

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1857) \$5.00 per year (delivered) in advance
\$4.50 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada and United States

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1923

EAST AND WEST

"East is east and west is west and never the twain shall meet" said Kipling and he referred to the extremes of civilization. They shall never meet. In Canada we have our east and our west; they are at present far apart; their largest interests are separate and distinct. The west produces wheat; the east produces all kinds of agricultural products. The west sells its wheat in the world markets; the east sells eighty per cent of its product in the home market and its twenty per cent surplus in the world market. The west needs no protection for its wheat as Canada is not buying wheat. It wants free trade in agricultural implements because it buys them and has none of its own to sell. It wants free trade in foodstuffs, in clothing, in boots and shoes because it buys these and has none to sell. The east wants protection for its farm produce because it sells eighty per cent of it at home and very properly wants that market for itself. It wants to develop manufacturing because it has unlimited facilities for manufacturing and wants to protect its manufacturing industry and get on its industrial feet.

These are the main differences between our Canadian east and our west. But these differences are being slowly eliminated and eventually "the twain shall meet". We noted in a recent issue that the province of Alberta was demanding a duty on coal in order to protect its young coal industry from United States competition. This was a revelation from free trade Alberta and indicated very clearly what it had previously meant by its free trade policy. Now it has something to sell in the home market and wants that market protected in its own interests.

We observe also by a recent report of the Dominion Bureau of statistics that the province of Alberta is going in for mixed farming. In 1922 it stood third among all the provinces of the dominion both in quantity and value of its dairy products. In that year Alberta produced 15,417,070 pounds of creamery butter valued at \$5,126,844. Ontario and Quebec were the only two provinces to beat out the sunny province, each producing approximately 50,000,000 pounds of butter valued at around \$18,000,000. Manitoba followed Alberta with 10,559,501 pounds valued at \$3,603,491 and Saskatchewan was fifth with 8,901,144 pounds valued at \$3,966,573. British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island follow in the order named.

Alberta showed an increased production of creamery butter in 1922 as compared with the previous year of approximately 2,500,000 pounds. The total for all Canada in 1922 was 147,752,744 pounds valued at \$51,530,780 as compared with 128,744,610 pounds in 1921 valued at 48,138,439.

In production of cheese Alberta stands fourth in 1922, with a total of 921,922 pounds valued at \$183,860.

Alberta and the other western provinces will now find the need of protecting their butter and cheese market as we in the east have found and eventually the common needs of east and west will demand a common policy of protection. In this way only, with common production and common interest in our greatest market, the home market, the west shall see eye to eye with the east in standing for the only sane policy for all of Canada, a policy the main feature of which is the principle of protection.

THE FARMER'S SON

In the list of successful men there is no class more numerous mentioned than that of farmer's sons. In the political, commercial, industrial, and the professional world, the farmer's son stands next in the order of precedence to that indefinite class known as self made men. The farmer's son is prominent in this class also for in many a case he has gone out from the farm without a dollar in his pocket. He has the advantage however, over most of his penniless competitors in that he has had a good practical education in doing chores and making himself useful in the many tasks that fall to the boy on the farm. Moreover, he sets forth with a skintful of good health, a sound constitution and well developed powers of mind and body.

Looking over the list of men who made names for themselves in Canada and in the United States the boast that "he was reared on a farm" is a common one. The greatest man ever reared in the United States and one of the few greatest men in the world, Abraham Lincoln, was not only reared on a farm but on an extremely poor farm, each an advantage to the boy who has in him the seeds of true greatness. As to Canada's greatest man, it would be dangerous during these days of political excitement to be too specific but it may be mentioned in passing that Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen and a few others who might be named were either reared on farms or entered upon their life's work without any other assistance than that which they received from their own hard work.

The list of self made men who achieved greatness, who made the world the better for their having lived in it, is a long one and dates back to the dawn of civilization. The young man who has the "stuff" in him will find poverty no handicap; he will overcome it as part of his life's work, part of the exercise needed to strengthen his mental and physical brawn. The boy who on the other hand, makes his way by the sweat of his father's brow, may find his apprenticeship easy but will have much to learn and to unlearn when he comes in contact with his life's work.

There are exceptions to every rule. There are sons who have been started in life by their parents but have been sanely taught to rely upon themselves, to make their own way, notwithstanding the handicap of having "things provided without the scout sense of providing". Perhaps, after all, the elements of success are not so much in the farm or in the poverty or in the hardships. These may help but the first requisite is to be born right, born of a mother like, say, that of Abraham Lincoln who taught her son by the light of a log fire after his and her day's work was done, taught him honour and service or like many other saintly mothers who, undeterred by the foolishness of easily afforded pleasures, started their sons on the plain, hard path of duty "and led the way". Greatness is an effect and the cause may be traced farther back than the nursery.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

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Notes By The Way

It is told that the late President Harding after his election to the presidency sold the Marion Star for \$500,000. This is believed to be a record price for a newspaper of less than 11,000 circulation. But the Star represented the continuous hard work of forty years by a man of such character and talents as led to his being chosen chief of a great nation. The Star was regarded as a town joke when Harding bought it for \$500. It was earning a yearly profit of \$30,000 when it passed out of his hands.

Fortunes in newspapers have been made on both sides of the international boundary line, although naturally not so frequently in the Dominion as in the much more populous Republic. Only last week the control of the Vancouver, B.C., Province was acquired by the Southern interests who are said to have paid a million dollars for 51 per cent of its shares. With a daily circulation of over 60,000 and an advertising revenue of \$350,000 yearly, the large price paid for the purchase is believed not to be excessive.

The cost of producing a newspaper in Canada was never so great as in recent years. The bare cost of print paper and increasing rates of postage have driven many newspapers out of business during and since the war, but the best survive and occupy with advantage the fields left vacant by those that have closed down. In many cases two or more newspapers have been united with the result of doubled circulation and advertising revenue at reduced cost of production. And in the newspaper business as much as in any other, character tells both in winning and retaining public favor.

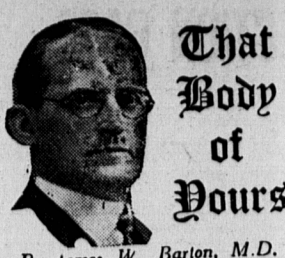
Canadian forests supply the raw material from which the paper is made on which our newspapers are printed. In the twelve months ended with July last over a million tons of newsprint was exported to other countries, an increase of 200,000 tons over the previous year. These exports represented a value of \$78,710,000. It is a graphic illustration of the rapid growth of the pulp and paper manufacturing industry in Canada that in addition to supplying the vast home demand so large a surplus was produced for sale in other and foreign lands.

Canada's trade returns for July show a total trade of \$116,000,000, as against \$130,000,000 for July of last year. The exports exceeded the imports, giving a favorable trade balance of nearly six million dollars. For the four months ended with July our total trade was \$620,000,000 as compared with \$480,000,000 for the corresponding four months of last year, a clear gain of \$140,000,000. These figures give evidence that the country is moving steadily forward in the direction of better business conditions.

These are not conditions that foreshadow national decay and bankruptcy, although one widely circulated newspaper has been breathing out a "whisper of death" and impending ruin. It is true that our national debt is formidable and taxation is high, but only one-third of the tax burden borne in the Mother Country. And what public journal in England is disposed to preach the doctrine of financial despair, or would dare to do so? It is a false and damnable doctrine to preach in Canada and the purpose behind it is nothing better than to glut private greed at the public cost.

There is need for economy and retrenchment in expenditures, whether national, provincial or civic and municipal. This need was never greater in Canada, if so great as it is now. We have been living beyond our means. Same common sense demands the immediate application of the one obvious and sensible remedy—curtail expenditure, balance the budget and begin the reduction of the debt. To preach despair is madness. It is destructive madness to preach down the hope and confidence of the Canadian people at the moment when hope and confidence are most needed. He is as much a traitor who would wet the powder of the beleaguered garrison as he who would open the gates to the enemy.

No more malign influence could be set in operation than that which would weaken the faith of the Canadian people in the solvency of the Dominion, in its great resources, in its high destiny. Such is the apparent purpose of the "whispers". What that wished for the prompt recovery of a patient slightly ill would "whisper" "death" in



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

HAVE YOU REALLY GOT AN ACHE?

I know there is a tendency at the present time to speak of aches, pains, or other symptoms as being in the imagination only. This is a good thing up to a certain point, but it can be carried just a little too far. What I mean is this. You have met people who have an ache in place one day, and a pain in another part of the body the next day. Perhaps they want to tell you all about these pains. They often look well, eat well, and sleep well. They just have peculiar twist to their make up that enjoys discussing symptoms.

I am not discussing this type. But some member of your family begins to complain of an ache in the back, a pain in the chest, distress after eating, headache or some other definite symptom. When a piece of machinery complains, you immediately stop the engine and try to find out the trouble, because you realize that further running may cause serious damage. Now why not be fair to that body of yours. Just as a squeak, knock, or rattle in your car spells trouble, so does any pain or ache in the body. You go to the garage man to have him locate the trouble and then correct it.

Now why in the name of common sense should you permit a constant ache or pain in your body or that of any member of the family. Why say "Oh it will pass away some of these days, why worry about it?" You wouldn't do that with your car. Why not go to your family physician and say "I've had a constant pain in my forehead, my chest, my abdomen, or my back. I'd like you to go over me."

Perhaps you have been losing weight, have been unable to sleep and so forth. Tell him all about it. He likely knows your make up better than any one else and should have the best chance of locating and correcting your trouble.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

TWO GARDENS

I have a secret garden full of flowers,
Night-blooming cereus, and magnolia trees,
Poinsettias and, richer red than these,
Dark lilies graecient
Above a languorous stream:—
Thither I go to dream
In fragrant shade through many
sad and solitary hours.

Long, long ago you laid upon the gate
That I had barred a shy, beseeching hand.
I did not move who could not understand,
And so you turned—and went!
Beneath an indifferent moon
You passed—about you strewn
Were petals of a passion-flower
tossed on some wind of fate.

And now I find a garden of your own.
All sweet with violets, morning-glories, phlox,
And heliotrope, and quaint with hollyhocks.
I know you have not meant
To shut the gate . . . the breeze
Has closed it . . . all your trees
Are awaying . . . ah, the gate is barred—I am outside alone!

POSTPONE ARCTIC AERIAL HUNT

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—The proposed aerial hunting expedition to the Arctic circle which number of Detroit and New York men planned to make this month, has been postponed until next year. Difficulty in establishing fuel stations en route and supplying them with adequate stocks of gasoline caused the postponement. Among those who were to make up the party were William E. Metzger, Harold H. Emmonson and Howard E. Coffin, of Detroit, and English M. Uppercu and Charles F. Redden, of New York.

His ear? Who that wished well to Canada in her struggle to recover normal conditions of industry and trade after the world war would hold up the bugbear of bankruptcy and annexation as already impending like a winter storm cloud?

Such is the baneful whisper that has been breathed in the ears of the Canadian people for weeks and months past. It is not a life-giving, or a health-promoting whisper. It is not a comforting whisper. Such aid and comfort, such courage and confidence as it may give will be to the enemies rather than to the friends of Canada. In any sane and patriotic ear it suggests a sinister purpose, in which the wish is father to the thought of imaginary ills to come.

How Many Wives Had Francisco Villa?

How many wives did Francisco Villa have? Or how many did he leave, anyway? So far, four have turned up, each of whom went through a marriage ceremony with him, three of them having children by him. Besides these there are probably dozens, scores or even hundreds who were forced to become his wifely companions at one time or another. Since the former bandit chief is supposed to have left several millions of dollars, the number of his wives is no mere academic or moral question. It affects the disposition of large sums of money. There are perhaps a dozen or more children who were recognized as his while he lived, and all of these will no doubt put in a claim for a share of his wealth. Mexico, of course, is technically monogamous, and being a Roman Catholic country, divorce is not recognized if it is followed by a marriage. The problem will be to find the first wife of Villa, and if she survives, her claim to his estate can be contested only by his children, and not by the other women, though they may have believed that they were legally united to the outlaw.

Married Whom He Pleased.

The fact that Villa for years could seize any girl who caught his eye and force her to go through a ceremony with him, even though she knew she was being obliged to commit a crime, is an indication of the sway he exercised over a great stretch of Mexico. Ever since the fall of Diaz there has been no authority in Mexico strong enough to bring Villa to account. He did whatever outrageous thing it pleased him at the moment to do in the sure knowledge that there was no law that could be cited against him. Curiously enough Villa almost invariably insisted upon going through a marriage ceremony with the woman he captured. It is suggested that the strong taint of superstition in him prompted this action. Probably it was because at the time he desired to soothe feminine qualms. When some new face caught his attention he would turn the current wife out, though almost always he provided well for her in a material way, and if she happened to have borne a child he would look particularly after its education. Occasionally, when he was on the run he was unable to lay his hand on the money for a remittance. Two or three of his wives had to go to work to support themselves.

The Chief Claimant.

The woman who appears to have the strongest claim to be regarded as the widow of the former bandit is Mrs. Luz Corral Villa of Chihuahua City. She is a rare Mexican type in appearance, being golden haired and blue-eyed. She is well educated and paints and plays the piano. Mrs. Villa reports that she was married by General Villa in 1908, the ceremony being performed by a priest. Before the civil ceremony could follow the groom was captured and taken to Mexico City, but when he returned, a justice of the peace again married them. Villa built a beautiful home for her and furnished it lavishly. In 1916, when there was trouble along the border, Villa sent his wife to the United States, and in order that she might be allowed to pass without question, furnished her with a letter in which he acknowledged her as his lawful wife. He added that if anyone else thought herself entitled to the same rights, she could make enquiries of the Mexican government. This document and is a strong card for Mrs. Luz.

Married by Force.

In 1914 Villa went through a marriage ceremony with Paulo Alamillo de Villa; then fourteen years old. She was living in Torreón when Villa captured the place. He noticed her, found out who she was and presented himself to her father with an offer of marriage. He offered \$30,000 for the father's consent, but it was refused. Then Villa, drawing a pistol, forced her to become his wife. Then he gave her \$5,000 to provide herself with suitable clothes. Thereafter he treated the young bride with every consideration as long as he remained in Torreón, which was about a year. Then he was driven out by Federal troops and had to leave Paulo and her little daughter. She saw him only twice again, and their relationship was not renewed. Nevertheless, she testifies that Villa was generous with his money, or rather the money of which he had robbed other people. Juana Torres de Villa is still another wife whom he espoused in 1913, and by whom he had a child. All those mentioned and several others are preparing to file their claims upon the ex-bandit's estate.

Turned Wife Out.

No children were born of this union, but Mrs. Luz says that most of the time she was in the United States she took charge of three of Villa's children whose mothers were unknown to her. In 1923 when she returned to Mexico she had not been in the house long when Villa introduced another "wife," Esther Cardona. Mrs. Luz refused to receive her and finally Villa was induced to send her away. He sent her only a short distance, however. Shortly afterward a letter reached the Villa home, which the wife opened. She found it was written by Austaberta Renteria, who said that her father suspected Villa of being married and on that account would not permit him to marry his daughter. Another reason why Senor Renteria might have been opposed to the match was that he had been tortured by Villa some

ARGENTINE STOCK FROM ASSOCIATION TO PROTECT PRICES

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 28.—A cooperative association of cattle raisers similar to those operating in the United States is being organized here by Dr. Thomas A. Le Breton, Minister of Agriculture, to protect their interests and insure fair prices for stock sold to packers and export and to the Buenos Aires meat trade. Cattle raising is Argentina's most important industry and prices have reached such low levels that sometimes, it is asserted, they do not cover the cost of transportation from the ranches. Dr. Le Breton would have the cattle raisers cooperate in preventing offers to the market regardless of demand, by regulating consignments and dealing directly with the packers and butchers.

WAR AVIATORS MEET IN PEACEFUL CONTESTS

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Aug. 28.—The first international aviation meet in Europe since the war is now open in this city, bringing together in peaceful competition fliers and exhibitors from countries that five years ago were at war. Thus Germany is represented as well as France, England and the United States. The neutral countries participating are Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Belgium, Italy, and Czechoslovakia. Even such far away states as Colombia and Siam are taking part. Great Britain's interest is shown by the personal visits of General Brankner, Director of Civil Aviation, who flew from England to Sweden, and Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Air Minister. Airplanes of every known make are entered in the program of contests between military, commercial and exhibition fliers. Also there are a great number of balloons, gliders, hydrogliders, etc., and an exhibition of at least 30 different types of airplane motors.

An unusually interesting section of the exposition is that which illustrates the history of aviation. The development of heavier-than-air machines, from the earliest crude types to the most up-to-date military and commercial machines, is shown. Sweden has entered 22 different machines, including a type specially constructed for the Swedish Red Cross to be used in carrying invalids or wounded persons.

"RELIGION A GREAT NEED" DECLARES JUSTICE TAFT

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The need of religion in the present crisis is stressed by Chief Justice William H. Taft in a statement issued by the Unitarian News Service in connection with announcement of the thirtieth biennial meeting of the General Unitarian Conference, of which the chief justice is president. The meeting is to be held September 11-16 at New Haven, Conn., in the buildings of Yale University, in conjunction with the annual Ministers Institute and chapter convention of the Unitarian Laymen's League.

"Honest doubts in respect to the orthodox creeds," says the statement of the chief justice, "should not be permitted to weaken the influence of religion or to engender inertia in the maintenance of religion and of the church. I feel as if Unitarianism in view of the discussions in our sister churches has become more and more important in furnishing a basis for religious inspiration. Such a conference as that the Unitarians will hold in New Haven I doubt not can be made most useful in the present crisis."

Other speakers to participate in the Unitarian meeting are: Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburgh of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, and Dr. William P. Shriver of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

time earlier. But Austaberta appears to have been fascinated by the man for presently she turned up claiming to be his wife. There was a violent quarrel, as a result of which Mrs. Luz resigned. She left penniless, she says, because Villa's gravest charge against her was that she spent too much money. He no doubt supposed that she had already provided herself with a nest egg.

RUSSIAN DIAMONDS HELD IN LOW ESTEEM

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Bolshevik Russia has few supporters among the established diamond dealers of the world. The flood of cheap and defective stones which Soviet officials have thrown upon the market has interfered with the trade of old established houses.

Krestinski, the Bolshevik ambassador in Berlin, is reported to be one of the chief diamond dealers in Europe. There are fabulous tales in circulation as to the great quantity of confiscated stones which he keeps locked up in the strong boxes of the Russian embassy here. At Genoa, The Hague and Lausanne it was currently reported that the Bolshevik delegates financed their expenses through the sale of confiscated jewels.

"Russian diamonds" has become a contemptuous expression in Germany to define inferior stones. This is because so many of the jewels which have found their way into the hands of German dealers from Russian sources are yellow, imperfect and badly-cut. Size and not quality was sought by Russians who bought jewels in the old days, and they had the great yellow diamonds mounted in fantastic settings with other stones.

Consequently many of the Russian jewels had to be recut and remounted before they were saleable in western Europe. They were too oriental and gorgeous for the quieter tastes of westerners. Buyers who paid fancy prices for Russian diamonds when they first began pouring into western Europe have learned a bitter lesson. Stones which sold for \$300 a carat several years ago are now begging \$100 a carat. The market for yellow and inferior diamonds has been glutted.

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Fancy Voles 40c for 29c	Men's Hose 5 pair for . . . 98c
Fancy Voles 75c for 58c	Ladies Hats 1/2 Price.
Men's Dress Shirts 89c	Ladies Sweaters 20% discount.
House Dresses 20% discount.	

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S. A. McDONALD

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Security Service

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

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J. K. ROSS,

Provincial Manager North American Life, Charlottetown
New Bank of Nova Scotia Building

ENGLISH CHURCH TO AID AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT

MELBOURNE, Aug. 28.—The Anglican Church of Great Britain has undertaken to share with Australia the cost of bringing desirable Englishmen to settle in Australia. In Western Australia the government and the church will each contribute a third of the transportation charges the remainder from private sources and many have been taken for the replacing and after-care of settlers from the mother country. In South Australia, the Anglican church will undertake to assist emigrants after they set foot on the Australian soil.

RUSSIAN PILGRIMS JOURNEY FAR TO SHOW RESPECT FOR NICHOLAS

SOFIA, Aug. 28.—The anniversary of the death of Bolshevik violence of Czar Nicholas II and the Russian imperial family was marked recently by an impressive memorial service in the church attached to the Russian embassy this city. Russian pilgrims of all classes of society, from nobles to laborers, filled the beautiful structure which is a gift from Nicholas II. Each member of the late imperial