

# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY APRIL 1, 1925

### COMPLIMENTARY

The correspondence in the Public Forum in recent issues of The Guardian, is a distinct compliment to the Provincial Legislators. Whether this correspondence be in the nature of criticism or commendation the main thing is that the work of the legislators while in session is being carefully and intelligently noted throughout the country. The speeches of members are being read, their views are being weighed and their knowledge of affairs in the rural districts regarding schools, roads, etc. is being sized up by the men and women who elected them. This is supremely important. The legislators when reading informed comments on their speeches, often from correspondents whom probably they never met will realize that they are not living unto themselves alone but are encompassed by a cloud of witnesses and that their attitude on the live issues of the day is being closely watched by men and women who are in a position to know and understand whereof they speak.

The rural school is one of our most vital problems. The subject has come up incidentally in the legislature and its importance is indicated by the amount of correspondence it has already elicited.

Public discussion of this all important subject will throw valuable light upon it, light which will be of value to the legislators and to the province. Those in direct touch with the rural schools big and little, compact or scattered are after all the most competent witnesses as to what is needed to raise the efficiency of the school to the point of effectiveness so ardently desired by all. Our legislators will do well to read and to hear what these witnesses have to say. Our schools are the foundation upon which we are building for the present and the future; they provide the only equipment with which our young people are to fight the battle of life. The subject cannot be too thoroughly understood or too carefully considered.

### THE LATEST MERGER

The latest merger now in course of being formed, is a bread merger. The Financial Post understands that "the new company will number among its components some of the most prominent concerns which are operating in Canada." The Post regards as significant, at the present juncture, that "Mr. George G. Barber, Chairman of the Board of the Continental Baking Corporation has been in this country for a few days recently and during his stay has visited many plants." One of the companies said to be interested in the proposed merger is The Canadian Bread, a chain of bakeries with a sale of over a million loaves of bread weekly, and the concern of which Mr. Barber is the head is the largest of its kind in the world. So this will be some merger when it comes.

Mergers, combines and monopolies are a product of the present day. The ostensible reason for which they are created is to reduce operating and overhead expenses and the production of a better and cheaper product. The real reason, and no one has ever doubted it, is to control the output as to be able to charge a profit making price.

The owner of a certain milling concern when under examination by a Royal Commission, justified the prices charged by his concern with the remark that "Mills are not built for the glory of God." It was a brutally frank admission but infinitely more honest than the pretence so often given in justification

of mergers, namely, that the poor may be able to buy the product at a lower price.

It is possible that the new merger in bread may put the "staff of life" in the hands of the poor at a lower price than under the present system; possible but not probable. The greater probability is that, as in the case of all other combines and mergers the profits to the combinesters will be greatly advanced, the price paid to the producer of wheat greatly reduced and the cost of bread to the poor also greatly increased.

We do not know who Mr. Barber is but we infer from the fact that he is in "this country" for a few days that his home is in some other country; also, from the fact that the concern of which he is the head is "continental" and the "largest in the world" that he is an American. We infer also, without any disparagement to Mr. Barber that his mission to this country is not exclusively "for the glory of God," but rather to start a merger out of which he and his confederates may make substantial dividends even if it should become necessary to raise the price of bread.

According to the hard logic of economic production, of efficient service of just and equitable dealing between man and man, consolidation combination and merging are often necessary but at the best they mean the arbitrary control of human necessities and of human liberty by the brute strength of majorities.

### EDITORIAL NOTES

The Red Cross intends making a campaign to increase its membership soon.

According to an answer to a question in the House of Commons 100,570 Canadians emigrated to the United States during the year ended December 31 last, while only 37,317 Canadians returned in the same period.

Our friends over the boarder threaten to put an embargo on hard coal in retaliation for the duty on electric power. A similar threat was made when an export tax was urged on pulpwood. Perhaps it is a case of the King Government "trying it out on the dog."

In answer to a question by Mr. Black of Halifax, the Hon. Mr. Beaudry informed the House of Commons that Dr. H. D. Johnson was appointed adviser to the returned soldiers at Charlottetown on October 3, 1923 at a salary of \$1,200 per annum with \$240 for a stenographer and \$42.90 for travelling and other expenses.

Dr. McMillan is a keen controversialist and does not ask or give quarter. He is the "holy terror" of the Opposition members who are on the qui vive all the time he is on his feet. His speech on the Budget is not anticipated with any degree of pleasure by the Opposition as it knows he is ready to bring to book those of their fold guilty of wilful misrepresentation during the debate on the Address.

It is said the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, is the only community of 100,000 and over which has no Hebrew representative at the historic gathering in Jerusalem today for the inaugurations of the Jewish University by Lord Ralston. Which reminds us of a story. Jock and Jean were courting in Aberdeen and had wandered through the streets arm in arm for some hours. At last they stopped in front of a brilliantly illuminated movie picture house, under the door of which were the words in bold relief:

Tonight—"The Woman Pays!" "Jean, let's gang in," said Jock.

### Notes By The Way

The Beer Bill passed its second reading in the Ontario Legislature by a majority of 46 on Friday last the vote standing 70 to 24. It was not altogether a straight party vote, as four Conservatives voted against and four Liberals in favour of the principle of the bill. The members of the Moderation League and the brewers will be much better pleased with the result than the Prohibitionists. The latter may well ask what was the use of having given last year a 30,000 majority vote to sustain the Ontario Prohibition Act.

Church Union bills are making slow progress in the Quebec and Ontario legislatures. In Quebec there has been a disposition among the members to wait and see what the Ontario House would do. Ontario has done nothing definite as yet and Quebec is on the eve of prorogation, leaving the Church Union bill over till next year. At Toronto an effort has been made to get the opposing elements to agree upon the terms of a bill, but so far without success. And the Legislative session is expected to close by April 10.

Much interest is expressed in the coming Centenary Celebration in memory of Thomas D'Arcy McGee at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. It will take place on Easter Monday, April 13. The list of speakers includes His Excellency Lord Byns, Premier King, Hon. Arthur Meighen and half a dozen other notables including D'Arcy McGee of Ottawa, a son of the deceased statesman. The Fathers of Confederation have all passed out of life and we presume that more than a century has passed since the youngest of them was born, but few if any of that distinguished company hold a warmer place in the memories of the Canadian people than McGee.

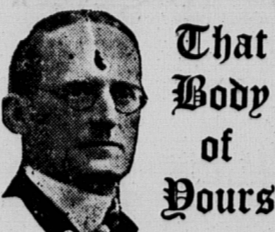
It is well to recall from time to time memories of the great men who moved upon the stage of action in Canada and did so much to shape the destinies of British North America as did the Fathers fifty to seventy-five years ago. It may be doubted whether in our National Parliament and the nine Provincial Legislatures of the larger Canada of today so large a group of statesmen of the higher class can now be found. Into that quest we need not enter now. They had the advantage of being on the stage at a most eventful period in our national history.

It is rather a handsome thing for the Liberal Government of Quebec to raise a monument to the memory of Sir John Macdonald as it has undertaken to do. The monument will stand on the Legislative Grounds at Quebec. The money has been voted and the contract for the work will shortly be let. In the old pre-Confederation days when Upper Canada and Lower Canada were united as one Province the Parliament met some times at Quebec or Montreal, or at Kingston. In those days a close friendship and alliance existed between Macdonald and Cartier, the Conservative leaders of their respective Provinces and both of them stood high in popular favor at the French Canadian capital.

Sir George Cartier died in 1873 before the rise of Laurier, destined to become a much admired Liberal leader. Sir John Macdonald lived on until June 1891 when he died in office as Premier, after a prolonged term of power. During some 13 years of that period Laurier sat in Parliament as one of the bright lights of the Opposition of whom he became leader on the retirement of Mr. Blake. Personal relations between opposing leaders were perhaps never more cordial and friendly than those apparent thereafter between the Conservative and Liberal chiefs while "Sir John lived."

Sir John Macdonald as the life-long friend and colleague of Cartier had a strong hold upon the regard of the people of Quebec, where also his National Policy of Protection has continued in favor with a large minority now believed to be increasing in number. Premier Taschereau is shrewd enough to realize that he will lose nothing in popularity at home by doing honor to the old Conservative Chieftain and at the same time his broad mind and generous action will be favorably regarded throughout the entire Dominion.

Again the rumor is revived that a dissolution of Parliament may follow closely upon the close of the present session. This may or may not be brought about, but it is important that the Opposition shall be ready for the contest when it comes. Seldom if ever since the Dominion was formed have public



By James W. Barton, M.D., JAUNDICE

The fact that a sluggish liver will give one a "yellow" appearance, is just as true as that the same thing will cause him to feel "yellow" about his business, and about life itself.

What has happened to the liver to cause this general yellowish coloration of the skin? Usually something is obstructing the flow of bile on its way to the gall bladder, or from the gall bladder to the intestine, and this bile being dammed back is absorbed by the lymphatic vessels of the liver, and then later reaches the blood vessels, to be distributed to every part of the body.

Now a growth in that region, or gall stones, may cause the obstruction, but as a matter of fact, a simple inflammation may cause a sort of catarrh, and cause obstruction, just as a catarrh of the nose can cause obstruction there, or the thick secretion or juice which is manufactured.

Then there are ailments like Typhoid Fever, Malaria, Scarlet Fever, and so forth which can likewise inflame the liver, and cause the bile to become so thick that its movement is too slow. In fact it is so slow in moving along, that it is practically the same as if the ducts were blocked or obstructed. This back pressure causes such a congestion, that the bile is absorbed into the lymphatics and blood as mentioned above.

I have spoken before about the benefit of breathing—deep breathing, particularly in exercise which helped to squeeze the liver.

Where there has been Pleurisy or Pneumonia, you can see that the lessened activity of the lungs would prevent the liver getting squeezed or pressed upon as it should, and so many of these cases have jaundice.

With the jaundice there is often an itching of the skin, a feeling of heaviness, laziness or drowsiness, as you may call it.

Your family doctor should attend such cases because care is necessary.

Although many remedies come and go, the old fashioned calomel and salts still is used almost everywhere.

Resting quietly in bed is the first consideration at the onset of the trouble, in case the attack should be of the severe type.

Moist heat about the abdomen, obtained by wrapping moist cloths about the hot water bag, is good treatment.

Food should be withheld for a couple of days and then after the colic and salts have been relieved, light food in the form of barley water or soft custards may be used.

### Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

April 1, 1925  
STAY WITH THE LORD.—The Lord is with you, while ye be with him; and if ye seek him, he will be found of you; but if ye forsake him he will forsake you. II. Chronicles 15:2.

PRAYER.—O Lord, we would seek Thee now when Thou mayest be found, and call upon Thee whilst Thou art near, for this is the day of Thy salvation.

### IF WE WOULD

If we would but check the speaker When he spoils his neighbor's fame.

If we would but help the erring, Ever we utter words of blame; If we would, how many might we Turn from paths of shame.

Ah! the wrongs that might be righted, If we would but see the way! Ah! the pains that might be lightened, Every hour and every day; If we would but hear the pleadings Of the hearts that go astray.

Let us step outside the stronghold Of our selfishness and pride; Let us lift our fainting brothers, Let us strengthen o'er we chide; Let us e'er we blame the fallen, Hold a light to cheer and guide.

Ah! how blessed—Ah! how blessed Earth would be if we'd but try Thus to aid and right the weaker Thus to check each brother's sigh Thus to talk of dusty pathways To our better life on high.

In each life however lowly, There are seeds of mighty good; Still we shrink from souls appealing

With a timid "If we could"; But a God who judged all things, Knows the truth is "If we would."

affairs been reduced to such conditions of confusion and chaos as exist at present. A general election may be hoped to clear the air and relieve the deplorable situation. There is a wide-spread and growing impression in the public mind that almost any change must be for the better and could hardly be for the worse.

### The Doom of the Self Made Man

CONDENSED FROM THE CENTURY MAGAZINE (Dec. '24) RICHARD J. WALSH

Samuel F. Batchelder, telling of the opening of the Harvard Medical School in 1783, says: "In those days a medical degree was almost unknown in this country; the budding medico then learned his business by private study and actual experience under some well-known practitioner."

He also says that before Isaac Parker, in 1816, suggested the Harvard Law School: "When a young man wished to study law, he had nowhere to go except the office of some attorney, where he became a legal apprentice, reading text books at haphazard, when not engaged in the drudgery of a clerk."

A more recent official lesson in the addition of theoretical training to practical experience is found in the Naval War College, established in 1885. Graduate instruction in strategy and tactics is given by the College not to ensigns, but to officers ranking from lieutenant-commander up to admiral. Admiral Sims points out that: "Formerly, our naval officers believed that their practical sea-going experience was all that was required to fit them for efficient conduct of war."

No officer can hereafter exercise high command with the confidence of the service unless he has attended the Naval War College, maintained for the sole purpose of insuring efficient direction of our navy as a whole."

Is it hard to conceive, then, that a generation hence it may be said that "No business manager can hereafter conduct large affairs with the confidence of his subordinates unless he has been professionally trained for the efficient direction of industry and commerce?"

The raucous laugh of the "practical business man" is heard. "You can't teach in a school-room," says he, "the deep secret of leadership." Perhaps not in a school-room; but the school room is admittedly a better place to start in than the "hipping-room." And leadership itself is going to be taught, as other professions have been taught, not in mere school-rooms, but with the aid of research and practice, with the case system and field study, by graduate and postgraduate institutions of higher learning.

Professional education for industry had its real beginning 80 years ago with the founding of the Lawrence Scientific School. Before that time, teachers had been concerned with civil and military engineering, but not at all with the application of exact science to mining, manufacturing, and agriculture. About Lawrence had come to see that men skilled in engineering and chemistry were necessary to American manufacturing.

Chemistry also had been taught as pure science. In 1855, University College, London, began to teach chemistry as applied to industry. Nineteen years later, states a distinguished chemist, there was not a single self-trained chemist holding an important place in any of the British dye-works.

The use of money in industry was the next subject of professional education. Finance and accounting had long been taught as political economy, in terms of government administration and public policy. Finance as applied to business entered into formal education with the establishment, in 1883, of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Today we have nearly a hundred schools of commerce, twenty of these of collegiate grade.

Next began the attack of the universities upon the problems of personnel, vocational training, and industrial hygiene. Such training was instituted by Harvard in 1906.

We have seen, then, professional education taking up one after another the four factors in industry: 1. Energy. (Engineering education for industry.) 2. Materials. (Chemical education for industry.) 3. Money. (Education in business finance.) 4. Men. (Education in industrial hygiene, personnel, and vocational training.)

The effect of this application of science and education to business is apparent in the present condition of management. Specialized work is being done better. In the technical departments are trained men who know their tools and how to

### Character Reading

Fluted nails show lung trouble, and their owners should live out of doors as much as possible.

White spots show general poor health, and if these appear their possessors will be wise to take a suitable tonic and get as much rest as possible, and eat a lot of light but nutritious food.

Spatulate-shaped nails are a sign of deceit and cunning, also coarseness and lack of self-control are shown.

# MASTER WORKMAN

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### British Trade Circles Disturbed Re African Budget

CAPE TOWN, S. A., Mar. 30. British trade circles here are greatly disturbed owing to the fear that the present South African preference in British goods will be reduced or abolished in the Budget which is to be introduced in the South African Parliament Wednesday.

It is authoritatively stated that the report of the Board of Trade which is expected to guide the Minister of Finance in the Budget Speech, recommends that the Preference Tariff basis will be given countries reciprocating with South Africa and a higher tariff to others. It is reported that Holland and Germany are among the "most favored nations."

of stores, now paying from \$300 to \$500 a year is changed to from \$200 to \$100.

The rest of the bill as printed provides that hotels may sell wine and beer with meals, not only in one dining room, as now, but in dining rooms.

Provision is made to clear up the point that the five percent tax on beer charged breweries shall apply to the amount of sales plus

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MORTICIAN  
CHARLOTTETOWN

AUTO-AMBULANCE

### Selling Beer By The Bottle

QUEBEC, March 30.—Hon. Jacob Nicol, provincial treasurer, put through the Assembly last night his measure amending the liquor act with two additional clauses. Both these deal with the stores licensed to sell beer by the bottle. They are given one additional selling hour in the morning and will now sell from eight o'clock in the morning to ten o'clock in the evening.

The license charge on that class

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