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A GOOD RECOVERY

Notwithstanding all the pessimism and in spite of many drawbacks, Canada is making a wonderfully rapid and satisfactory recovery from the war and its after-effects. Bank statistics recently issued show that savings deposits are \$9,000,000 more than they were at this time last year. Trade returns also show that for the year ending June 30 there was an increase of approximately \$300,000,000 over the previous year's total trade and that the balance of trade was well in our favor. This means that we are selling more than we are buying.

Another significant feature of our trade for the past year is the fact that in spite of the heavy Fordney-McCumber tariff we are selling more in the United States than we were previously. We are also selling almost as much to Great Britain as to the United States. These facts are very significant. We have had an up hill road since the war but the immense resources of our young country cannot be held in check and Canada is bound to overcome all difficulties and make good against all competition. There are many things yet to be desired. Our trade relations with the United States, our nearest neighbor, while not wholly satisfactory, will no doubt improve in the course of time. The tariff wall they have built against us has not proved as satisfactory to them as those responsible for it had hoped. Our own tariff against the United States does not provide the measure of protection to our farmers that they should have but experience and a fairer conception of mutual rights will eventually adjust these matters to the satisfaction of both countries.

Hydro-electric power in Canada, which is now being developed in almost all our provinces has placed our industries upon a new footing from which it is bound to rise to heights as yet undreamed of. This development accounts very largely for the increased export of manufactured goods in the past year or two and we are only at the beginning of this development which has infinite possibilities.

The greatness and the almost unlimited natural resources of Canada cannot but assert themselves. This fact should be borne in mind by every Canadian. We have one of the greatest countries in the world and we are but at the threshold of its greatness. Many who recently have been lured elsewhere by the flashlight of temporary booms and fabulous wages have already learned that "all is not gold that glitters." Many of these are returning to the steadier and more dependable development of their own country and are finding that it is more profitable in the end to grow up with their own country than take chances with "ills that they know not of."

TRAGEDY OR COMEDY, WHICH?

It would be amusing, if it were not for the element of tragedy in it, to watch the game being played by Germany or by her present sponsors, once enemies, to escaping the penalties she incurred in her war against the world. Great Britain and France have discussed the situation to the point of disagreement and neglect of any one of these should be made a criminal offence. Some people are fools and many to stand up and earn at least can't help it. Where their foolish part of the reparations she owes, she should be made a criminal offence. Some people are fools and many to stand up and earn at least can't help it. Where their foolish part of the reparations she owes, she should be made a criminal offence.

lial position. The enquiring body is the "Institute of Economics", subsidized by the estate of the late Andrew Carnegie and their report has just been issued. The report declares that Germany at present can pay nothing and that whether or not she shall be able to pay in the near or distant future depends on circumstances over which she has no control. The report credits Germany with payments made in goods, property, money and securities to the amount of \$5,188,000,000. Germany claims to have paid \$11,000,000,000; France acknowledges payment of only \$2,000,000,000. The Institute declares the payments made by Germany were made out of capital and she has practically nothing left. All she has, says the Institute is the potential product of her workers which will not enable her to make payments unless they are exported and sold for foreign money with which to pay for the raw material.

The Institute makes out a strong case for Germany—if it is to be relied on. But what is behind the Institute it might be difficult to determine. Germany is shrewd, cunning, unscrupulous and all the Germans do not live in Germany. In any case the Institute report differs in many respects from previous reports from other sources, differs widely from the report of an American manufacturer who recently returned from Europe and who declared that German goods were underselling British and French goods in their own markets. A synopsis of this report was published in a recent issue of the Guardian.

That Germany has played her game successfully until now, is evident; that she has her aiders and abettors in playing it is equally evident. How the game will end is not so clear. If Germany has her way she will drive a wedge between Great Britain and France the withdrawal of which will again shake Europe. History is in the making around this game and it will be well to watch it.

FIRE PREVENTION

The Empire Forestry Conference, recently held in Ottawa, was one of the big events of the year. Its aim was to devise ways and means by which the tremendous forest losses by fire in all parts of the Empire could be checked. The whole Empire was represented, eloquent speeches were made and many wise conclusions were elaborated which, if observed by the public at large would no doubt result in the saving of millions of dollars worth of timber every year.

Similar conferences have been held and shall be held but as long as one man throws a lighted match carelessly among a lot of combustible debris, as long as locomotives without spark arresters run through forests packed with the inflammable branches lopped off timber, so long will forest fires continue, regardless of resolutions. Some fires are accidental and may be as disastrous as if feloniously set, others are the result of criminal negligence; all, regardless of origin may be equally devouring. This is as true of cities and the penalties she incurred in her war against the world. Great Britain and France have discussed the situation to the point of disagreement and neglect of any one of these should be made a criminal offence. Some people are fools and many to stand up and earn at least can't help it. Where their foolish part of the reparations she owes, she should be made a criminal offence.

Notes by the Way

It sometimes happens in an election that the contest between two candidates representing the two old parties respectively is disturbed and complicated by a third candidate. He may be an independent, or a labor, or a farmer candidate. This happened in several electoral districts in the recent provincial election in the province and in the federal bye-election in Cape Breton, N. S. In all such cases the result of the election and the effect of the third candidate toward producing that result are difficult to estimate in advance, or to be rightly adjudged afterward. In most elections much depends upon the relative personal popularity of all the candidates who are nominated, but when some great issue is at stake the personal element may count for but little.

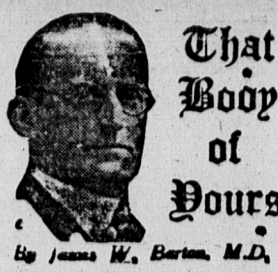
Here the Independent and Progressive candidates fared badly. The Bell Government had its staunch defenders; the Independents had no favor for Conservatives or Liberals as such, while a large majority, intent on making a change of government, swept Liberals and Independents wholesale into the discard. The "third" candidates proved to be almost a negligible factor. They found themselves at the foot of the poll, losing their deposits and collectively produced but very little change in the general result from what it would have been had they not been nominated. Whatever success some of their number might have gained under other conditions, their defeat in the recent contest affords no alluring example for the future.

Third parties like third candidates are not wanted. The brief trial that Canada has had of the group system in representative government has not tended to make it popular. In the four most eastern provinces and in British Columbia it has scarcely obtained a foothold provincially. In the federal Parliament and in the legislatures of Ontario and the Prairie Provinces it has obtained a considerable vogue in recent years, but it has proved to be more of a disturbing factor than an element of real progress and stability. The signal defeat of the United Farmer party, and the government at its head in the recent election in Ontario clearly indicates that the large majority in that great province would gladly return to the former two-party system. And a further decline in the strength of the United Farmer movement is there to be expected, this relegating political Agrarianism to the region between the Great Lakes and the mountains beyond.

There is abundant room in the two old parties for a full representation of all classes, occupations and creeds. The two parties respectively represent intrinsically different classes of mind and different mental outlook. Liberalism has always had an advance guard of Radicalism, that ventures on rash experiments and changes in the existing order of things. Conservatism is not less progressive than Liberalism. In the history of the two parties in Canada it has proved itself the more really progressive of the two, because it has been more careful to make sure of being right before taking any great step in advance. Such great measures as the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the introduction of the National Policy of protection are instances of this.

Never to tear down an old, established and useful institution until prepared to build a better one in its place is a sound Conservative maxim. Equally true and sound is the adage: "He is the true Conservative who lops the mouldering branch away." Conservatism has more reverence for things old and well-tried than for changes made merely for the sake of change. But it is neither illiberal nor unprogressive, else it would not have given the women of Canada the voting franchise. But to those who have come to us from the past and a more eager desire for experiment and change than for stability—and there are many such—the Liberal party affords a more congenial home and refuge than the Conservative party.

There is, as we have said, abundant room in one or other of the two old parties not only for all classes, occupations and creeds but for a wide divergence of opinion and of mental attitude. Let each select the party and the policy which comes nearest to his best judgment and taste, and if he is not then exactly suited let him give his best mind and effort to mould it to his liking. Such effort would have better promise of good results than like exertion put forth to start a new party or to multiply parties in the land, not one of which would in



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

That Booby of Yours

BUNIONS Perhaps you have often wondered what was really in that big red lump called a bunion which you find at the inner side of the joint of the big toe where it meets the bone of the sole of the foot. You see Nature has put a little bag of water over that joint for protection. If this little bag of water gets irritated it swells up and forms the painful lump that is called a bunion.

Now if you could go barefooted always, you'd never have a bunion because it is caused in nearly every case by tight, poorly fitting shoes. The number of these cases rejected for army service was very large indeed. You see a tight shoe, particularly one with a pointed toe not only presses on his little bag of water but actually forces the big toe outward against the other toes.

This pressure causes an inflammation which is usually very painful. The fluid increases in amount in the little bag, and every step is accompanied by a throbbing pain. Sometimes these cases go on to an actual formation of pus in the joint. Now what about it? Well, why ever allow it to get a start in your feet or in those of your youngsters? There's only one thing to do and that is to use common sense in the selection of shoes for yourself and children.

It isn't necessary to wear uncount looking shoes. There are plenty of sensible lasts that give the toes plenty of room and yet are neat in appearance. The trouble most of the time is that the attempt is made to wear shoes a size too small for the foot. This is bound to swing the big toe over, and make the end of the other bone stand away out.

Your feet, as I've said often before, are almost as essential as your head, so why not take a shoe a size too large rather than take a chance of spilling those feet of yours.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

SURRENDER I have been one who went alone always. And dreamed, and pondered on these dreams and thoughts; Strange, sweet, and thoughts; and drifting ever, sought, High, shadowy goals and gods, and things unreal. And I have loved this solitude; have loved The narrow, lonely dusk at close of day. The sense of stars and worlds that could not feel My own heart's vastness, but must hang unmoved. And I have loved the hurrying streets; the crowds Indifferent gaze, bells clanging; traffic's din; And the low, crying, tired voice within I've loved, for all its pain, that it was I.

But now the little room that held so much is mine no longer—when the evening shrouds The spires and roofs that rear against my sky. Another comes and sits with me, I touch His outstretched hands and all the rest is gone. Then all the ache of wanted things is fled. And that old I that dreamed and cried is dead. And there's no pain—save that of being alone. every particular satisfy all of its adherents.

Both the two old parties have contributed something toward the making of the Dominion, but we have long been convinced that the greater share of substantial progress has been made under Conservative leadership. In great constructive measures the balance is heavily on the Conservative side. Contrast the Canadian Pacific Railway with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for example, the one a world-famous success, the other a costly and dismal failure. Here in our own Province we naturally contrast the juster treatment and greater benefits we have received from one party than from the other. Conservatives have great reason to be proud of their party's record. We need two parties, and it is wise to change one for the other sometimes, but we do not need more than two.

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When Policemen Wore No Uniforms

When one thinks of a policeman he thinks invariably of a man in uniform, but in the United States it was only in comparatively recent times that the police were uniformed, and this innovation was fought strenuously on the ground that it invaded personal liberty, as we learn from a writer in the Springfield Republican. The propriety, even the necessity of having policemen uniformed, appears to us now so obvious as to need no argument. Policemen on duty without a uniform would look like soldiers with silk hats. Nevertheless, the daring innovators who, about the middle of the last century, suggested clothing the police in a distinctive garb, were regarded as akin to those who wanted women to wear bloomers and enter the professions. Indeed, it was not their arguments that prevailed so much as the failure of the existing police forces to suppress the disorder that was at that time so prevalent in the larger American cities.

Organized Thugs. In most American cities there were organized gangs of thugs which terrorized the peaceable people in the districts where they operated and sometimes invaded neighboring districts there to do bloody battle with rival bands. In Philadelphia, where conditions were particularly bad, there were the "Blood Tubs," the "Rugs," the "Buffaloes," and the "Copperheads." Baltimore had the "Slingers" and New York had a dozen or more gangs of burglars and hold up men. There were policemen in those days, but they were without uniforms and wore a star as a sign of their authority. It was charged, however, that cowardly policemen when trouble was afoot would slip their stars into their pockets and go quickly in the other direction. They could not be found when wanted and were on the whole of but little protection to the citizens.

Finally, in 1853, the New York Commissioners announced that on a certain date every policeman would have to wear a uniform, including brass buttons and a number. Immediately there ascended a loud roar. The New York police asserted that this was a gross violation of their personal liberty. They said no self-respecting American would consent to wear a degrading livery. It might be all right for servile Englishmen to do so, ground down as they were by a monarchy, but in the land of the free a uniform was a badge of servitude. A fund was raised to test the legality of the Commissioners' ruling, but when the appointed day came round the police clattered into their uniforms, and have been in them ever since when on duty. The Philadelphia Commissioners followed the example set by New York. Again there was raised the cry that the Commissioners were aping England and that their object was really to establish a sort of aristocracy in the United States, with the uniformed population serving as Helots. But as in New York, the Commissioners remained firm and the policemen obeyed in the end.

Invasion of Liberty.

Volunteer Firemen. About the same time another glaring assault on personal liberty, and it was then viewed, was made, and as with the police, it was another heroic band that was the victim. These were the days of the volunteer firemen. The fires were extinguished by volunteers. Many men were drawn to enroll themselves as volunteer firemen through public spirit. Others were lured by the gaudy uniforms. Others were attracted by the prospect of loot that the occupation provided. An American historian of the period says that of all causes of disorder in the large cities, the volunteer fire companies were the worst. Around their houses gathered gangs of loafers known as "runners." When the alarm sounded they ran with the engine and took part in the fight that was almost certain to ensue if another fire company was encountered. These struggles sometimes became pitched battles, and occasionally lasted for a couple of days, the number of men involved making it impossible for the police to quell the riots.

Thieves Worse Than Flames. When fires were rare these runners used to set fire to sheds and sometimes even to houses to enjoy the excitement of a run to the fire and a fight on arriving there. Frequently they gave false alarms in order that they might ambush rival companies and destroy their fire fighting equipment. Thieves frequently donned fire helmets and red shirts, entered burning premises and looted them. News that his house was on fire was considered bad by a citizen, but if he

FALLING MARK DRAWS HOST OF REFUGEES TO BERLIN

BERLIN, July, 29.—Germany is rapidly displacing Switzerland as a center for all sorts of political agitators and refugees. They are attracted here by the falling mark and the tolerant attitude of the government. Persians, Turks, Indians, Egyptians, Arabs and Tunisians are so numerous in this city that they have united in the erection of a Mohammedan mosque in one of the best residential sections of west Berlin.

Mohammedanism gained considerable foothold in Germany during the war. Many Mohammedans who were fighting with the Russian forces were taken prisoners by the Germans, or voluntarily gave themselves into German hands because they did not wish to fight against the Islamic brothers the Turks. These Mohammedans were treated with great consideration by the Germans, who placed them in a camp at Wuensdorf, a Berlin suburb. A mosque was erected for them, and they were given opportunity to live in accordance with their religion. In fact, they were guests of Germany, rather than prisoners.

The missionary who is directing the construction of the new mosque belongs to an Indian Islamic movement which has over 500,000 adherents and is seeking to make followers of the Islam less fatalistic, without altering in any way the teachings of the Koran. These reformers are called Ahmadiats, and seek to win their fellow-religionists away from the blind acceptance of the phrase, "Whatever happens will be the will of Allah." In other words, would persuade Mohammedans that a holy war is world that they need Christian domination; that a holy war is capable of freeing Islam if the followers of the true faith will throw off the spirit of the east and act with greater independence.

were able to conceal it from the volunteers it was not as bad as it might have been. Boston and Cincinnati were the first American cities to establish paid fire departments, but this innovation was resisted for eighteen years in Philadelphia, so strong politically were the volunteer companies. It was represented as another invasion of a man's liberty to help a neighbor put out a fire and help himself to his goods. Improved machinery for fighting fires was smashed by the volunteers when they had a chance, and the first steam engine bought for the Boston brigade had to be strongly guarded when being exhibited in New York for fear it would be damaged by the champions of personal liberty.

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