

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1924

INTER IMPERIAL TRADE

All the overseas dominions are practically agreed that a preferential trade within the Empire would be a good thing individually and collectively. True, Canada has not officially expressed this opinion but we have no doubt it would be expressed by the people at large if they were asked. Unfortunately Great Britain sees in the proposal only a probability for them of higher prices for food stuffs. Australia has given Great Britain a preferential tariff on Newspaper but when the latter refused to give Australia a preference on its dried fruit products the preference on newspaper was withdrawn. Since then Australia has given Canada this concession and it will add very considerably to Canada's market for that commodity.

For a number of years Canada has given Great Britain a preference on British imports to the serious detriment of Canadian industry. British boots and shoes, British textiles and other lines have been admitted into Canada on a preferred rate of duty to compete with our own manufacturers and as a result many boot and shoe industries in Canada have gone out of business while the manufacture of Canadian textiles has been unable even to start, being unable to compete with the low-paid British workmen. For these concessions we received no reciprocal advantages in trade. A general inter-imperial preference, a preferential trade within the Empire, if Great Britain could be induced to see it that way, would seem to be the solution. Because of the expected raise in food stuffs from such a policy, the British electors turned it down when Prime Minister Baldwin, perhaps prematurely, risked his government on the question. Nevertheless it is quite probable that inter-imperial preference will come in the not distant future.

NOT EXCEPTIONAL

A Minneapolis newspaper mentions two recent occurrences in "the land of the brave and the free" as typical of the time. One was that of a Long Island millionaire who spent \$250,000 on a magnificent reception in honour of the Prince of Wales. The other was a boxing bout between two men, one a wild negro from the pampas of Argentine and the other a product of American civilization. For the few minutes occupied by these two in pummeling each other the public paid, in round figures, \$800,000 which was divided between the two pugilists and the man who brought them together, the latter getting the larger share and the former pro rata to the amount of pummeling they received respectively.

The cases are not exceptional; they are every day occurrences, not on so large a scale of course but intrinsically identical. The millionaire wanted to display his wealth; it was a childish exhibition and no doubt was so regarded by the guest of honour as well as by the many who had been told of it. He had a right to honour the Prince if he wanted to and provided the Prince were willing and he had a right to spend his money as he pleased, but where there were so many better and nobler purposes to which the unnecessary extravagance could have been put, the exhibition only gave the measure of the man, not of his hospitality or of his generosity. The motive behind the act, the vulgar display of wealth and the implied callousness to the world's greater needs stamps the act, as it stamped the many similar ones on a smaller scale, as one of the crowning vanities of the age, that the easy money won in a night

referred to, the largest portion of \$800,000 is a striking example of the exploitation of human weaknesses by professional speculators. The individual amounts were relatively small, ranging from five to twenty dollars according to the desirability of the seat secured; relatively large also, no doubt, in comparison with amounts contributed for worthy purposes. A few weeks ago a dozen or more fakirs on one of the principal squares in our own city roped in several thousands of dollars from men and women who undertook to beat the fakirs at their own game. They didn't beat them; on the contrary the fakirs, who knew their business, got away with an amount of money which, if usefully expended by the willing victims, would have brought happiness and comfort to many a poor home, would have helped the churches and the charities of the city. And there we are.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Even Ambassadors cannot stay the hand of progress as Z. R. 3 proves.

The Prince of Wales would not forsake his principles even to address War Veterans.

Were it not for the tragedy of it all, wouldn't gas be the natural cause of death with most Senators?

The "uncrowned" King has different "principles" for every part of the Dominion he visits and he sticks to them also, for the time.

A gentleman from one of the hotels called at the office Saturday and threatened an injunction because the Guardian news boy wakes him so early in the morning.

Winston Churchill solemnly urged the socialists to "reform" must be "food for the gods". By-the-by we do not hear much of the "intellectuals" in this political crisis—Wells, Webb, Haldane et al.

The \$3,000,000 Republican "slush" fund recalls the halcyon days of "Tammany Hall" when fifty per cent of the funds found its way into the pockets of the leaders. That is what the President of Central Toronto Liberal Association calls "fattening their pockets."

The latest ambition of the Labor party is to put the Bank of England and Mr. Pierpont Morgan out of business. At the recent conference in London a resolution was passed to nationalize the Bank of England, the object being, as stated by the fiery Mr. Newbold, "to rally the working class of England, France, Germany, Russia and the whole world against Pierpont Morgan and the Bank of England."

Mr. W. M. Hughes, ex-Premier of Australia, who assisted Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau and the late President Wilson in finishing the war, has been expressing ardent hopes that a more Imperial Government will be the outcome of the general election. Mr. Hughes has had a most remarkable career. A Welshman, he emigrated to Australia as a youth and almost starved there before making good. In turn he was an ordinary sailor, a cattle shearer, a scrub cleaner, a cook for timber getters, and what not. At the Peace Conference Hughes and Clemenceau were the best of friends, but the Frenchman delighted in teasing him about the remote country he represented. "Mr. Hughes," he said once with a serious face, "they tell me that in early life you were a cannibal." "I can assure you, M. Clemenceau, that that story is grossly exaggerated," replied Mr. Hughes.

Notes By The Way

The election slogans of the three parties in Great Britain issued on Monday last contain little that is very brilliant or striking. Here they are: Labor—"Good in office, best in power." Conservative—"A strong and stable Government." Liberal—"Liberalism, truth in politics."

A Canadian Press despatch dated from Montreal tells that a Mrs. Marcus of that town while preparing a young chicken for dinner found twenty-five shining Canadian silver five-cent pieces in its crop. The despatch goes on to state that Mrs. Marcus had bought the bird for \$1.25 at a nearby butcher's shop. So she got back the price she paid and had the few to the good. A Toronto paper which printed the despatch put over it the headline, "A Silver Wyandotte." But that explains nothing. How did that chicken know the price Mrs. Marcus would have to pay, and get exactly the right change ready for payment so that all she had to do was to pullet out? We don't believe the story. Like too many yarns sent out from the parleyvoo country there's something P. Qlar about it, with the accent on the final syllable.

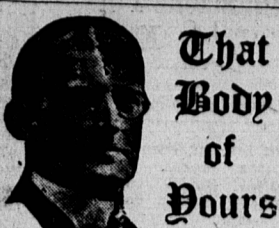
The possibility of a Maritime bloc being formed in parliament to protect the rights of the three Eastern Provinces is not favorably received by the Toronto Globe which observes that "it would add immeasurably to the almost insurmountable difficulties of government and it is doubtful if they could accomplish anything approaching their desired ends." To which the St. John Globe replies: "Without attempting to argue what would be the effect of united Maritime action, the probability of that course forcing itself upon Maritime consideration will undoubtedly grow unless there is a decided change in the Canadian attitude toward the Maritimes."

The Globe meets Globe, both Liberal, in the discussion of Maritime rights and discontent. The voice from Toronto virtually says to the Maritime members of Parliament, "Untie your forces if you will, but it won't do you any good." And the voice from St. John replies in effect, "If you don't change your attitude the discontent you have aroused in the East will grow and we will be forced to take action." These are only veiled threats at the worst on both sides, but to be read in the rather lurid light of the fact that for twenty years after the union of 1867 the policy of the Liberal party in Nova Scotia was Secession. And it is a proverbial truth that "old coals are easily rekindled."

Since those beclouded days of the past there has never been so much political discontent in the Maritimes as there is now and it is increasing. The reason for it is so plain that he who runs may read. The King Government came to power three years ago as a party in a minority in the House of Commons and with majority support at the polls in only three of the nine provinces. It was weakly lead, weak in its personnel and wholly sectional in its representation of the country. It had no right or mandate to rule Canada, but usurped the power, cold-shouldered the East and turned "with harlot glance" to the West, begging and imploring the support of a group elected to oppose it.

Upon this crutch it has leaned for three years while buffeted by successive defeats in by-elections, with scattered majorities cut in half, its only ministers of cabinet size disabled or deserting the council board, a Ministry of shreds and patches. It has legislated only for the West and the United States, dearly beloved of its uncrowned King—shaped its tariff to paralyze Canadian industry and drive Canadian workers into exile, defrauded the ports of Halifax and St. John to build up Portland, all to the satisfaction of Yankeeedom and the gratification of its mercenary support from the Prairies.

There is more than discontent in the East, there is a sense of injustice which calls so loudly for remedy that Liberal journals have felt compelled to join in the demand. And there is also a sense of disgust—not confined to any section of the Dominion but widely prevalent—that Canada is so misruled by fuddled brains and incompetent hands. No mere "change of attitude" at Ottawa can remedy the injustice or allay the disgust. When the people are again permitted to speak they will apply a more decisive remedy.



By James W. Barton M.D.

FUTURE FOOD

An article in the daily papers the other day told us that a certain professor had been able to manufacture a kidney. That is, it would do the things outside the body, that the kidney did inside. Of course it was not applicable for use as a man's body to replace a worn or diseased kidney, but it was interesting just the same. Now while some physicians are working in the laboratory with the idea of trying to replace organs or secretions in which the body is deficient, others are working on ideas to lessen the amount of work that the organs of the body have to do. Naturally the first thought is in the preservation of life in the years to come, when the earth will have such a large population that it may be impossible to feed everybody.

Accordingly these scientists are working on plans whereby our bodies will get along with less food, or be able to handle food that at present passes through the body unchanged. So much of the starchy foods of plants, which at present only serve to irritate the walls of the intestine and thus stimulate action, are, in animals other than man, actually digested and have a real food value as energy producers.

The stomachs in these animals seem to have the power to do work on this rough grassy stuff that it is converted into sugar, for use in their bodies. Naturally our scientists feel that you and I ought to be able to use the same foods as cattle, because in a large sense we are all animals.

Accordingly they are attempting to take these rough cheap foods, and by scientific methods, apply to them the same principles of digestion found in the animal.

What is the result? It has been able to do it, but at such a tremendous cost, that at present they cannot supply this "sugar" even at a price many times larger than the price of sugar to day.

You and I, and even our grandchildren are not likely to be worried about our supply of sugar or other starchy foods. The world is big enough to supply us for some generations yet.

However, it is interesting to see the lines along which our scientists are working.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

OCTOBER 20, 1924

THE FIRST AND THE LAST:—I am the first, and I am the last; and besides me there is no God. Is there a God besides me? yes, there is no God; I know not any. Isaiah 44: 6, 8.

PRAYER:—Lord, we believe that Thou hast created all things, and that in Thee all things exist, and we worship and adore Thee as the One True and Living God, beside Whom there is none else.

THE MAN WHO HASN'T MADE GOOD

I saw him today as he passed on his way. The man who hadn't made good. And he looked just the same as the big man of fame. This man who hadn't made good. His eyes were as clear as the over-head sky. Not a trace or a sign of that little word, die. And gee! as he passed I just wondered why The man has never made good.

So I hollered "Hello," and, say, do you know This man who hadn't made good. Actually smiled like a glad, happy child; This man who hadn't made good. He told me his story, and I must confess, Although he'd lost money, he'd found happiness. The world stamped him "Failure," but he isn't, I guess, This man who hasn't made good. You see them around for they're easily found. The man who haven't made good. It's the popular thing to be called by the ring. The man who hasn't made good. But the biggest success isn't a way the man Who's rolling his nuggets about in the pan. It's often the fellow who failed with that plan. The man who hasn't made good.

GENTLE HINT

"I met Hardup and he said he was looking for a leader with money," remarked the friend. "Well, what of it?" asked the rich girl. "Oh, nothing," replied the friend, "but I think the letter he is looking for is U."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

FRASER MITCHELL'S VICTIMS

Sir,—As one of the victims of Mr. Andrew Fraser Mitchell, I should like to know if the government of Prince Edward Island intends to take any action in reimbursing the victims of their late representative. It is now over twelve months since this affair took place and so far no effort has been made to settle up with the people who were swindled by this man. Since the Government is so slow-moving I now wish to bring the subject again before the general public, hoping that, in this way, I may be able to get the justice due to me. In order to show a clean pair of hands the government has endeavored to put the blame on the fact remains that the Bell Government of P. E. I. appointed Mitchell, and must therefore accept the responsibility. It was up to them to examine the man's credentials and the fact that they gave him the appointment proves that they must have been satisfied.

It was only due to his official position that Mitchell was enabled to get into touch with the officers who defrauded. Before I left India I saw an Army Order stating that the lists of names and addresses of demobilized officers were to be considered as strictly confidential. That Mitchell obtained these lists in spite of the order can only be put down to the official position he held and the influence of the Provincial Government. In his trial, Mitchell said that the Government obtained some of those lists for him.

Armed with these lists, his official appointment, and letters supporting the scheme signed by Mitchell to convince people that he was acting for and on behalf of the Island Government, and it can readily be seen that only the action of the Government enabled him to obtain these weapons. In view of this, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government must accept sole responsibility for the mishaps of Mitchell in order to see what the Government would do to right the wrong done by their representative. To quote the words of the Judge as near as I can remember them "THE GOVERNMENT THAT MADE THIS POSSIBLE should closely examine their actions." I trust that the publication of this letter will cause the Government to examine their actions a little more closely than they have done so far.

I am, Sir, etc. W. J. ROLINSON, Captain Englewood, Grahams Rd. Emerald.

TERRIBLE INDICTMENT

Sir,—After spending the best part of the last three years, since my retirement from active participation in business, together with a very considerable fortune in trying to arouse Canadians to a sense of their duty in connection with our fast vanishing forest resources, I have about arrived at the conclusion that the cause of forest conservation in Canada might as well be abandoned. I realize that the public is keenly interested but I find an insurmountable stumbling block appears when it comes to the politicians and exploiters who can see nothing beyond their own petty interests and to whom the public welfare is a joke.

When I see the cold-blooded indifference displayed by the government at Ottawa it makes me ashamed of my Canadian citizenship. I have decided, therefore, to offer every acre of land, my pulp mills, farms, houses and whatever other property I own in Nova Scotia for sale to the first buyer who came along and to join in the exodus to another country. I am so disgusted with recent revelations that I do this notwithstanding my conviction that timberlands will double in value within two years. When the interests become fully aware as to just how small the remaining supply is there will be a panic in timberland prices, but nothing will compensate one for living in a country in which he has entirely lost all faith of its future.

I am convinced that the government, after paltering with this issue for many months, has no serious intention of dealing with it in the only way possible to bring relief, and that no restrictions will be imposed upon the shipment of manufactured wood from freehold land so long as there is a tree left in Canada.

Personally, I have no desire to live in a treeless country, a condition which Canada is fast approaching, and when I look around and see what other countries are doing for the preservation of their forests while Canada is doing nothing, there seems to be no good reason why I should. But before departing from the land of my birth I want to leave a few serious thoughts with my fellow countrymen. The present combination of politicians, exploiters and American gold are running and ruining Canada today. This combination

is too powerful for the people in their present apathetic state to cope with. If the people really know what was going on behind the scenes it would lead to a revolt. The members of the government, although paid by the people, are not their servants but their autocratic masters. Even the Bible speaks of "the servants of the reign." The interests of the people are entirely subservient to theirs; they must retain power regardless of its consequences to the country. When a by-election is on the word is passed around that it must be won no matter at what cost. Immediately Ottawa is depleted of its great galaxy of orators who proceed to the scene of action. Between their eloquence, their cajoling, their intimidation and their campaign funds the poor voter has little chance to exercise so humiliating to red-blooded Canadians that it is small wonder that the exodus from Canada the past year has been the greatest in the history of the country. Criminal deception is being practiced with regard to the forest resources of Canada and I challenge the Government to reveal the true situation. Do the public know that an aerial survey of the territory north of the St. Lawrence and east of the Saguenay has revealed the astounding fact that that whole territory is seventy-five percent burnt? Do the public know that the Province of Quebec alone between six and nine million acres were burned over during the single season of 1923, instead of three million acres as announced by the government of that province (which is, God knows, sufficiently appalling) and that despite this perfectly colossal shrinkage in our standing supply, exports of raw wood go on unchecked? Do the people know that the very existence of the great pulp

"With us it was simply a Matter of Common Sense" Henry Wadham

"It wasn't the fear of a destitute old age that prompted us to decide upon a twenty year North American Life Endowment Policy," remarked Henry Wadham. "It was simply a matter of common sense.

"Like most young couples, we wanted to save a little money, and above all it was my duty to protect Marjorie in case anything happened to me. A combination 'savings and protection' scheme was, therefore, the logical thing.

"I looked into the matter pretty thoroughly before doing anything, and then took out the Endowment Policy with the North American Life Assurance Company.

"The result has been that each year I have mailed them a moderate sized cheque. This yearly payment covers two things—protection for Marjorie and savings for us both. The remainder of my income, we have spent each year.

"Eight years from now, as a result of our forethought we will have \$10,000 cash—much more than we would have saved by stinting ourselves and banking the money and, as I have said, I have had through the years, the comfort of knowing that Marjorie was provided for in case of my death."

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and paper industry is threatened, not only through the premature exhaustion of its raw material supply—but through ruinous competition brought about by the furnishing of cheap raw material to its competitors in the United States? Do the people know that while Canadian mills have been reduced to operating at 80 per cent or less of their capacity, American mills, owing their existence entirely to imported Canadian wood, are running 100 per cent and upwards? Do the people know that there is not a pulp company in Canada that is making any profits—many being already in the hands of a receiver—or that the paper companies, if they were charging off adequate amounts for depreciation and depletion of their timber limits through insects, fungi, fire, wind and cutting would be burning at a loss. Do the people know that pulpwood exported to the United States cost the Americans only \$9.77 per cord while the wood used by Canadian mills cost the

Your Birthday OCTOBER 20.—You are of a contented, comfort-loving nature, but are prompt and energetic as regards your work. You are capable, and reliable, and looked up to by your mates. Your devotion to your family is very marked. You love home life, and should be very happy. Live out of doors as much as possible. Your birthstone is the opal, which means hope. Your flower is the hop. Your lucky colors are yellow and white.



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