

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1867) \$3.00 per year (delivered) in advance \$3.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada and \$4.50 to U. S. A.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1923

HOW NOT TO DO IT

From Monday morning till Friday morning the whole province waited with feverish anxiety for a mail; when road conditions made it possible to have the mail brought to this city and to Summerside, the car containing the mail was found buried in the snow on an inaccessible side track on the pier and the province was obliged to nurse its feverish anxiety for another day! That, in par-

THE WEATHER

The weather, always a general subject of conversation, has this season received more attention than usual. True there has been considerable weather, taking it by and large. We have had more snow than we really know what to do with and the mercury and other things have been forced down to a point at which the general public do not care to tarry long. Nevertheless, while all this is undeniable, we have this consolation: there have been worse storms elsewhere. While we were enjoying a bracing flurry on Wednesday night which gave our railway men a much needed rest, the charming city of New York was yawning in a blizzard compared with which our worst snowstorm was a summer zephyr. The New Yorkers had not experienced such a storm in twenty years; we have had storms similar to our worst several times every winter. Thursday morning while we were enjoying beautiful sunshine and shovelling the little drift of the previous night off our sidewalks, our sister city of Montreal was dignified itself out of the proceeds of a storm which on the previous night practically buried the city and plunged it in darkness; it is not dug out yet. These reflections will help us to bear the ills we have and prevent us from leaving the province and flying to ills we know not of in other places. After a careful scrutiny of our Canadian and American cities the conclusion is forced upon us that for freedom from weather extremes, real comfort and enjoyment we are by far the best off in the whole lot.

DEHORNING CATTLE

In pamphlet Number 23, New Series, referred to yesterday, the author, Mr. J. A. Clark, B.S.A. says "It is out of the question to purchase dehorned steers in this province. The only dehorned steers procured by this station for our feeding work were a pair purchased at the Amherst Winter Fair." For a number of years dehorning cattle has been practised in our sister provinces and preached in this province. Where cattle raising is made a regular business, dehorning the young stock is one of the first things attended to. Cattle buyers will not purchase horned cattle for shipment, because heavy losses are liable to be incurred through the animals'

Notes by the Way

Railway freight rates and fuel prices enormously swell the cost of living in this cold winter season. Quite recently a local citizen paid six hundred dollars freight on a 40 ton car load of anthracite brought to this city by rail from Pennsylvania. That was equal to \$15 per ton for freight alone. The price of the coal itself must be added to that to make up what the consumer pays. Before the war and during the season of open navigation coal was landed here by water carriage from the same mines at freight charges of one dollar per ton.

Not very much anthracite is burned in our households, other coal at lower prices being chiefly used. And still the cost is high. A rough estimate is that for domestic heating and cooking alone in this city, 2,500 families pay an average of \$200 each during the cold season. That makes a total of half a million dollars. If we add to this the cost of fuel to heat the factories, stores, business offices, the legislative buildings, court house, pumping stations, lunatic and other hospitals, the colleges, churches and schools the city hall and market and to operate the Light and Power plant, the annual cost of fuel in this city is not far short of a million dollars a year.

A SELFISH COMPLAINT

Recently British rubber plantation owners advanced the price of rubber two pence per pound, a small increase and merely representing the difference between a small profit and a loss large enough to put the planters out of business. The slight advance raised the price of United States automobile manufacturers and they, including Henry Ford are besieging Washington with demands for redress or retaliation and making all kinds of threats if one or the other of these is denied them.

A curious feature of the situation is that rubber is selling in the United States at 35 cents per pound, nearly three times what it was sold for last year. Did the British advance of two pence make this difference? The trouble is that United States interests want to make too much money and they are using the British advance as an excuse. British capital to the amount of one hundred million pounds is invested in the rubber business, that is, in rubber plantations. It is no doubt a good investment and in view of the general advance in prices all along the line, the advance of two pence per pound is not much to complain about.

WHAT ABOUT IT?

The question of why people go from the farm to the city receives a partial answer, at least an extremely pertinent comment, from the publication of the legal fees paid to lawyers who conducted the Dominion Government case in the Grand Trunk arbitration. Mr. Tilley, the chief Government counsel, got \$400 a day, and several other lawyers, not at all so eminent, received from \$100 to \$150 a day or whether he should go to you whether he ought to stay on the farm and make about 40 cents a day or whether he should go to town study law, and make \$400 a day, what are you going to say to him? And this sort of possibility is at the root of the present problem of the relations between the country and the town. The cold fact is that any level-headed youngster in the country can not be much blamed if he concludes that with the same amount of hard work and ability he can make a heap more profit for himself by moving into the city than he can by staying on a farm in the country. And how this condition is to be remedied we don't know. Ottawa Journal.

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 opinion expressed by its correspondents.

Church Union

Sir,—In Rev. E. F. Putman's letter published March 8th in reply to Dr. Scott, I am very much surprised to see by it that he has ascribed to those in the Presbyterian Church, who are opposed to union a spirit of rebellion to the Church. I intend that on such a vital question as Church Union, before final consummation, a vote of all the Presbyterian congregation in Canada should have been taken the past year, or at their annual congregational meetings, the said vote submitted to the different Presbyteries and from them to the General Assembly at its next meeting in Port Arthur. That would give a good idea of how the members of the Church feel about the question now.

Mr. Putman says those who are opposed to Church Union have no right to call themselves Presbyterians; well if that is not adding insult to injury, I do not know what is, in other words it means, if a party enters my house, takes possession of same, then has the effrontery to tell me if I do not like his company I can get out, change my name and get some place else to live it, for that is practically what it means. I have no right to protest. I think any one writing along such lines should invoke the Spirit of God to enlighten the poor benighted minds of those who are opposed to Union; it savours too much of that holier than thou spirit.

Indian Immigrants

Sir,—I have just been reading in your paper of this morning an article on "Those Immigrants." This refers to the proposed British retired Indian officers and expressing regret that the local Government is not taking any interest in those people being assisted by our Government in coming and settling here.

In my opinion the local Government would be acting anything but wisely in assisting those Indian pensioned men in settling here. I have had some experience with those retired Indian officers, who after spending some twenty years or more in India get a pension and no doubt the British Government gives further assistance to them in getting settled somewhere in the British Dominion. From my experience on several occasions with these men I feel quite certain they will not make desirable residents in P. E. I. Their duties in India, over the native population have in nearly all cases given them swelled heads, they don't want to work and owing to their commanding position held over the Indians they get to be conceited and over-bearing in their habits and conduct towards others. They are not sociable people by any means and would be of no use to our farming population, rather the reverse.

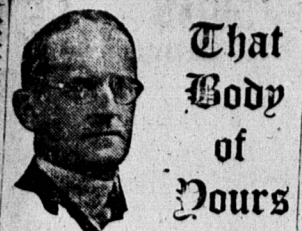
The people in this Island have had experience with these people who happen to retire to this Province, which has not left a very good impression on me and I say it would be simply absurd for the Government to give them encouragement or help to settle here. Some of our people know quite well that what I have said about these swelled headed men is quite true. If this Government desires to encourage immigrants, let them go after the well bred laboring class and they would thereby be affording help to our decreasing population and doing a profitable work by filling in a class that is much needed in P. E. I.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Louison collection.

INITIATIVE

The world bestows its big prizes, both in money and in honors, for but one thing. And that is initiative. What is Initiative? It tells you: It is doing the right thing without being told. But next to doing the thing without being told, is to do it when you are told once. That is to say, carry the Message to Garcia; those who can carry a message get high honors, but their pay is not always in proportion. Next, there are those who never do a thing until they are told twice; such get no honors and small pay. Next, there are those who do the right thing only when necessity kicks them from behind, and these get indifference instead of honors, and a pittance for pay. This kind of a bench with a hard luck story. Then, still lower down in the scale than this, we have the fellow who will not do the right thing even when some one goes along to show him how and stays to see that he does it; he is always out of a job, and receives the contempt he deserves, unless he happens to have a rich Pa, in which case Destiny patiently awaits around the corner with a stifled club. To which class do you belong?—Eibert Hubbard.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

That lame knee. I am referring to that knee you hurt or sprained some time ago. It seems to give you trouble on the slightest provocation. Now why is a big joint like the knee so sensitive? It's not hard to understand when you look into the matter. The ordinary joint in the body has about four ligaments holding it together, one in front, one behind, and on either side. But what of the knee? Why it has three times as many, such is Nature's anxiety to take care of it for you. You see your body is so wide at the hips that the thigh bone swings inward toward the knee, and then to preserve the balance properly the hip bone below the knee swings outward again. Thus the inner side of the knee or the ligament there has a tremendous amount of work to do to prevent the two bones from coming apart. And it is the inner side that gives the trouble in nearly nine cases out of ten. You know your weight is on the knee and if one ligament is weakened your knee is bound to bother you. Now what should you do about it in a fresh injury. Just what you would do with any sprain only "more so." If it's absolute rest for nearly a week with applications, then a figure eight elastic cotton bandage for six or eight weeks. If when you injured it, you felt a sort of locking as if something were right in the joint interfering with its action, then the cartilage is injured and more care must be exercised. Your safest plan is to see a physician who will put the knee in a cast for a few weeks. This will not confine you to the house. You can walk like a man with a wooden leg. After the cast is removed the factory cotton bandage should be worn for some months. Don't ride with a knee injury. The knee is too important a part of that body of yours.

Mr. Lea and His Critics

In Friday's issue of the Guardian ample testimony is given of the length to which disappointed office seekers are prepared to go in their efforts to injure a member of the Provincial Government who refused to bend to their wishes. All three letters bear a striking similarity of detestation. The voice is Jacob's voice but the hand is the hand of Esau. I do not propose to deal further with letters of this origin or caliber. Such letters contain their own condemnation, and in the words of the wise Prophet of Old, I would that mine adversary had written a book of such. I have given a complete answer in my letter of Wednesday, I have shown the reason and origin of these contemptible and cowardly attacks, and I do not propose to insult any intelligent readers of your paper by suggesting that they believe there is one iota of truth in the many cowardly insinuations published by an anonymous correspondent who shows from ambush, neither do I suggest that anyone acquainted with the honorable gentlemen on the Public Accounts Committee, who signed that report believes that they would put their names to anything that they do not believe to be absolutely true. Mr. J. D. Stewart, the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Harry McLean were members of that Committee, and as such had the right to summon anybody they wished before them for examination under oath. They also had the privilege of presenting to the House a minority report if they did not concur in the findings of the joint Committee. I further asked Mr. Stewart before the House if he was not satisfied with the investigation that we would order any further and more extended one that he desired, and I offered to resign my seat if it could be proved that I profited one dollar by the Falconwood or any other transaction of the Government. This offer is still open to any member of the Opposition.

A Second Car Ferry

Sir,—The general public of P. E. I. including the several Boards of Trade and the Central Farmers Institute, are agreed, practically to a man, that a second car ferry across the Strait is very necessary and there may be many things on which they are not fully informed, which to them might throw a different light on the question, and as Master of the present car ferry my views on this most important question may or may not be interesting. Asking for the second car ferry has become a habit with our people, and it is with considerable reluctance that I place my views on paper, but a man who has not the courage of his convictions, is a very poor specimen so here goes. Personally it would take a great weight of responsibility off my shoulders if we had a second steamer in case of accident, and

Happenings Of The Week

"When it's nice and cold and snappy; when the world is bright and happy; when one's drinking in the ozone with a pair of grateful lungs; when the wintry winds go zipping and the merry flakes are skipping, let the happiness of living be the theme on all our tongues. Blow, ye tempests, from the region of the Ice King and his legion! Open up the smothered chambers of the dullard's sluggish heart! Blow new life into our being, blow new visions to our seeing, for there's love and life and laughter when the winds of winter start."

King George and Queen Mary will be the guests of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena at the Quirinal Palace during their visit to Rome in the spring. The British monarchs also will pay a visit to Pope Pius. They will be received at the Vatican with Royal honors, and Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal secretary of state, will return their call at the residence of the British Minister to the Holy See as the Cardinal, because of relations between the Church and State, cannot go either to the Royal Palace or to the seat of the British Embassy accredited to the King of Italy. During their visit, King George and Queen Mary will be assigned to the apartment occupied in former times by Emperor William of Germany.

The Prince of Wales was seen the other day carefully piloting a feeble-sighted old man across the cobbled streets, one of London's busiest thoroughfares. The incident recalls the fact that one of Queen Alexandra's most prized treasures is a silver bowl which was presented to King Edward for rendering a similar service. It bears this inscription: "Presented to King Edward VII. by one who saw His Majesty graciously guide a poor blind man across a busy London street."

Lady Elizabeth's engagement ring is a magnificent sapphire with two diamonds, in a claw setting of platinum. The sapphire would appear to be a favorite stone in Royal circles, as it figured largely in the beautiful jewelry bestowed on Princess Mary by members of the Royal Family at her wedding presents. The sapphire may rank, too, as a stone of the British Empire. Ceylon is one of their sources of supply, and from this island have come some of the finest now in private jewel safes. But Australia also contributes some exceedingly choice specimens from Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales, where they are generally found in or near the gold drifts. These are generally of somewhat darker color than those from Ceylon, but among the fascinations of good sapphires are the subtle shadings due to cutting and to the degrees of light under which they are displayed.

The illness of His Honor Lieutenant Governor McKinnon, who is suffering from severe ear trouble, is much regretted in all circles. Mrs. Smallwood, of St. John's Nfld., who has been spending the winter very pleasantly in this city, where she has been the guest at many social gatherings entertained in honor of her friends on Thursday afternoon at Mrs. H. R. Large's home on Hillsboro street, at afternoon tea. Mrs. Smallwood was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. R. Norton.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Haszard entertained the choir of St. Paul's church last Tuesday evening at their hospitable home. If dress materials, rough cloths or smooth weaves with a rough stripe will be used in separate skirts, rathens in both cotton and wool are expected to find favor. Silks in bright colors will make gay sports skirts. Pleated and plain skirts will both be in use, and the side draping will continue in favor. Narrow belts will be in favor and some sashes will be seen. There will be plaids in small

FARMERS' SALES NOTES. Farmers with Sales Notes will be well advised to turn them over to this Bank for collection. The Bank will relieve you of all trouble in making presentation, and payments will be credited to your account promptly. Sales Notes supplied without charge. THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Capital Paid up \$15,000,000 Reserve Fund \$15,000,000. Charlottetown Branch, C. Jomer Miles, Manager.

FIRE. THE RED FLAG WILL NOT SPELL DISASTER IF YOU INSURE. Fire Insurance is the thing to be attended to now. The elements do not issue any moratorium to protect you from the disaster that visits many homes and businesses. Our Companies are conservative, safe, and financially strong. "The Hub of Insurance Service" Hyndman & Co. Ltd. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I.

Royalty Meet Labor Members. (Special to The Guardian) LONDON, Mar 9.—The King and Queen for the first time in their lives broke bread with the Labor members of parliament tonight in the home of one of their subjects. The occasion was a dinner given by Viscountess Lady Astor, at which their Majesties met among others Mr. James Henry Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, Mr. John Robert Clynes, president of the National Union of General Workers and former Labor leader in the House and Mr. Philip Snowden and their wives. The Labor came in silken knee breeches which were loosely described as a concession, and there were also present those who wear the cherished Garter-Balfour, Salisbury and Grey of Faldoules.

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