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11:30 a. m. Stock market report. 11:40 a. m. Produce market report. 11:45 a. m.—Weather report. 11:50 a. m.—Report on Farm Movement of Lettuce, from the New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.



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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1924

ALL RIGHT YET

The continuous shouting regarding the growing prosperity of Canada and the exuberant satisfaction of the people, reminds one of the optimist who when falling from the roof of a ten storey building, was heard, when passing an open window on the third floor, shouting "Bejapers, I'm all right yet!"

"The country is on the high road to prosperity and the people are satisfied," declares Premier King. "The country is prosperous as never before," echo the little organs of the Liberal-Progressive party. Yet the accountants at Ottawa admit that the falling off in revenue, owing to the reduction in customs duties and excise, for the first four months of the year is as large as the Acting Minister of Finance had estimated for the whole year.

Sir Henry Thornton admits a falling off in railway revenue of ten to fifteen per cent a month since May and a deficit of thirteen to fifteen million dollars in operating expenses for the current year. And yet the Liberal Premier whose tariff tinkering, at the dictation of a party which is neither Liberal nor Conservative, brought all this about, is cheerfully singing at pleasant summer picnics that the country is increasingly prosperous and the people satisfied!

And the little organs all over the country are joining in the chorus. "Be japers, we are all right," they shout hilariously but the concrete sidewalk is only a few more storeys down and the dull dud only as far off as the next general election.

We believe in optimism with a reasonable foundation for hope, but for the insane and meaningless and hypocritical attempt at cheerfulness to deceive and to delude sane Canadians at the present juncture have only contempt.

OUR BACON TRADE

Canadian farmers have long been endeavoring to protect the Canadian bacon industry against foreign competition but our unfortunate "looking to the United States" for markets has so far hindered them. United States hogs are still being imported into Canada, packed in Canadian factories and either shipped as Canadian bacon to Great Britain or sold in Canada as Canadian bacon.

The Farmers' Advocate, London, Ontario, has the following editorial on the subject under the caption Curing U. S. Hogs in Canada, which we commend to our farmer readers, Liberal and Conservative:

The hog raisers of Canada have a real grievance when they complain of Canadian packing plants curing United States hogs and forwarding the product to the British market. This was brought to the attention of the Agricultural Inquiry Commission of the Ontario Legislature and they have deemed it of sufficient importance to prepare and issue an interim report on this contentious question. Now that the subject has been brought to the attention of the public it would be just as well to have a show down, and while settling the matter there are other phases of the packing and hog raising industry that might as well be considered. We are still drifting in this great Canadian bacon enterprise in which we are launched, and un-

til it is put on a purely Canadian basis with Canada's interests uppermost we shall continue to be a third or fourth-rate factor in the British bacon trade.

The curing of U. S. hogs in Canada is a practice that will retard the development of our industry here; the influence of it is not for our good either in Canada or Great Britain, and the sooner it is stopped the better it will be for the live stock raisers throughout the Dominion. Two years ago a "Farmer's Advocate" Editor made an extended survey of the bacon industry in Canada, Denmark, Holland, and in the markets of Great Britain. After thorough consideration, we were impelled, in an editorial of August 17, 1922, to ask "Why should we not produce the hogs, supply the trade, and put a stop to this importation and exportation of foreign product?"

We should make our exported bacon exclusively Canadian, just as Denmark's bacon is "Danish" and the export product of Ireland is "Irish." That is the first step. But we need to go further. We shall make no appreciable progress either in the production of choice hogs or in the marketing of bacon until we come out in the open on the British market, own up that it is Canadian bacon, and show some pride in it, as we do in our Cheddar cheese and in our eggs. The outgrading and branding of hog products would cause some disturbance for a time, but it or some other scheme will have to be undertaken to give us credit for our best bacon and encourage those packers who process it. Our present back door, modest, unsystematic method of marketing bacon in Great Britain is not conducive to development of trade or reputation of Canadian bacon.

One drawback to the industry is the lack of general control exercised over the hogs after leaving the producers' hands. The ownership, policy and efficiency of the respective packing plants in Canada decide to a large extent the quality of the output. If all the packing plants were actuated by the same Canadian policy and sentiment, as are some, and the product merchandised in Britain by direct connections vitally interested in Canada's welfare, the results would be vastly better for the industry here. If farmers are going to grow select hogs, as they are told to do, then they are within their rights when they demand that correspondingly good bacon be made and sent to Britain as choice Canadian product, and sold as such so as to build up a reputation and demand for more. As it is now, the whole enterprise is pretty much in the hands of the packers, whose aims and policies are not always the same. We should make it a Canadian enterprise promoted and fostered by a purely Canadian policy, designed and molded not in the interests of any group of packers, swine breeders, or tradesmen, but shaped so as to build up a swine industry and bacon enterprise distinctively Canadian, and one of which we may justly feel proud.

JUST LIKE HOME

Driving with glaring headlights, which is an infraction of the motor vehicle law of the province, is given as the cause of an accident near Quebec. If the departmental officials are alive to their duty, prosecution of the offenders should follow.—Montreal Gazette.

Notes By The Way

Premier King at Markham spread himself considerably. According to Canadian Press despatches printed copies of his speech were given out to the newspapers before he began to speak. Also a large placard was posted conspicuously hailing him as "The Uncrowned King of United Canada." This appears to have aroused the enthusiasm of the Great Uncrowned and he added to his printed speech the announcement that there will be no election this year. The reason why there would be no election was because he thought the government was doing extremely well, because the country was satisfied with it and because the country was on the high road to prosperity after "having been dragged from a morass into which Tory mismanagement had thrust it. When the people came to see the fruits of what his government had done he counted confidently that it would be returned to power by a larger majority than before."

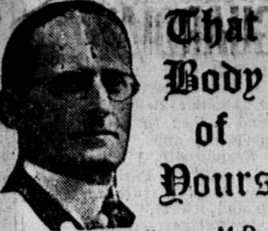
It seems funny to thus predict a larger majority when so far the Uncrowned King has not yet had any Liberal majority at all! All the majority his government ever had was a mercenary support from western Progressives whose aid in time of need was purchased at a cost of tens of millions of dollars paid by the Central and Eastern Provinces. Of course, in order to become the Savior of Canada it must first be ruined and he pictures it as plunged in a morass where Tory mismanagement had thrust it. He, the Great Uncrowned had dragged it out. What a wretched Canada it was until this mighty man came to save it!

Canada had been plunged into war. Half a million brave Canadians perished their lives and sixty thousand of them perished in order to save the country then. That was the time and the way to save Canada when the war was on and bravely was the work done. But where was the Uncrowned King? He was not in the war. He was not even among those who were keeping the home fires burning in Canada. He had actually vanished from Canada and from the Empire, turned his back upon his King and country and found a soft and fat-salaried shelter on the Rockefeller Foundation under the Stars and Stripes! And this is the man who now claims to have dragged Canada out of a morass into which the wicked Tories had thrust it!

When the States joined in the war he came back to Canada to join with the horde of malcontents in this country who were conspiring to defeat the Union Government which had carried Canada triumphantly through the war. The Liberal party containing many thousands as loyal and patriotic as any, was without a leader. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was dead. Fielding had every claim to be his successor, but in an evil hour his claims, which were recognized by many, were rejected and the returned absentee of the wartime was made leader, not of the Liberal party alone but of the whole motley crew who joined in the election of 1921 to overthrow the Meighen Government.

The Uncrowned King has done about as much to save Canada since he came to power as he did during the war. He tells us now that Canada is on the high road to prosperity. How could it be otherwise when he is at the helm? And yet what are the facts? Falling revenues, overbalanced by new and increasing expenditures, an increasing public debt; the customs revenue fallen off by millions as the direct result of the Robb tariff; the excise revenue falling in like manner, the revenue from income taxes on the same downward course; the National Railway receipts following suit to the tune of millions; factories closed by the score; their employees gone in thousands across the border. More thousands have left Canada since the King Government came in than ever before in the same time, and never before were there so many unemployed in the cities of Canada at this time of year.

This is the Canada which the Uncrowned King claims to have saved dragged out of a morass and placed on the high road of prosperity! To say that the country is satisfied with these conditions is to assert that which is impossible and incredible. Only those who are fattening upon the spoils are satisfied. The satisfied ones are those who are making matters worse for the army of toilers whose lot is made hard and the workless ones who are made to suffer. No, Mr. Premier, the country is



By James W. Harrin M.D. PYORRHOEA AND A SLUGGISH CIRCULATION

A dentist and physician, discussing that widespread ailment pyorrhoea, began to compare notes. The physician asked the dentist this pointed question. "Have you noticed that pyorrhoea seems to be more common in our upper than in the poorer classes?" The dentist agreed that such was the case. "Now as to the care of the teeth, do the upper classes not brush their teeth more regularly, and in a general way watch the condition of the teeth better than the poorer classes?"

The dentist again admitted this to be the case. "Isn't the condition as a whole more common than it ever was before?" "Yes." "Well," stated the dentist, "it only goes to prove that it isn't the condition of the gums themselves, but of some general condition in the body."

When mouths that never see a toothbrush escape, and other that receive constant attention are affected, the cause must be a reason. "This," said the physician, "is just what the medical profession and the dental profession also are beginning to realize. It is not uncommon to find patients with pyorrhoea suffering also with some general constitutional disturbance such as constipation, rheumatism, and gout. It is frequent also among tuberculous patients."

One suffering with tuberculosis, with gout, rheumatism or colic at present is certainly not going to move around very much. The first three incapacitate him as to walking or any exercise, and constipation is the most effective method known for making a man lazy, mentally and physically.

What is the result? Two very simple things happen and yet they tell the whole story. The men who can't or will not move his body will weaken his heart muscle and thereby slow up his circulation. The blood "loeters" too long in various parts of the body, including the gums. It does not bring the blood to the part in the best of condition. And then again, the wastes are not removed because of this inactivity of the body. Every physician knows that getting the wastes away from the body is the most important point of the treatment. "Then said the dentist "the cause of pyorrhoea is sluggish circulation?" "I think so," said the physician. "So do I," said the dentist. "Think it over."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers WAITING

Serene, I fold my hands and wait. No care for wind, or tide, or sea; I have no more 'gainst time or fate, For, lo! mine own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays. For what avails this eager pace? I stand amid the eternal ways. And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day. The friends I seek are seeking me; No wind can drive my bark astray, Nor change the time of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone? I wait with joy the coming years; My heart shall reap what it has sown, And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own, and draw The brook that springs in yonder height; So flows the good with equal law Unto the soul of pure delight.

Your Birthday

AUGUST 20.—You are fond of outdoor sports and travel. You are bright, popular among your friends, and well loved by your family. In society you will be a leader and well liked by both sexes. Be careful not to make money getting the chief object of your life. Your birth-stone is the sardonyx, which means a happy married life. Your flower is the poppy. Your lucky colors are orange and red.

not satisfied! But is not without hope of better days to come. It is not and has not been on the high road of prosperity since 1921, but the hope of regaining the highway is still strong in the breasts of all who truly love their country. That hope looks forward to the day when the present Lords of Misrule must render an account of their stewardship. Well do the people know that the King Government fears that day as a day of doom and will delay its coming as long as possible. But the day is coming!

Mrs. Evan's Murder Ends Long Fight

THERE is material for the sort of picturesque romance to which the movies are dedicated in the murder of Mrs. Rosalie Evans at her hacienda, in the state of Puebla, Mexico, a few days ago. Her death was the dramatic conclusion of a fight she had courageously waged against her Mexican neighbors for several years. In the course of that fight H. A. Cunard Cummins, British Charge d'Affaires, had become involved. He strongly supported Mrs. Evans' position and became personally distasteful to the Mexican Government, which demanded his withdrawal, a demand which drew a stern rebuke from the British Prime Minister. Now Cummins is gone, Mrs. Evans lies murdered, and her alleged assassins are in the hands of the Mexican Government. That they will be punished as certainly as though they were to be citizens of more orderly states may be open to question. But it is not open to question that President Obregon will do what he can, and that if he was engaged in a controversy with Mrs. Evans he was legally within his rights. If this Mexican Government decides to confiscate the property of foreign residents it has the unquestionable legal power to do so. Only because Mexico is not a first-class power is its exercise of these rights ever challenged.

Husband a War Victim.

Mrs. Evans was an American woman by birth, a Texan, but on her marriage to Evans, an Englishman, she took his nationality, and it was on this account that Cummins became involved in the affair. In 1906, Mr. Evans, then president of the Bank of London in Mexico City, bought 2,700 unutilized acres in the State of Puebla, and proceeded to develop it. Within he aid of great capital, and mainly by dint of the hardest kind of labor, wise planning and patience, the Evans gradually made a beautiful ranch in the wilderness. In the World War Evans joined the British army and in 1919 died of his wounds. His wife remained on the ranch and with the help of some natives, and an odd Englishman or American, she continued what had been begun. She was devoted to the hacienda, both for sentimental and practical reasons, since it has been made profitable, and it was the most charming spot for many, many miles.

Threats of Confiscation.

To acquire this property was, in a general way, in keeping with the policy of the present and previous Mexican Government in breaking up the great estates. The Mexicans were promised a share of their own land, which was mostly in the hands of the great landlords, and ever since there have been spasmodic efforts to redeem some of the pledges made to them. But why seize a comparatively small ranch like that of Mrs. Evans' when there was so much uncultivated land in the state which could be made equally profitable and charming if labor and capital were joined to make it so? The answer must be that the Evans ranch was ready made and could be enjoyed immediately by whoever got hold of it. Probably it was by due process of law that in 1922 certain pieces of the estate were taken by the Government. The next year, it is said, a Presidential decree ordered the confiscation of the whole estate as an agricultural school, the action being taken to set in motion the machinery that would have eventually given Mrs. Evans a fair price for her land. There was no actual transfer of ownership and Mrs. Evans remained as before in possession, and at the time of her death the negotiations were proceeding.

An Unsympathetic Government.

Last Spring there were further encroachments and certain land near the Evans hacienda was given to one of the villages, and Mrs. Evans contended that as this land was an approach to her irrigation system it was very important to her. She was permitted to harvest the wheat crop on it, but was notified that after that the land would pass from her possession. It is not clear whether the gallant resistance Mrs. Evans was putting up to keep from being dispossessed was against the Government of Mexico, the local authorities of the adjacent village, to which certain lands appear to have been allotted, or to a more or less unorganized and illegal band of loafers and politicians called in her correspondence the agrarians. Had she

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.

WHAT ABOUT GOVERNMENT HOUSE?

Sir,—Government Pond has lately been considerably improved; but Government House remains unimproved, in conditions that reflect disgracefully upon our province. As the Civic authorities deserve and receive credit and thanks from the public for that which has been done in respect to Government Pond, so will the Provincial authorities—the Lieutenant Governor and the Provincial Government—deserve and receive credit and thanks from the public if they cooperate to restore Government House to the condition and position in which it was before the war.

For nearly a hundred years Government House was the centre "the heart," so to speak—of the political and social life of Prince Edward Island. It occupies one of the finest sites in the province. It is associated with all the developments and improvements that have taken place since it was first occupied and with every great event in which our Province and the British Empire have been taken part. It has been the scene of many notable social events in which men and women old and young obtained enjoyment and improvement. Its history and traditions have linked it inseparably with the Province at large. Every reasonable man and woman in the Province will admit that it ought not to go to the ruin that must result from continued neglect.

That there are difficulties in the way towards its restoration is true. That the erection of the buildings now attached to it was a regrettable mistake, excusable in the circumstances, must now be admitted. Many persons have thought that Government House, with its attachments might be economically, and in the interests of the Province, be transformed into a summer hotel with a provincial museum and other attractions installed within its precincts,—and another suitable house purchased for a residence of the Lieutenant Governor. So long as the National Railway Company entertained this idea, and before the erection of Beach Grove Inn, there was much that could be urged in its favor. But as it would be wrong to set up another large summer hotel until the number of

summer tourists here is greatly increased, and as it appears that there is no one prepared to carry the idea into effect, it must necessarily be dropped. At present there seems to be nothing for it but to restore Government House to a condition in which it can, with credit to our province be occupied by the Lieutenant Governor.

Against this course it may be urged that the buildings attached to Government House, erected at considerable cost,—burnt by the people of Canada—ought not to be destroyed, but it is possible that the buildings could be sold and auctioned away in the course of the coming winter, and utilized in some industry, or as compartment houses, or in some other way disposed of, without loss to the Province. It has, indeed been suggested that they might be allowed to remain where they are until use is found for them, even though the old Government House should be occupied by the Lieutenant Governor.

Whatever the course adopted to the end that Government House may be restored to its former condition and occupied by the chief representative of the Province, there will necessarily be some trouble and some expense, but all the more credit will therefore be returned to those who effect the needed change economically and efficiently.

It is evidently of the utmost importance that the Provincial status of this Island shall be maintained. As to its local affairs, care must ever be taken that the insular interests of this Province shall not be subject to the dominance of the party interests, views or opinions of politicians on the mainland. Preservation of the independence and dignity of the Province is the more imperative because it is geographically small and is constantly represented by some more or less ignorant outsider who is correspondingly insignificant. Government House ought to be the residence of the Lieutenant Governor in order that whoever he may be shall be enabled to entertain hospitably and to spend his salary in a large way, so that strangers may be impressed with the idea that Prince Edward Island is not so small as indicated by the map, and in order that influential officials or other persons who may visit the Island Province will be induced to use their influence in the Dominion or the Empire on its behalf.

In view of all the conditions and circumstances, the incoming Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council of the Province ought to

(Continued on Page 5)

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