

Editor S. McLure, President. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1923.

THE CAMPAIGN

The campaign is now in full swing and from the Conservative viewpoint the prospects are very bright, bright also from the viewpoint of the Province. The Liberal candidates are everywhere on the defensive, giving reasons and excuses for the conduct of the Bell Government, for its degeneration from the paths it had mapped out for itself and promised to pursue before the election.

They point with well feigned pride to the roads they have built but the boast falls upon unresponsive and even antagonistic ears when the audience recalls the fact that the roads were built with borrowed money and that the cost was away beyond all reason. Defence is always uphill work and especially so when the defenders realize their own weakness and the strength of their opponents.

While all the speakers are given a respectful hearing at the different meetings so far held the tide of popular favor is running strongly with the Conservative candidates even in localities heretofore strongly Liberal. The Liberal candidates are listened to with commendable tolerance and their excuses are listened to with ill concealed incredulity. There is no excuse for broken promises, no sympathy with framed-up excuses and these are all the Liberal candidates have to offer. The day of the Bell brand of Liberalism is drawing to a close; it is quite possible that real Liberalism may yet arise under a different leadership and with a following that will not stoop to false promises and political trickery but, for the present, the hope of real Liberalism as well as of the Province, is to turn out those who have brought reproach to the name of Liberalism. This, we are assured, will be done on the 26th instant, and the province, rid of its four years incubus, will once more sail along prosperously.

LIBERALS' LAST DITCH.

Our friends the enemy, judging by their spokesman, The Patriot, have now taken refuge in the last ditch. The accumulated misrepresentations of the past four years are being piled up as a barricade against the ever increasing force of public opinion which is bearing down upon them, but the barricade is not holding. Even the financial statement of September, 1919, over the signature of the Provincial Auditor, not heard of for many months, has been resurrected and is again thrown upon the heap. This statement, as everyone knows, is simply, as it professes to be a statement of payments and receipts to that date, payments for supplies purchased and on hand and taken over by the incoming Government, a statement of receipts up to that date while three-fourths of the year's taxes were still uncollected. It no more shows the financial standing of the Province than would a similar statement of payments and receipts on a certain date, without taking account of the stock purchased and still on hand, show the financial condition of any merchant in Charlottetown. The statement was prepared by the Government for the sole purpose of misleading and deceiving the public and furnishing an excuse for increasing the taxes. It was of the most contemptible piece of deliberate fraud attempted by the Bell Government and no responsible member of the Bell party will today claim that it in any way represents the financial condition of the province at the time mentioned.

The Patriot has also crept into secret archives of the Government to search for alleged comparisons between the amount of...

come tax paid by certain citizens under Conservative and Liberal rule. Even if the examples given were correct they prove nothing. Every merchant in the city and every farmer in the province knows that incomes from business vary from year to year. A business which last year could well afford to pay an income tax of \$1,000 might this year have been carried on without a dollar of profit and there have been such experiences. Is it fair to pick out certain lean years in a man's business, compare them with his fat years and attribute the difference to political leniency or the reverse?

These are the arguments, put forward by the Patriot on behalf of its despairing party, arguments which will not convince even the most ignorant of its readers, arguments also which show the depth to which it can descend to shield a party which came into power by false pretences and which has since tried to hold its position by misrepresentation.

The time for misrepresentation is now over the books are open, the facts are pretty well known. The people know they have been deceived and they very properly resent it. They will henceforth demand that pre-election promises shall be respected. They will not be turned aside by excuses, however plausible nor by misrepresentation, however often repeated. They have decided that the Bell Government cannot be trusted and that it must now give place to honest men.

PROMISES TO SOLDIERS.

A returned soldier, resident in this city, brought us the following clipping from the Halifax Chronicle, dated Ottawa, December 16th, 1921, shortly after the general election.

"Generous treatment for all ex-service men and women and their dependents was promised today by Premier-elect Mackenzie King when he was waited upon by a delegation of the G. W. V. A. (names of delegates follow.) J. F. Marsh stated after the meeting, Mr. King assured us that he would gladly exert any influence he may have with a view to seeing that the returned men and women and their dependents, who sacrificed life or health in the Great War are dealt with not only justly but generously."

Our soldier friend carried this clipping in his pocket book since it first appeared in print, patiently awaiting some sort of recognition of the promise, but the recognition has not yet materialized. He has now come to the conclusion that the federal Liberals are no better than their brethren in this province. The latter, he says, have been promising everything from a \$2,000 cash grant to a Government office but none of the promises has yet been kept. The returned soldiers have the measure of the Liberals, federal and provincial, and have come to the same conclusion as all the others whom they have deceived, namely, that it is time to turn them out.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Whom do you vote for?" "Why, the Doctor and Chester, of course." "How are the Conservatives going to get along without the poll tax?" This question was asked a Conservative lady the other day. Her reply was, "When I move into a new house I am going to furnish it myself. Premier Stewart is going to furnish his political house when he moves in, and I am quite satisfied he knows how he is going to do it."

Notes by the Way

Shall the poll tax be abolished, or shall it be continued? Not only are the two political parties divided on the question from top to bottom, but every one must have noticed the active-resistance and energy displayed by the Government party and its press against any attempt to repeal it. To them this tax is a sort of sacred thing, the Best of All Taxes imposed by the Best of All Governments. Why this obstinate resistance to repeal? We may get a little light on the subject by recalling the debate in the session of 1920 when the taxation Act was passed.

It was then and has since been put forward in defence of the poll tax that there were many voters who had no taxable property or income and that it was not right that men should vote who paid no taxes. The foundation was thus laid and the way prepared for placing a poll tax on women when they should thereafter be given the voting privilege. The preparation was extended and made more emphatic by the declaration of the Attorney General that the Government proposed and intended to "tax everything, tangible and intangible". A woman is quite as tangible as a man and her right to vote comes quite as clearly within the intangible class as his right to vote.

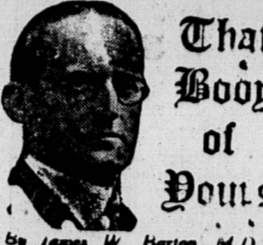
It is a well known and common usage in many cities where there are civic poll taxes that this tax must be paid by all persons liable thereto before such persons can be permitted to vote at a civic election. This provision is not yet embodied in our Provincial Election Act or the Tax Act but we may point out the strong probability of its being put into the law if the authors of the poll tax are returned to power. This tax seems to be now not collectable as other taxes are, and it may be expected that the readiest means to collect it will be resorted to if the poll tax is not repealed.

As above pointed out the foundation was laid and the way prepared to make every voter pay a poll tax who is not over 65 years of age. And in framing that portion of the Election Act which confers on women the right to vote no provision was made that they shall not hereafter be made to pay poll tax. Wherefore we warn the women to beware. They do not expect or suspect that they will be made to pay it. Neither did the men expect it in 1920. They did not believe it possible but by the fiat of the Bell Government it came upon them like a bolt out of the blue! The women voters are in the same peril as the men voters were four years ago. Their one way to safety is to turn out the Bell Government and have the poll tax repealed.

There is another danger that exists within the knowledge of all. Not all the men by any means were in favor of women voting. There are still fewer men who are in favor of women voting, while they are left free of the poll tax which the men have to pay. There are not a few women who take the same view of the matter with their fathers and brothers. They say, "We want equal rights and not special privileges." Whatever value there may be in this we need not here discuss. The one point that is perfectly clear is that women are in danger of being compelled to pay poll tax in the future if that tax is not repealed.

The poll tax is, notoriously unpopular in town and country. To the rich it is a trifle. To the poor it is a serious burden. The only reason why it was put on was to get after the man who has neither property nor income. Women who rightly have strong sympathy for their brothers and a strong sense of justice, are naturally opposed to it. They now have a chance to get rid of this obnoxious tax by voting for the Opposition candidate and the repeal of the Tax. The Bell Government and its supporters will never repeal this tax or any other. A vote given for any government supporter in this election is a vote to continue the poll tax!

It was under the plea of necessity—a necessity that did not exist—that the poll tax was laid on by the Bell Government. How easy it would be for the same government if returned to power, and when the big Road Debt comes due to find another necessity and demand that women shall pay poll tax as well as men! Remember how they prepared and left the way open for this. Safety first is a good motto for both women and men. In this case the way of safety for women who want to retain the right to vote without taxation is to vote for the men who



By James W. Barton, M.D.

LIKE A HOUSE—THE VESTIBULE

In likening that body of yours to a house I can only compare your mouth to the vestibule. I mean the average house. When somebody calls he is first admitted to the house. If you are admitted to the house and he is in your household. Similarly with food. If you know the food, or have satisfied yourself that it is all right, you allow it to pass out of the mouth and down the throat. Thus while it is in the mouth you can do your own choosing and considering. Once it passes through it is beyond recall and enters the tube leading to the stomach. Thus if food doesn't taste just right, has a musty or "bad" flavor you can expel it before it does any damage to that body of yours.

And situated in the mouth are teeth that grind up the food and saliva to moisten it and make certain changes in it chemically. I like to think of the teeth and saliva as servants who interview the food coming in. They say to the food "Well, you may look all right, but no matter how good you look, all food looks alike to us, and we've got to make you presentable before you get past the vestibule (mouth). You see food in its natural state cannot be digested and so the teeth and saliva get busy, the teeth grinding and grinding away on the food until it is in very small particles.

Meanwhile the saliva has been softening it with its liquid portion, and changing the starchy parts of the food into sugar. Thus if you do not chew your food, and get it moistened and changed in the mouth, you let it pass down into the stomach in an unrepresentable condition. Thus your poor stomach in an effort to get the food ready to go further along and be in a presentable condition tries its best to make up for the lack of work done in the mouth. But you see the stomach hasn't any teeth and can't do it as well as the mouth.

So let each part do its bit. Let your mouth do the work it was intended to do.

BUMPER CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Forecasts of this year's crop production as calculated by the Department of Agriculture from condition of the crops, July 1, were announced today as follows: Winter wheat 586,000,000 bushels; spring wheat, 235,000,000 bushels; all wheat, 821,000,000 bushels; corn, 2,877,000,000 bushels. (This is 14,000,000 bushels smaller than last year's crop.) The condition of all wheat at July 1 was given as 86.3 per cent of normal; corn 84 per cent, and oats 83.5 per cent.

KING GEORGE'S FUND

LONDON, July 10.—At a meeting of the executive of King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses, held at His Majesty's Theatre, Sir Squire Barcroft being in the chair, it was stated that the performance at which their Majesties were present on February 26 last at His Majesty's Theatre realized a profit to more than £1,000 in aid of the fund. There are now ten actors and actresses who are each in receipt of a life pension of £100 per day two further annuitants having been elected since the last performance. There are no management and working expenses of the fund, the only expense for the past year being 10s the cost of one cheque book.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

SEA WAVES I hear the sound of waves a splashing. On rock and sands they are a crashing. And then a moan Releasing foam.

I see the waves white capped approaching. To hurl themselves on those retreating. Again to dash. A violent crash.

I vision mermaids love a seeking. No mortal man dost dare a meeting. The Siren's song To seas belong.

I want to splash in there, relieving My earthbound soul, a fresh reedoming. Again be free Life by the sea.

I want to feel those waves refreshing. To make me tingle, life caressing. New life impart. Sea of my heart.

—Hux

will repeal the poll tax. That is a sure, a certain and an immediate remedy. And it is the only one!

Old-Time Gamblers Were Real Plungers

Judging from an article in Harper's of fifty years ago, the tendency of mankind to indulge in terrific gambling has been long declining, and has continued to decline since the article was written. This cannot have been the result of prohibitory legislation, for wherever it is legal to bet, there is no limit on the size of the bet that can be made. Moreover, there are probably no laws which would make it an offence for a man to law a wager with another. The habit is almost universal, and is found among savages as well as among the most highly civilized races. The ancients were the most desperate gamblers, staking amounts that modern plungers would shudder at. This is because in ancient times wealth was not so widely distributed as it is now. A king regarded his kingdom as his private domain and might stake one of his provinces with another king in pleasant disregard of what the inhabitants of the province might think of the transaction.

They Were No Pikers.

Perhaps the most famous of all individual wagers settled by the die was that between Duryodhana and Yudhishtira, high caste Hindus. Whatever one staked was matched by the other. The first throw was for a beautiful pearl; the next for a thousand bags each containing 1,000 pieces of gold; the next for a piece of gold so pure that it was as soft as wax; next a chariot set with jewels; next 1,000 war elephants and howdahs set with diamonds; next for 100,000 slaves all well dressed; next 100,000 beautiful slave girls adorned with golden ornaments; next the remainder of the loser's goods, and finally the whole of his kingdom except the land which had been granted to the Brahmins. The loser of all these bets was Yudhishtira, and the magazine writer suggests that Duryodhana's good luck was rather suspicious. Many of the Roman emperors were great plungers. Augustus was proud of the fact. At the gaming table Caligula became a common cheat and perjurer. Nero would risk the equivalent of \$100,000 on a single fall of the dice.

The Vice of Kings.

Gambling might almost be called the vice of kings as racing is called the sport of kings, but the truth appears to be that avarice rather than prodigality more generally affected crowned heads. Henry IV, of France was a tremendous gambler and lost immense sums at play. He asked his Minister, the Duke of Sully, to find the money and he demurred. The King had to send to him several times. At last Sully appeared and spreading the money on the table said, "There it is." Henry was awestruck at the enormous amount and said, "I am corrected; I never again will lose my money in gambling." The amount Sully had to find for him is said to have been enough to ransom a French province then in possession of the Spaniards. Gambling was the rage in France in Henry's reign. The Duke de Blon lost \$600,000 in a single year. It was at Henry's court that the method of speedy ruin was invented of writing vouchers for losses, so that when a man had lost all the money in his possession he could gamble upon the future.

Statesmen Votaries

Statesmen were not any better than kings in the matter of gambling. Indeed, in England they were probably worse. Walpole notes that in a Parliamentary debate, February 6, 11772, Fox "did not shine." "No wonder," says this contributor to Harper's Magazine of half a century ago. "He had sat up playing at hazard at Almack's from Tuesday evening, the 4th, till 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th. An hour before he had recovered \$60,000 that he had lost, and by dinner which was at 5 o'clock, he had ended, losing \$55,000. On Thursday he spoke in the debate referred to by Walpole; went to dinner at past 11 at night, thence to White's where he drank till 7 the next morning; thence to Almack's, where he won \$30,000 and between 2 and 4 in the afternoon he set out for Newmarket. His brother Stephen lost \$55,000 two nights after and Charles \$50,000 on the 13th, so that in three nights the two brothers, the eldest not 25 years old, lost \$160,000. On one occasion Stephen Fox entered a gaming house in the West End with \$65,000 and left it without a farthing. "Probably no public man," says the writer, "of the highest intellectual, social and political rank, either in England or

any other country, gamed so largely and desperately as Charles James Fox."

Losing Half a Million.

Later on Crockford's in London became famous as a gambling resort. The founder began life as a fishmonger and in 1840 retired a millionaire. One of the few prominent members of this club who did not gamble was the Duke of Wellington. But the largest single day's loss no record so far as English gambling is concerned was not made over a gaming table but on the race track. The victim was the Marquis of Hastings, who lost half a million dollars the day Hermit, owned by his rival, Henry Chaplin, won the Derby at odds of 100 to 1. Undoubtedly his tremendous losses on the turf and at cards, together with the sort of life that attends such activities, hastened his end. He died a young man. Lord Mountford was another noted plunger of the period. He gambled away his large fortune. Then he asked for a government appointment which alone could save him from beggary. His application was refused, so Mountford, resolved to step out like a gentleman, gave a dinner party and played whist until one o'clock New Year's morning. Then he sent for a lawyer and with-

Silk 98c yd. This morning at 9 o'clock we place on sale 700 yards of natural shade pongee silk at 98c. This is a remarkable value, 36 in. wide. Telephone orders will be accepted. S. A. McDonald Queen Street

Beer & Weeks Week-end SNAPS for thrifty buyers! On Sale in our busy Linen Dept. WHITE COTTON in a practical quality for general home use. 35 inches wide, per yard... 13c. GREY COTTON, English grey cotton, extra good value. Per yard... 10c. CIRCULAR pillow cotton, a good serviceable quality, 40 ins., per yard... 45c. SHEETING, Full bleached cotton sheeting, a hard wearing quality, 2 yards wide. Per yard... 55c. UNBLEACHED SHEETING, Full 2 yards wide, good quality. Per yard... 35c. SHIRTING, Strongly woven fancy. Shirting, splendid value for every day use. Per yard... 21c. PRINTS, Printed cottons in smart colors, the real thing for natty aprons, per yard... 15c. TOWELLING, All pure linen roller towelling, a big value at 15c per yard... 15c. FLANNELETTE, Good quality pure white flannelette, per yard... 35c. TOWELS, Pure linen grass bleached towels, size 17x32, Special at each... 33c. BATH TOWELS, extra large size. Big thirsty fellows. Attractive colorings, each... 65c. DAMASKS, Cotton table damasks 58 inches wide, will wash and launder perfectly. Per yard... 40c. CURTAININGS, A big range of the well known "Scranton" nets. Choose your design from any 45c of these at per yard... 45c

Stamped Linens Fancy Linens Odd pieces on a large selection to choose from HALF PRICE A large selection offered to choose from at HALF PRICE Bargains in Rugs etc. Large size heavy "Grasstex" mats, size 36x60 inches, just the thing for bedrooms and living rooms, each... 1.00. Medium size "Grasstex" rugs, size 24 x 48 inches, each... 50c. Completely equipped with good storm windows and fly screen and has a spacious verandah of three sides. Outbuildings consist of barn, etc., containing a garage. Extra quality Jute Napier Cord Stair Carpeting, special per yard... 50c. Tapestry Carpet Squares, \$20 to \$30, all sizes, 25 per cent off. A FEW WILTON SQUARES AT BIG BARGAINS. NEW OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS. NEW "KIRSCH" RODS—ALL STYLES