of the Navy League.

At present the parent organization, assisted by its various Chapters throughout Canada, is raising a fund which it is hoped will shortly reach its objective of \$500,000 for the purpose of providing scholarships for deserving young men, the sons of fallen soldiers and sailors. Already quite a number of young Canadians, some of them from this province, have through this fund been given a two years term in some of the British universities and there are others, one of them a young lady of this city, in line for this great privilege.

Such a work as this deserves every encouragement from our citizens. The local Chapter is numerically small but infinitely large in scope and purpose. Out of its revenue made up as it is of a nominal membership fee and the proceeds of entertainments of various kinds and the occasional sale of articles contributed by the members—the Prince Edward Chapter is contributing yearly to the general educational fund. In this especially they are entitled to all the assistance within our power to give.

An opportunity will be afforded our citizens tomorrow, Thursday, afternoon to assist in this laudable work by attending the High Tea and sale in the Navy League Building. This High Tea and the articles to be offered for sale are provided by the lady members and our citizens who attend will be assured of a dainty and substantial meal at less than cost and of bargain at the sales tables, as well as of the privilege of helping a worthy cause.

UNWORTHY PROPAGANDA

The Liberal press, portions of it at least, is exceedingly busy these days translating the political situation for the edification of the unenlightened. They tell us volubly and with assumed earnestness that Mr. Mackenzie King's duty is to "hold on"; that there is general regret all over Canada because so many were "misled" into supporting the Melghen policy of "high protection" and "increased taxation" and that if another election is held there will be a general return to Liberalism, and much more to like effect.

The newspapers publishing this kind of stuff know full well that the Liberal party was decisively beaten, that the Liberal cabinet with its head was shattered into fragments. They know that if ever a political party forfeited the con-

the Liberal party, under Mr. Mackenzie King did it to a finish. They know also that the Liberal party is holding on when common decency demands that it should resign and they know that its only excuse for not resigning is the hope that by such propaganda as their press is capable of they may still further mislead the people and that something may turn up. There is another, a meaner and more contemptible reason inspiring the holding on, that is, that a sufficient number of the Progressives and other groups may give their support for the fifty days session which will entitle them to their sessional indemnity of \$4,000.

One thing stands out clearly and unmistakably through the mists enveloping the Liberal remnant, that is, that the interests of Canada do not figure in Mr. Mackenzie King's determination to hold on. It is evident on the face of the whole situation that the holding on can only be accomplished by bartering public interest for the support of men who were not elected as Liberals. Both the Liberals and their next of Kin, the Progressives, were decisively beaten at the polls; they were literally killed and should have resigned forthwith. This is the opinion, not of Conservatives alone but of many Liberals and it is not to be wondered at that responsible men of the Liberal party are now seriously considering Mr. King's dismissal as leader of the party.

Pending the outcome of the proposed meeting of parliament on December 10 Canadians should at least be spared the humiliation of this constant appeal to the ignorant, this pharisaical justification of an unjustifiable act.

EDITORIAL NOTES

In some eastern countries eggs are accepted as currency in this province potatoes are at present the current coin of the realm.

"High protection" is a bogey raised by Liberals for campaign purposes. There is no such a phrase in the Conservative vocabulary.

Preparations for the oil flow at Governor's Island are going on apace and curiosity anxiously awaits the issue and wonders whether it shall be oil or gas. Either will be acceptable.

Already the coming general election is being discussed and there are those who believe there will be many elections by acclamation as some even of the successful candidates have had more than enough.

When Uncle Sam finds that his duty is not sufficiently high to keep out Canadian products his Customs officials have the authority and the audacity to raise the duty without consulting anybody. They are determined to help their own and they are right although all their methods are not according to Hoyle.

With very few exceptions auto drivers both in Charlottetown and in the country are creditably careful and courteous both as to speed and the rules of the road, but there are others and they continue to be a menace to all who use the streets and roads. Some of these exceptions are in Charlottetown. They drive furiously and recklessly and not infrequently without headlights. This is criminal and every such violation should be severely

Notes By The Way

A table printed in the Toronto Globe on Saturday last gives the number of votes polled for each of the political parties in 208 of the 245 constituencies of Canada on October 29. The 37 seats omitted as not officially reported at that date include 21 in Quebec, 1 in Ontario, and 14 west of the Lakes. The grand total of the 208 constituencies shows the party complexion of the votes to be as follows:

Liberal 1,079,671; Conservative, 1,356,140; Progressive 226,563; Labor 51,540; Independent, 36,992; Total 2,750,906.

It is interesting to note that in the Maritimes the vote was divided as below:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Votes. Conservative: P. E. Island 23,799, N. Brunswick 90,405, Nova Scotia 134,545. Liberal: 25,681, 61,161, 92,525.

Total 248,749 179,367. Prince Edward Island gave a small preponderance of Liberal votes while New Brunswick gave a Conservative majority of over 29,000 and Nova Scotia of over 42,000. Out of a total vote of 428,116 the three Provinces gave a Conservative majority of 69,382.

The Winnipeg Conference is now in session and some more delegates yet to arrive are expected to make up a representative body of 150. The time is not, however auspicious for such a meeting in view of the unsettled condition of political affairs throughout the Dominion. Nor is Winnipeg the place that would be chosen by Maritimers as a locality in which to advocate and advance the claims of the three Eastern Provinces. The minds of the western delegates will be much more concerned about the early completion of the Hudson Bay Railway than about turning more railway traffic through the ports of Halifax and Saint John.

One third of the wheat exported from the prairies this year is expected to go westward to Vancouver and thence through the Panama Canal to European and other countries. If the Hudson Bay Railway is completed and proves successful, it will take away much more of the grain and live stock traffic from the railways and ports in Eastern Canada. If the Hudson Bay route falls in practicability, as we think is likely to be the case, then it will be so many millions more expended on a useless railway.

In the final analysis the Winnipeg Conference many count for very little. Some enlightenment may come from its discussions but we must look to the Government and parliament for any effective action for good or ill. As for the Government and Parliament one is shattered and the other has yet to meet to begin its deliberations. When Parliament meets its first business will be to determine what party shall hold the supremacy and by what policy legislation shall be directed and controlled.

All that the Winnipeg Conference can do will be to pass resolutions making recommendations to the Government and to Parliament. The Conference delegates may or may not be able to agree upon the recommendations to be made and the Government may or may not accept or endorse such advice as may emanate from the Conference. For these reasons we are not very sanguine or hopeful that the deliberation at Winnipeg will do much toward the settlement of Maritime problems or to obtain redress for our losses and our claims.

Of course there are possibilities of good results from the meeting at Winnipeg and for such results we must hope. But it has been found heretofore that in times of political crisis such as at present exist the recommendations of extraneous organizations, even if important and unanimously agreed upon, do not always receive from representative political bodies the consideration which their importance demands.

If the Dominion is to grow and become a great, united and prosperous nation there must be in the not distant future such a readjustment of economic relations between the Provinces that all may make approximately equal progress and share proportionately equal burdens. But such readjustment must wait until a stable Government has been re-established and a stable economic policy has been adopted and put in operation.

Already the movement to retire Mr. Mackenzie King from the Liberal leadership is under way in Quebec, Ontario and the West.

Motorist:—"Yes, it took me about six weeks to learn to drive my car."

Pedestrian:—"And what did I learn?"

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

ATHLETES AND CANDY

Some years ago the football, hockey and other teams of a certain University were known to be great finishers. Although outplayed during most of the game at times, it was not unusual to see them win in the final minutes of the game because of their superior stamina.

The coaches and trainers were usually given the credit for the good condition of the men. No doubt the coaches were entitled to some, and the trainers likewise, but the real cause was that in addition to the sweet oranges usually given at the rest periods, these teams were given candy, sometimes taffy, or very often sweet milk chocolate.

The idea behind this was that carbohydrates, that is starches and sugars, really supply the materials the muscles and other tissues need for work or exertion, and there is nothing that gives you a starch or sugar in a more compact and pleasing form, than candy.

And now some half dozen Boston physicians have been able to prove that the giving of candy during work is not just good in theory, but has an actual scientific basis.

During the 1924 Boston Marathon race these physicians found that the runners who finished the race in an exhausted condition, had blood deficient in sugar.

They were advised to add more sugar to their diet during the training for the 1925 race, to eat in extra quantity the day before the race. It was found that the runners who had low blood sugar levels in 1924 had normal levels after the 1925 race. In fact all those who had eaten the candy showed a higher level than the previous year.

There was also a "striking improvement" in their general condition. In a number of instances the running time was faster than the year previous, and the participants finished in better position.

Now these men were running twenty five miles, and when a little over half way many of them wanted to quit. By eating some candy, they were able to continue the race to the finish.

You have perhaps noticed a refreshed feeling from eating candies. You have seen the youngsters get a fresh start for play after stopping to eat some candy.

The lesson is obvious. Sugar or candy is of the greatest help when you've some real work to do. Eating candy and not exercising makes fatty tissue in many individuals.

WITHHOLD NOT GOOD:—Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it. Proverbs 3:27.

PRAYER:—Dear Lord, may we not only remember Thy words, but prove in practice their truthfulness that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

IF YOU WERE BUSY:—If you were busy being kind, Before you knew it you would find You'd soon forget to think 'twas true That someone was unkind to you.

If you were busy being glad, And cheering people who are sad, Although your heart might ache a bit, You'd soon forget to notice it.

If you were busy being good, And doing just the best you could, You'd not have time to blame some man, Who's doing just the best he can.

If you were busy being true, To what you know you ought to do, You'd be so busy you'd forget The blunders of the folks you've met.

If you were busy being right, You'd find yourself too busy quite To criticize your neighbor long, Because he's busy being wrong. —Selected

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest to the Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

Sir,—It is to be hoped that the editor of the Patriot, or some one else, will answer the letter of An Inquiring Elector published in your issue of the 16th inst. Though we have been discussing the matter for the last forty years and more there is still evidently a great deal of misconception and misapprehension concerning the incidence and effects of Protection.

The editor of the Patriot, indeed, seems to be very much "mixed" about the matter. Before the election he supported the theory set forth by Mr Mackenzie King that "Protection is taxation" paid by the people who import protective duties; after the election he states that the duties imposed are paid by the people of P. E. Island and other parts of Canada, and the world at large who export potatoes and other goods to the States. I have no doubt that there are hundreds of readers of the Patriot who hold views as diametrically opposed to each other.

Yet there is the United States, next door to Canada, the richest country in the world, with the most highly protective tariff in the world, in which the necessities of life can all be supported at comparatively cheap rates. One of my neighbor's girls wanted a particularly smart looking pair of shoes. She sent to New York for them, paid the postage and the duty of 20 per cent, imposed by Canada, and yet obtained them at as low a cost as a less "smart" pair could have been purchased for in Montreal or in Charlottetown. Such facts bring home to us the knowledge that high protective duties do not always cause high prices.

Indeed the prices of cotton goods, woolen goods and other goods, are like those of boots and shoes, cheaper in the United States with their high protective duties than they are in Canada with its low protective duties. If the people of Canada had understood that high duties do not necessarily cause high prices, the policy of Mr. Melghen would, I feel sure have been better supported by the electors than it was.

At any rate, let us have clear views about this matter, in the light of known facts, and not delusive and contradictory statements such as those set forth by the Patriot.

I am, Sir, etc.

AN OLD INHABITANT. Queens County, Nov. 17th., 1925.

Some Fiscal Nuts For "Freer Traders" To Crack

(From Toronto Saturday Night.)

The present United States tariff is a fearful and wonderful thing. Wonderful as to the manner in which it is manipulated so as to favor its own producers, and fearful in its effect upon foreign business rivals. Numerous interesting instances have lately come to hand as to just how the United States tariff rates are moved about overnight in order to effectively shut out foreign imports.

For instance, a Canadian house manufacturing Christmas cards had managed to pick up quite a trade. South of the international boundary under a duty of fifteen per cent. However, this was not for long, as keen United States business men in the same line of trade called the attention of the proper official to the situation and instantly the import duty into the U. S. was raised to forty-five per cent, and the Canadian manufacturer found himself out in the cold.

Strapless Underwear Limited, are Canadian manufacturers of ladies' dresses. An enterprising salesman while calling on the Windsor, Ont., trade resolved to venture into Detroit with the idea that perhaps he might land an order, even if the duty against him was fifty per cent. He did and came back jubilant. The gowns were shipped to Detroit, and as they never got any farther than the customs house for the special appraiser who instantly jumped the duty from fifty to ninety per cent., and the order in due course found its way back into the warehouse of the Canadian manufacturer.

To quote one more instance, though no doubt firms by the dozen have had a similar experience, A. T. Reid & Co. manufacture neckwear and dress accessories. Orders were taken in the United States under the fifty per cent. duty then ruling. But upon making delivery it was found that it had been suddenly raised to ninety per cent., thus shutting them out of the market.

Of course we have no right to complain over what Uncle Sam does with his tariff. That is solely his own business. However we may, I think, legitimately take issue with the manner in which we freely import like goods from the United States. For instance, in the fiscal year 1924 Uncle Sam sent us in cotton, silk and woolen clothing, destined for women and children, goods to the value of \$4,818,000. Just the sort of things that our Canadian manufacturers were trying to sell in the United States. In the fiscal year 1925 the importation of a like class of clothing from the United States amounted to \$4,069,000. Of course these

Scientists Tells Of Oddities Of Colors

It would be an awkward world without color if all things were like icicles and all creatures like soap-bubbles, what endless collisions there would be! No doubt we should avoid one another like electric charges of the same sign—positive or negative; but what of those of different signs that would be mutually attracted? It would be a world of blind experimentation—think of a football match or a railway station, even if all had eyes. Roads of ice leading to glass houses inhabited by transparent men and women feeding on limpid food! In the course of time a diamond statue would be erected to the investigator who succeeded in making soot. It is not altogether easy to get a clear view of the difference between coloration and pigmentation. A soap-bubble may show all the colors of the rainbow, and yet there is no pigment—nothing but a transparent film of soapy water.

White a Blend of All

On the other hand, writes Prof. J. Arthur Thomson in T. P.'s Weekly, some lower animals have blood that seems colorless to ordinary inspection, though it contains an abundance of oxygen-capturing pigment. There may be color without pigment as in mother-of-pearl, which becomes chalky powder when pounded up; and there may be pigment without color. But it often happens that the color of a pigmented body, like a peacock's feather or butterfly's wing, is not wholly due to the pigment, but to the physical structure as well. Thus the familiar peacock's feather shows blue and green color, though there is no trace of blue or green pigment. From a source of energy like the sun there is a ceaseless outrushing of radiations into space in the form of waves of varying length from crest to crest. Some of these waves are short, like those of the X-rays, and some are very long, like those of wireless, but there is only a small section of them that we can see. Of these the longest are those which we call violet, while the shortest are red, at the other end of the spectrum, so familiar to us in the rainbow. A blend of all the rays from violet to red is the white light of a sunny day.

Complimentary Colors

If we write down the colors in two parallel columns—

VIOLET GREEN  
INDIGO YELLOW  
BLUE ORANGE  
GREEN RED

the pairs grouped together in this arrangement are called "complimentary colors." For if by some process of filtering we subtract from the complete white light one member of the pair, the light will be disturbed and the light will appear of the color opposite or complimentary to that which we have removed. Thus if we remove red, the light will appear green. Such filtering as we have spoken of may be effected in various ways. Thus, if the white light falls on a sheet of copper, most of the light is absorbed, but red in particular is reflected. Then we speak of the ruddy glow of the copper. But if the sheet of copper is made very thin so that the light can pass through, then the red is absorbed and the filtered light appears green. The blue color of solutions of copper salts, such as we sometimes see in a great globe in the druggist's window, is due to the power the copper molecule has of absorbing light towards the red and of the spectrum. Thus the color of an object depends on the rays of light which are absorbed or reflected, or allowed to pass through. In different conditions the metal copper may appear ruddy or green or blue.

Whiteness

When a body has a highly polished unpigmented, yet not transparent, surface, or is made up of numerous minute crystals with entrapped air between them, there is complete reflection of the light, and we say that the body has the quality of whiteness. Thus the saucer may be white, and the snow is very white, and the waterfall is whiter still. The hair of the ermine and the feathers of the ptarmigan are white because of the reflection of the light from the numerous vacuoles among the cells. In the Summer dress of these two creatures the place of the bubbles is occupied by minute pigmented particles. If we press snow very firmly, we drive out the entrapped air and the snow approaches transparent ice. Similarly, if we squeeze out the air from between the cells of the petals of the white narcissus, we make the living foam transparent.

Pigment

When the absorption or reflection of certain parts of the visible spectrum is due to some chemical property of the molecule of a substance occurring naturally in plants or animals, we use the term "pigment." But it is a deep and difficult problem to connect the pigmentary color with the chemical structure. When the interference with white light is due to the physical state of the body, as when there is a finely grated surface, or a reflection of the light at two different levels, we speak of physical coloration, as in mother-of-pearl. But the finest of all is the combination of the physical and the chemical now so near—that a swiftest study of structural pigmentary coloration, as in butterfly's wing and peacock's feather.

CHILD MANAGEMENT.

In Boston Dr. D. A. Thom has instituted a "Habit Clinic" for children. We are accustomed to physicians studying the health of children; but to study their habits is something new. Through originally observing sub normal children, Dr. Thom has found out many important things about children, and why they do as they do, or acquire the habits they have.

This information "is the most valuable possible 'stock in trade' for parents. It is not theoretical, nor based on a swiftest study of psychology, but scientifically by the laboratory method.

As the result of his experiments, Dr. Thom has worked out the following "Don'ts" and "Do's" for parents: Don't be overindulgent. Don't "baby" your children too much. Don't try to give your children everything they may happen to demand. Don't bribe. Don't cheat. Don't make meaningless threats. Don't talk about or laugh at children in their presence. Don't be cold and repelling. Don't be discourteous. Don't disagree over discipline before the child.

DO be a companion, friend and confidant of your children. Read to them, tell them stories and answer their questions and thus furnish a rich soil in which children may develop.

SANDY WAS SORE

Sandy was engaged to a girl who, a few days before her nineteenth birthday, had her hair bobbed. All her girl friends congratulated her on her improved appearance, and it was therefore without misgiving that she showed herself to her sweetheart. But Sandy viewed her with grave disapproval. "It's hard on me, lassie," he said, "verra hard. After I've just bought you a packet o' hairpins for your birthday."

Individual Executors and Trustees die, but—we go on forever. MOST estates nowadays consist of varied holdings—real estate, stocks and bonds, business properties, etc. The settlement and management of such estates is more and more being turned over to organizations specializing in such work—the modern trust company. Your estate whether simple or varied in character, will be economically, efficiently and responsibly administered if you appoint the Eastern Trust Company as your executor or trustee. We cordially invite you to call upon any of our offices for full information as to our services. Our pamphlet "Your Will" contains most helpful and important information upon making and the care of estates. Sent free upon request.

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