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SALE OF OVERCOATS AND SUITS

All our last season's Overcoats are reduced for \$ Days 25% to 35%. Good models and cloths, but only one or two of a kind. Your chance to save money on your winter Overcoat.

Last Winter's and Spring Suits go on sale \$ Days at 25% off. Blues, Greys, Mixtures and Stripes—not many of a kind but all sizes from 34 to 44 chest.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY 25% DISCOUNT

Special prices on all lines of Men's Wear for these two big Days.

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MEN'S WEAR
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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

THE REDEEMERS AND CROWNS:
— Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits, who redeemeth thy life from destruction, who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies Psalm 103: 1-4.

PRAYER: — Lord, may Thy Grace sufficient ever be, provided that we may not forget Thee.

COMPENSATION
One grieves to see the charms that one holds dear.
Show clearer Time's encroaching day by day—
A halting step, a line, a thread of grey.
And yet, as one by one, these signs appear,
They only intimate that year by year
Has laid its store of riches at one's feet,
To dower one with memories to repeat
When one must step aside from youth's warm cheer,
But each decade, has comforts of its own.
One would not have the power to recognize
The kindred secrets in another's eyes
Had not one through life's wider knowledge grown
Able to comprehend the heritage.
That is Time's compensation gift to age.

By Charlotte Becker.

Your Birthday

OCTOBER 23.—You have a kind and affectionate nature. You are a good talker, fond of entertaining, and have plenty of common sense. You also possess considerable musical ability. You should marry early in life. Avoid jealousy and spite. Practise economy.
Your birth-stone is the opal, which means hope.
Your flower is the hop.
Your lucky colors are yellow and white.

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1924

FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS

"There is not a small town in Ontario," says the Financial Post, "that today has not an empty building that stands as a monument to a good portion of the savings of years of a number of their best citizens."

This is true of many towns and cities elsewhere than in Ontario. It is not an uncommon history of industrial undertakings started on a large scale with capital extorted from over persuaded people by glib-tongued and well paid promoters promising fabulous dividends. The enterprise is started on a big scale, often without experience, often with inadequate machinery through the exercise of a false economy, and through different causes unable to survive the storms, that almost continually blow over the industrial world in the shape of falling markets, tariff changes, general depression, &c.

The history of successful industrial enterprises is almost invariably the history of small beginnings, of the "one man and a boy" shop, growing by economy, experience, prudent buying and selling and strict attention to quality and honesty. On such a foundation many of the largest and most successful industrial concerns in the world have been built, concerns which can survive the storms before which less stable, though often more pretentious industrial edifices tumble.

In every town and city the little "one man and a boy" shop is worthy of every encouragement. It not unfrequently grows to large labor employing dimensions, a money maker and a credit to the town and to its proprietor. The well started and carefully conducted industry, no matter how small and modest, is bound to grow. Let us then not despise the little shop, the little store, the little beginner for in encouraging and supporting them we may be entertaining industrial and commercial angels unaware.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Today is The Day in Ontario.

The United Church of Canada as by law established. It is a proud boast.

"Bank of England gold in new quarters," reads a heading. Hope it is not Germany.

Premier King is said to have sighed with relief when he heard Mr. F. J. D. Barnjum, was emigrating, and immediately expatriated upon the enlargement of "the bounds of the trade with the great nations to the south." U. S. A. is the "uncrowned" King's "spiritual home."

The Welland, (Ont.) Tribune Telegraph announced that the local Methodist and Presbyterian ministers would exchange pulpits in the morning, but "in the evening the services in each church will be held as usual." There was no hell in the churches, of course, but there certainly must have been in the editorial sanctum next morning.

The first fruits of the Reparations Agreement in France is—"Your newspaper will cost you more." As a consequence of the increased price of paper and greater general expenses a meeting of French newspaper publishers voted to raise the price of newspapers one hundred per cent—from ten to twenty centimes—from November 1.

Congratulations to Hon. F. J. Nash

who has succeeded Governor Heartz as President of the Patriotic League. Ah, those wealthy politicians, how they do get on. Mr. Nash has been an employee of the Patriotic for only thirty-five years and already has attained the highest rung on the ladder. May he live long in his affluence and in due season fall heir to his predecessor as governor, thus adding to his laurels.

We had a shrewd suspicion, which has been verified by a returned missionary in an address to the Y. M. C. A. at Halifax that the Chinese War had something to do with taxes. General Lu of Chekiang for three years refused to pay taxes to the Pekin Government and when the sheriff was sent to collect them, Lu got out a gun and dared him to come on. The sheriff retired as gracefully as he could and Lu chased him as far as Shanghai. The sheriff then found support from the Peking Attorney General, Chon Son, General Wa Lee, and other stalwarts who believe in people taking their medicine whether they like it or not, and the outcome is a Civil War.

That stalwart Liberal, Sir Alfred Mond, whose son with the delightfully Teutonic name of Ludwig Mond, is also a Liberal candidate, has been severely castigating Premier Ramsay MacDonald for being "shifty, evasive and untruthful." He said his conduct gave one the feeling "you could not believe a word he said." And all because Premier MacDonald said he had not been consulted about the Campbell prosecution when it afterwards transpired that the Attorney General had had an interview with him on the subject. Isn't this on all fours with Premier King and the Scribe Hotel incident? Wonder what Sir Alfred's opinion of Premier King would be?

There is no slobbering sentimentality about Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. He is severely practical in his views about administration, development and trade expansion. At Quebec the centre of the pulp industry he proclaimed himself a believer in the policy of keeping Canadian natural resources in Canada for the benefit of Canadian industry. He had never been of those who were fearful to adopt a vigorous national policy because reprisals might be attempted here or there. On the contrary, he was convinced that Canada possessed the means of defence and could successfully resist all threats of coercion.

Some of the Liberals have been lamenting once more that Canada turned down the Fielding reciprocity pact of 1911. Vain regrets. If we had not done so we would now very probably be choosing between the seven candidates running for President and cursing our high taxation and lack of markets. Hon. Mr. Meighen has no illusions on the subject. He told the young Conservative Club of Quebec that he was in favor of Canada paying her many way, but he was also in favor of Canada looking out for her own interests. No preference should be given to Great Britain or any other part of the Empire unless in return for similar concessions. The country with which we should have reciprocity was the country which was our principal customer and not the one that was our principal competitor. But it ought to be reciprocity, and anything that might be kept of the British preference ought to be utilized to that end.

The receipts from the federal income and business tax in Canada

have fallen off from \$101,500,022 in 1922 to \$58,956,709 in 1924, a decline of \$42,544,313. The decline in the income tax alone in that time was 31 per cent. In England the income tax has been twice reduced since 1921, first from six shillings on the pound to five shillings and later to four shillings and six pence. The United States and New Zealand have made heavy reductions of the same tax and the fact that the income tax is so much higher in Canada than in the States has been among the causes contributing to the Canadian migration southward. For a married man with no dependents the tax on an income of \$3,000 is in Canada \$40 and in the States \$7.50; on \$10,000 income, in Canada \$619.50, in the States \$207.50; on \$20,000 income, in Canada \$1,089.50 and in the States \$1,017.50 and in approximate proportion for all incomes.

How Premier King is making out

in his efforts toward fusion of the Liberal and Progressive parties is a matter in regard to which the government press is discreetly silent. But from other reliable sources information comes that the progressives in the West at least, will retain their political identity as a party. In Saskatchewan they are protesting by elections against the provincial Liberal government candidates, and this indicates that they will do the same when the federal elections are brought on. They realize their power in being able to dominate the King Government from outside more effectively than they could from within and are determined to set the pace in the coming session of Parliament as they did in the last session.

Another official pilgrimage at large expense to the Dominion is announced from Ottawa.

Major General J. H. O'Brien, Chief of the General Staff of the Canadian Militia will leave shortly for Japan to attend the military manoeuvres there. Great Britain is to be represented, but what of that? As a Liberal journal puts it, "It appears to be the conviction in official circles that it would not be safe for us to receive any such information at second hand, or as it were by hearsay." Thus also the King Government can re-assert Canada's independence! Another opportunity will come when Trotsky reviews his Red Army. It might displease the Bolsheviks of Winnipeg if another of our Generals is not sent to Moscow on that important occasion.

The plebiscite on prohibition in Ontario is almost due.

Mr. Raney, late Attorney General in the Drury Government and a strong advocate of prohibition, predicts that Toronto and other cities will give large "wet" majorities, but hopes that the country districts will offset them as it did before. The Globe tells that the press of the province is overwhelmingly in favor of the Temperance Act and stronger in its advocacy than ever before. It adds that if there has been any change in public sentiment against the Act it has not heard or read of it, too.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"A greater community of grumblers than we have in these Maritime Provinces," says The Maritime Merchant, "never breathed the breath of life. It seems to us sometimes as though we have a lot of people who lie awake nights, thinking up pessimistic stories calculated to break the spirits of men who have not the fullest confidence in themselves."

This is a rather shocking indictment against the people of the Maritimes. We hope and believe things are not so bad as that. Even if they were, why should the Chief Grumbler blazon the fact abroad? It is not a good advertisement for the Eastern Provinces. We want immigrants to come here and settle. Is it well to tell them to come and visit and settle down in the greatest community of grumblers that ever drew the breath of life?

The Maritimes are claiming certain rights—the fulfilment of pre-Confederation promises, equality with other provinces in freight rates, fair treatment for our ocean ports and so on.

Some newspapers and politicians in Central and Western Canada contend that we are not entitled to such equality. These rivals and opponents say we complain too much. The Maritime Merchant takes its stand with the rivals and opponents and says "Yes! You are right, Maritimers are a community of grumblers." Is this a fitting attitude for a Maritime journal to take?

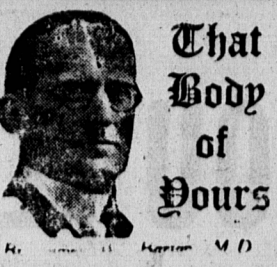
A newspaper editor is in close contact with his subscribers, advertisers and correspondents. It is among them that he makes his home and forms his estimate of the character of the community. If the Editor of the Maritime Merchant lives in such doleful and woe-begone community as he has described, he should reflect that by the utterance of sentiments such as we have quoted from his pen he has helped to make it what it is.

The doctor explains that this is your trouble.

To bring the lesson home, he suggests that you hold your hand out, at arm's length from the shoulder, elbow straight. In four or five minutes you drop it because it is tired, painful.

He explains that the muscles holding the eyeball at the one focus for a long time get tired and painful in the same manner.

The treatment is plain. Change your work if possible for awhile, or else close the eyes for a minute or two from time to time.



ANOTHER KIND OF HEADACHE

That Body of Yours

When you have a headache, particularly if you always have the same kind of a headache, you are apt to think that all headaches are about the same and have the same cause.

As for your particular headache, you have long since learned that if you are certain foods at a certain time, even ate too much, or allowed the intestine to become sluggish, you could always count on a headache.

It came at the back of the head and went up to the top of the head. Your treatment was to do without food, and clear intestine.

However you get a different kind of a headache this time.

It comes in the forehead over the eyes and you immediately are of the opinion that you are straining your eyes.

You consult your oculist and after a careful examination, he informs you that your eyes are all right and that there is really no need for glasses.

You are relieved of course, and feel that it was just a passing pain. However it comes back on you again, and you consult your family doctor.

He asks about the location of the pain, in and over the eyes, and suggests an oculist. You inform him that you have already done so, and that your refraction is all right. He then asks you if you have been doing any special work lately with your eyes.

You then remember that you have started a course of reading, of drawing, of special work at the office or factory, where your eyes are at the same focus for perhaps hours at a time.

The doctor explains that this is your trouble.

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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 of correspondents.

POLICE COURT CASE

Sir—As I am a reader of your paper, every morning I see by this morning's paper about a man being in the police court for keeping a disorderly house. That man is my husband and it is a great mistake and injustice to me to so describe the hall. It was for keeping a noisy dance hall as the police calls it, he was charged.

Now my husband is a returned man, was gassed severely and volunteered back to France a second time, was wounded, was invalided home. Since then he has never been well and to save us from starving the could not do any hard work and we find it hard to make things meet in winter. This fall we thought to start a dance hall. There is not any bad language used and we close at 12 o'clock. Never no quarrelling among the men but at exhibition there was a big crowd in and of course it was a little noisy, but if the bright-eyed cop that laid the complaint would come up in the hall once in a while, as I think is his duty and if it is too noisy he could stop it, but, sir, I have never kept a disorderly house in my life, my husband does not drink and I am very deaf, so to give me justice we keep just as respectable a house as is in the city.

I am, Sir, etc.,
Reader of Your Paper.

CAPTAIN READ DEFINES HIS POSITION

Sir—In your Editorial Notes of this morning you say—"Captain Read has given up his ultimatum. He has resigned the Charlottetown Board of Trade gets the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners."

This is hardly the truth. I said I would resign, before I would operate the Ferry after night in the Fall of the year and remain in Tormentine at night. The Board could order an early trip in the morning or a late trip at night and still the Charlottetown Board of Trade would get its decision and I would not necessarily resign.

To read your Note, one would think I was trying to block every move the Charlottetown Board of Trade made or you were trying to make trouble between the Board and myself.

I have every respect for the Board of Trade in some matters but absolutely none for their opinion when it comes to safe navigation of the Carferry in the Fall of the Year.

Several years ago, I gave it as my opinion, based on my knowledge and experience as a successful shipmaster and ice navigator that—"PROVIDING good judgment is used in the operation of the Ferry no person formerly in favor of prohibition having publicly announced his conversion to government control."

Concrete Invented A Hundred Years Ago

To Joseph Aspdin, an unassuming stonemason of Leeds, the world pays honor this year for his discovery which literally cements the foundation stones of civilization. The 100th anniversary of Joseph Aspdin's experiment producing artificial rock, yellow like the rock from the quarries of Portland, is marked by the erection in Leeds by the American cement manufacturers of a memorial tablet to one who made the whole world his debtor. "Greater tribute to the vision of Joseph Aspdin are endless white ribbons of concrete highways, the annual increase of which in the United States alone would build three continuous Lincoln highways from New York to San Francisco," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society from its headquarters in Washington, D. C. "Joseph's great pyramid at Gizeh, covering 12 acres and towering 481 feet, is still considered the world's most colossal man-made structure, yet the little lump of stone made by Joseph Aspdin in 1824 has grown so great that the United States is estimated to have poured in a recent year sufficient concrete to erect 30 pyramids like Cheops's. The 90,000,000 cubic feet of the pyramid represent only three-fifths of the concrete in the Panama Canal.

Rome's Secret.

"Aspdin must share with Imperial Rome part honor for giving the world liquid stone. Rome used hydraulic cement in her famous aqueducts and it was in search of Rome's secret, lost for ten centuries, that Aspdin and others worked their way toward modern concrete. Roman masons found that by mixing lime with volcanic ash from Pozzuoli near Naples a mortar impervious to water resulted. On this discovery rested much of Rome's glory, for the magnificence and extent of the city was physically impossible without a water system. Unconsciously Aspdin imitated Nature; the volcano was Nature's kiln. The stonemason, by baking his materials in a heat which approximated the volcano's heat, created the principle found in Pozzuoli ash, a substance which hardens on contact with water. Although Portland cement is produced in 27 states, the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania is the Pozzuoli of the United States. Silica, calcium and alumina are necessary cement ingredients which are contained in rock formations made to order in this valley. The cement industry is the fourth largest user of coal and this fuel is also convenient. Often cement manufacturers use slag from blast furnaces also near by, so the setting of the Lehigh Valley is quite as ideal as the iron ore and coal seam union of Birmingham, Alabama. Freight rates on the heavy natural weight of cement tend to spread out the industry somewhat.

Cotton Bags for "Rock."

"Cement has itself created a separate industry which has important bearing on the prosperity of the Southern States. Annually it requires 30 million new cement sacks of finely woven cotton. To make those, 60,000 acres of cotton must be grown and 1,600 looms operated every day of the year. Women in one piece, 30 inches wide, the cloth that goes into these sacks would unroll for 17,000 miles. Much as the Roman aqueducts were the necessity that mothered the invention of the first hydraulic cement, canals have produced modern cement. Aspdin's Portland cement was first used extensively in the Thames tunnel. Early American cement factories can be traced by early American canals, notably the Erie Canal which popularized the product in the United States.

Steel and Concrete.

"Aside from its irreplaceable value, for a thousand uses, Portland cement is saving millions of dollars to civilization by cutting down the requirements for power. Scientific tests show that it requires nearly three times more power to move a ton over a gravel road, and two times more over a macadam road, compared with the 27.6 pounds necessary on a level stretch of concrete. A French gardener's flower pot with imbedded metal parts was the simple origin of reinforced concrete whose vast possibilities are sounded scarcely more than the mysteries of the heavens. Steel and cement, experts find, are happily mated. As in all good families the qualities one lacks the other has. Concrete is noted for resisting compression and does not easily break down under the batterings of weather. Steel protected by cement will not rust away and its elasticity makes possible an ideal building material, strong, light, permanent, fireproof, and yet not brittle.

Continued on Page Eleven

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Continued on Page Eleven

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