

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1922. J. H. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. Dr. Charles Dalton, B. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS

At a fully representative meeting last night in the Strand Theatre, Dr. W. J. P. McMillan and Mr. Chester W. McLure were unanimously nominated as the Liberal Conservative standard bearers at the coming general election. The choice, made by joint delegations of ladies and gentlemen from every ward in the city and every poll in the Royalty, was enthusiastically endorsed by the large number of ladies and gentlemen present. Although the party is by no means short of eligible men no better choice could have been made. Both nominees are well known throughout the whole constituency; they are both good citizens, fully conversant with the needs of the province and both live, practical, thoroughly honest men. That they will receive the support necessary for their election is assured. With the organization now in effect in the riding with two such candidates as Dr. McMillan and Mr. McLure in the field, there is no reason why Charlottetown and Royalty should not have a full representation in the new government to be led by Mr. J. D. Stewart. K. C., as premier after the next election.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS

Five bye-elections were held on Monday. Four of these seats had been held by Liberals, only one, Lanark, Ontario, had been held by a Conservative. In three of the Liberal constituencies Liberals were returned by acclamation. In Halifax the contest was between two Liberals, Mr. Finn, a former minister without portfolio in the Murray Government, won out.

The only constituency in which there was a real contest was Lanark, Ontario. This seat had been held by a Conservative and all the forces of the King government were employed in an effort to wrench it out of Conservative hands. Practically every cabinet minister stumped the coveted field. Mr. MacKenzie King poured his eloquence into the constituency through a number of public meetings. And the usual "sineus of war," provided by a government ready and willing to sacrifice the people's money in its own behalf, were used to the utmost limit. But the Liberal government failed to win the seat.

The campaign in Lanark was a particularly bitter one. The Liberal press flagrantly misrepresented the speeches of the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, who took part in the contest, so much so that he felt it necessary to publicly deny assertions said to have been made by him.

The contest in Lanark served to bring to light many matters which helped to clear the air both in the riding immediately interested and throughout Canada. The memory of the ordinary Canadian elector in short and needs to be joked once in a while to enable it to function. An election once over he good naturedly assumes that things are as they are and if there are wrongs they will be righted at the next election. The electors in Lanark had almost forgotten the means by which the McKenzie King government had attained to power and had listened to the Liberal jubilation as to the great things done and yet to be done. The campaign woke them up. The world wide unrest which resulted in the debacle of 1921 had subsided and the electors had a year of Liberal administration to look calmly back upon. They saw a year in which absolutely nothing of any value was done, a year in which every pre-election promise was broken. Worse even than that nearly every promise made as impossible or impossible. No constitutional gov-

ernment in any country in the world, with the exception of that of Prince Edward Island, has made such a record in broken promises and time wasting as has the McKenzie King government. This was proved to the hilt in the Lanark campaign and the result of the election proves very conclusively that the electors fully realized this and acted accordingly. If a general election were held today there is no doubt that the young would show an entirely different result from that of 1921.

SCIENTIFIC FOX RANCHING

A pamphlet entitled Fox Ranching in Canada has recently been published by the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture, which has elicited favorable comments in all parts of Canada. The authors of the pamphlet are Mr. J. A. Allen, B. V. Sc., Animal Pathologist, Fox Research Station of this city, and Mr. J. Ennis Smith, B. A. Sc., Biochemist, Research Station, Hull, Quebec.

These two specialists each in his own line, have given the matured experience of many years for the benefit of the fox industry in Canada and their work should be in the hands of every fox rancher.

The domestication of the silver fox is necessarily attended with many difficulties. The animal bred in the wilds for generations is taken from his natural environment and placed within the restricted limits of civilization. The process is in many ways an unnatural one, the processes of civilization are slow and dangerous to the animal's health. Its food, its housing, its habitat must be so adjusted as to bring about its acceptance of the new conditions with as little shock as possible. To show how this can be done is the purpose of the pamphlet referred to. The commendation of ranchers all over Canada is conclusive proof that the work has been well done. Our foxes are removed by only a few generations from the wild and the assistance of science and experience both in care and the feeding will be of incalculable value to all who are in the ranching business. Practically all that the rancher needs to know about feeding, treatment of known diseases, site of ranches, care in parturition, etc., etc., is given in this little pamphlet which may be had on application to the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, and every rancher should have a copy.

THE AGE OF BUNK

The Journal Stockman of Omaha has some caustic comments to make on the present-day weakness for propaganda and "up lift." It states, that America today is surfeited with "Idealism" instead of common horse sense, and continues: "Many of the preachers of the higher foolishness are reformers of the sort which Saint Paul said would herald the coming of the end of the world, preaching doctrines to itching ears. To these reformers the practical is unworthy of attention. To ignore completely the fundamental traits of human nature is the cardinal point of their doctrine. Societies for the relief of distressed burglers, associations for the amelioration of the boredom of setting hens by hanging instructive pictures in the chicken house, inquiries into the possibility of intellectual development among fishes, devotion to the abstractions of speculation rather than to the actual problems of life—all of these are symptoms of the mental shallowness and feebleness of mind which has come to be taken as a mark of intellectual distinction and superiority to the herd."

Notes By The Way

It is given out that W. J. Hammel, M.P. representing Algoma, Ont., a Progressive after a year's careful study has concluded that there are protectionists in all the three parties and that he can serve his constituents as well in the Liberal party as any other. He has therefore "joined up" with the Liberals, although his logic is not quite clear as there are presumably more protectionists in the Liberal party than there are among the Progressives. Anyway, Mr. Hammel had not very far to go in his change of political domicile.

Several Liberal journals have rejoiced over the change and put forward the claim that this notable accession will give Premier King a clear party majority in the House of Commons. This is doubtful, but will probably be yet brought about. There are always enough who are ready to leave a sinking ship and at this distance the Progressive craft looks far from being seaworthy. The resignation of Captain Crerar, the selection of an untrained successor to take command and the business failure of scores of co-operative farm product stores throughout Ontario are among the alarming storm signals in sight. Four other Ontario Progressives whose names are not yet made public are expected to follow Mr. Hammel's example before parliament meets.

The outline by Hon. Charles Stewart of a scheme to repatriate many Canadians who are now resident in the United States, looks about as desirable and promising as anything yet put forward by the King Government. We would all be glad to have these exiles back with us and helping to build up the Dominion. Fain would we call these exodan spirits back from the vasty deep to which they have gone, but will they come when we do call for them? Much will of course depend upon the details of the scheme and how it may be administered. The Patriot speaks rather discouragingly of repatriating the "well educated men and women" who have gained places among the leaders in professional and business life across the border and thinks also that "the exodus of the intellectuals will continue."

That line of talk may prove true, but why confirm our worst fears? In any case prevention is better than cure and checking the exodus is preferable to repatriation. What has the King government done or promised or proposed to do to give additional employment in Canada? The National Policy of protection, set in operation by the Conservative party in 1879 did more to stimulate varied industries and give additional employment to Canadian labor and skill than all the schemes devised in forty years since. It greatly checked the exodus for many years. Now under Liberal rule the outflow of our people has again become alarming, and we fail to find that the Government is giving any thought to the adoption of preventive measures.

The two bye-elections held on Monday last appear to have resulted as did the three held a short time before, without any one of the five seats changing its political color. In Halifax, there were two Liberal candidates, Mr. Finn, the convention's choice and Mr. Power, who failed to capture the convention and ran as an independent. Mr. Finn won easily with 8,912 votes against Power who got only 4,349 and quite baring O'Connell, the Labor candidate, with but 2,425. There being no Conservative in the field, the interest centred almost entirely in the rather bitter contest between the two contending Liberal factions.

In Lanark, Ontario, there appears to have been a very keen party contest, the government having made a most determined effort to capture the seat, previously held by a Conservative. Premier King and most of his colleagues who are in Canada throw themselves into the fight and the county swarmed with Liberal orators, barn-stormers and canvassers. Ex Premier Meighen also took part and addressed several meetings during the campaign. Much interest was aroused by the participation of the opposing Conservative and Liberal chiefs, and as Mr. R. F. Preston, the Conservative candidate was victorious there was joy in the Opposition camp and some depression in the ministerial party. It was rather sad for Mr. King to lose the first bye-election in which he led the Liberal forces as Premier.

A Word to the Wise

One of the most popular of British poets—a Scotsman—described woman in the aggregate as "hard to please"; but where there is trouble, pain and anguish, she is declared to be a "ministering angel". Now that the women of Canada, including those in this Province, have obtained their political rights and can vote at both Federal and Provincial elections, they will be enabled to extend the sphere of their operations from the household to the public arena, and to show whether or not the poets characterization of Woman is a correct one. If the women of this province are at all hard to please, they will vote out at the first opportunity next year the party in the Legislature and government that has done "little or nothing" promised by its leaders, and done as nearly as possible everything they promised not to do. If they are "ministering angels" in times of trouble they will by their votes, require improvements and reforms in the police and administration of many matters Provincial and see to it that an alleviation of existing conditions shall be applied; they will certainly come to the rescue of taxpayers who have been taxed to the limit only to see the Province plunged more deeply in debt; and they will at once organize, and so make sure that their will shall be obeyed and their desires fulfilled. To this and the first question is, "Which of the two parties should they organize to support?"—which party is most likely to implement their will and carry out their wishes? If they are fully satisfied with the Liberal party as led and controlled by Mr. Bell, they will of course organize under Mr. Bell's banner. But if they are not fully satisfied with Mr. Bell's leadership, then they will unite and organize to ensure the return at the next election of the Party led by Mr. Stewart.

As between the two leaders, they can easily see that Mr. Bell is an old man; Mr. Stewart is in the prime of life. Mr. Bell has occupied his time in building up a fortune for himself alone; Mr. Stewart is the head of a large household, occupies a high place in the ranks of the publically progressive and reform party in the Province. Mr. Bell has, unfortunately, missed that which Robert Burns has declared to be, "the true path and sublime of hymn man life." He has not had the practical experience that is gained in homes such as that in which the strength of the state is contained, and by which its growth and prosperity is assured. He knows nothing about the "economic with progress" that is taught in a household where the requirement of children are pressed and the demands of faithful work, "hard to please," are daily heard. Mr. Stewart has, fortunately, the advantage of Mr. Bell in this regard. He has established a strong personal claim upon the active support of the women of this country, a man who has done well in his profession and the head of a large household may be trusted to do well at the head of a party called upon to make economic reforms in administration, and to carry out a policy by which the prosperity of the Province will be promoted. Consequently, the Conservative Party led by Mr. Stewart is the party under which the women electors of P. E. Island will do well if they organize.

Who is likely to make such reforms in our system of public education that the youth of the Province will be practically benefited.—Mr. Stewart who has been constrained to study the needs of the youth of the Province, is likely to be practically selfless for the physical, moral and social education of our boys and girls, and to do that which the government of the Province ought to do for the promotion of Public Health? Who is likely to enforce the laws enacted for the control and suppression of the Evil of Drunkenness, from which women are the most serious sufferers? In respect to all matters in which women are particularly interested, the Province has, indeed, everything to gain from Mr. Stewart, and nothing whatever to lose from Mr. Bell.

This being true, beyond any doubt or question, let it be true that go before any qualified official the women of the whole Province as well as those of this city be organized in order that their influence may be sufficiently exerted with that of the men, in behalf of the Party led by Mr. Stewart. The general election must be held next summer. Organization is essential to success in it. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Here in Canada defeated premiers and cabinet ministers have a habit of opposing the new government which ousted them. This often proves troublesome to the new premier and his colleagues. In Greece they have a new, and it may be called a nosey way of dealing with such troubles. It appears also to be quite simple, very expeditious and for the time at least, effectual. They simply hang the ex-premier and all his colleagues until they are dead. Dead men have so far never been known to move want of confidence motions. No doubt now that this plan has been tried out, Premier King and Bell will give it their close attention.

The Public Forum

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

Another Statement

Sir.—While reading some letters in your Public Forum column I notice one signed "Another New Londoner," and as I like to read good clean arguments I naturally appreciate the fact that this writer has accused the one that signed himself "New London" with making false statements. I take no great interest in politics but I would like to right the wrong and make it clear to readers that I am in a position to assert that there were from fifteen to thirty feet of spruce spliced on the end of the majority of pilos driven in Clifton Bridge, and the brace piles were spruce.

ONE WHO WORKED.

I am, Sir, etc., WALTER M. LEA

What is Wrong

Sir.—There appeared in a recent issue of your paper, a letter signed "Farmer," and headed with the question, "What is wrong?". It followed by lamentations equal to those of Jeremiah, about low prices for produce, where you and I would say to Mr. Farmer, you are the man responsible, in a great measure, for existing conditions. You represent about nine-tenths of the voting population of this Island, and you do not know what is wrong. It is time you awakened to the fact that something is wrong.

Here are a few of the many things you can do in order to improve present conditions: Keep your money at home by dealing with your local merchant and traders; help build up your towns and villages, and give yourself a home market, where you can sell your produce without having to freight rates to other manufacturing centres, and compete with their farmers; pledge your candidate at the next election, whether Grit or Tory, to pass a bill at their first session to reduce their present from thirty-two to ten—three for each county and one for Charlottetown; then resign; elect your 10 members, businessmen of ability who can carry on the affairs of the Island the same as any other business; abolish part pay for members of the House of Representatives in session two or three months in the year, promoting and establishing manufacturing industries.—men who will give us a road system divided into sections and kept in repair similar to the railways, and many other similar reforms too numerous to mention.

It is time you stopped voting for the "Jolly good fellow" who will slap you on the back at election time with a promise to do all he can for you in the line of patronage, which is all the qualification necessary. Take your boy at fifteen years of age into partnership with you on the farm, give him plenty of work and a jolly good time, and he will stay with you. Show him something in eight when he is twenty-five.—Invest your sixty thousand dollars interest on Victoria Bonds, and twice as much more in Bank Interest and other Bonds at home. In producing some of the articles we use, as some there is hardly anything in men's and women's wearing apparel, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, but is imported, and every article of machinery, from a toothpick to a mowing machine.

These are a few of the things you can do, Mr. "Farmer." You are on the best spot on the face of the earth, and this Island will be what you make it. Start now!

I am, Sir, etc., MANUFACTURER.

What Kind of Man

Sir.—The newspaper controversy launched by Mr. W. K. Rogers has now developed into a question of veracity or of morality. Mr. Rogers is prepared to go before any qualified official and make solemn declaration that his statements of our telephone conversation are true. His readiness to take oath is not, I trust, inspired by the fear that his word would not be accepted.

His memory, however, is apparently badly at fault, he assures the public that he called me up on that occasion for no other purpose than to ask for an adjournment of the certain an astounding statement in face of the fact that he began the conversation by asking me the cost of an Export Health of Domestic Animals Certificate for export to the United States and discussed his apparent overcharge on it. He then said, "Do you people intend to go ahead with that case in Summerside?" and went over again all the many reasons that I had already heard on several occasions, why he should be his own assessor, and assured me that if we did not settle this case he would be prevented from attending the fox show at Toronia. My reply was that he should not expect us at this time to accept an amendment on his terms and lower the cost of suit to him. He did not ask for an adjournment, whatever he may have intended to do. I have a distinct re-

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collection of all that was said on that occasion, and if his memory is no better than that of his telephone conversation, I do not wonder the tax assessor refused to accept it. I am, Sir, etc., WALTER M. LEA

Children's Aid Society and the Public

Sir.—While present at the recent annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society, I was struck very much by the real significance of what the Children's Aid means to the people cannot be too strongly emphasized. That was a good suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Malone when he said that public attention to bringing people to the realization of what the Society is really doing in our midst; however, I think that the pamphlet method of publicity can be improved upon. It costs a good deal of time and money to get up those pamphlets, and broadcast them while the chance are that in nine cases out of ten they will be picked up from the floor where they are thrown, and cast aside with merely a cursory glance at their contents, and perhaps not even that.

We all know just what happens when some one opens our door and shows a pamphlet in our mail box. We merely glance at the headlines, and cast it aside unless it is something in which we are already interested, and we do not need to send pamphlets to those who have already interested themselves in the matter. We want to reach those who as yet have not paid us much attention.

If I may be permitted to do so I would like to make a little improvement on Mr. Malone's idea. To my mind the publicity which is given in the columns of our local press. It reaches every home without delay, and what is by far more important, it not only gets there but it is picked up, and read, and not thrown aside. Our editors have always shown the greatest interest in these matters, and as our President said in his address to us, the press is always willing to aid in every possible way in our work as a Society.

If a few of our citizens who possess the gift of the pen will kindly make use of it from time to time in writing up articles explaining the aims and objects of the Society, I know that our editors will only be too glad to cooperate with them in the good work by publishing these articles. Thus broad casting the work of our Society in a much surer way, and with much better results than by making use of the pamphlet method.

In the first place, there is the certainty that it will be picked up and read, and will cost nothing to the Society and the money which they would otherwise have put into pamphlets could be used for some other purpose. Our President can well ask what other Society has a more worthy object than the Children's Aid in looking after delinquent, and neglected children?

In the thirteen years of its existence, it has grown from a little kernel to the big organization which it is today. It is a Society which should be one of the first considerations with our people, feeling as it does with the moulding of the character of our future citizens. It must not be forgotten that the boy and girl of today will be the man and woman of tomorrow, so to speak, and it is when the mind is young and tender that we must plant the seed which is to take root, and bear the fruit of our future good citizenship. The child must be looked after, and if the parents do not attend to this, then the Children's Aid must do so. It is absolutely essential to good citizenship that good Christian morals be instilled into the child's mind. This truth should be above all other considerations. Of what use is geography, history or arithmetic if good morals are lacking. Such book learning is but secondary in comparison to moulding the character of the child. Personally, I would much rather be a good citizen even though I might not know my A. B. C. than to have all book learning at the tip of my fingers, and perhaps have no sense to know what good citizenship meant. What the coming generation shall be like depends entirely upon our people of today, and that is why we have the Children's Aid Society organized in our midst. The backward and wayward child must be looked after. He is a menace to the community in general; the wayward child especially, for though he may be bright enough if we could get him

to learn, his very obstinacy, and inherent inclination to evil is going to be a serious menace to those children with whom he mingles. It is the duty of the Children's Aid, and I might almost say that it is the sacred duty to leave nothing undone in the pursuance of furthering their cause. A Society of this kind needs funds to care for all these boys and girls who need looking after. They need two agents of the Society instead of one. In Mr. Shaw's report, he told us that sixty percent of his time is fully taken up with looking after truant children. Judging from that statement, to my mind he is working more for the city, than in the employ of the Society, and the city should come across with more of his expenses than they do. While he is thus doing the city's work, he has not sufficient time left for doing the work of the Society which is looking after neglected and dependent children. It seems to me that there should be two men for this work. The agent of the Society would find plenty to do attending to the duties of that organization without being obliged to give sixty percent of his time to looking after truant children. I was very pleased to hear that the Dominion Government had offered the province a grant of \$2,000 for works along this line, and provided that the local government would put up a like amount. That is certainly a move in the right direction and of course I have not the least doubt in the world, but that the grant will be forthcoming, and that in the near future our local government has no other alternative than to grant it, considering the nature of the work demanding the money, that is, the moulding of the character of our future citizens. To reject it would be equivalent to saying that it is a matter of little consequence to them who rules the city in years to come as long as everything goes all right in the present day. We trust the men who are at the head of our government; we stamp, and that they would never place horses and poultry, cabbage and fancy work, streets and roads in precedence over children! Our future men and women mean more to them than that. In speaking to a prominent politician the other day, I asked him why it is that men are so apt to place horse races ahead of children, and he replied he guessed "that it was just human nature to do so." May the saints preserve me from any such human nature as that! One reason why the Children's Aid is so right to the public money is that it is a Society for the whole public regardless of class or creed. Being non-partisan, all classes and creeds are on an equal footing when they have equal crossed its threshold. At our annual meeting last week, I saw this non-partisan spirit exemplified in two instances, which I shall mention here, and which brought home to me in a very forcible manner that we were indeed banding together for the whole public, irrespective of divisions in personal feelings. In the first instance on glancing around I noticed prominent Liberals and equally prominent Conservatives, all interested in the works of the Society, and freely giving their help in promoting the good work, thus proving that the organization is non-political. In the second instance, just in front of where I sat, there were two clergymen of different creeds, a Protestant minister and a Catholic priest, and during a lull in the proceedings I noticed that the priest's arm was thrown lightly across the shoulder of the minister, and they were laughing and chatting like two school boys, proving that the Society is strictly non-sectarian, therefore being both non-political and non-sectarian, it has a right to the consideration of the whole public. As our President said, we need funds if the good work is to be carried on. We must hold up somebody. I propose that we hold up the general public for a membership fee of fifty cents, which they can

THE WEB OF LIFE. God gives us all a web of life. And to each a pattern meant. For us alone to weave, then may we work and be content. No matter though the thread be rough, The colors dimmed with tears, Though woven blindly in the dark, God watches through the years. He knows each pattern and to Him, Though marred it never seems Too bad to ravel wholly out, Because He knows our dreams, And though we seem to badly fall Our hearts' dream to make true He'll see beneath the color dim The thread of gold shine through.

TAKE JOY HOME. And make a place in thy heart And heart for her, And give her time to grow, and cherish her; Then will she come and often will sing to thee When thou art working in the furrows; aye, Or wedding in the sacred hour of dawn, It is a comely fashion to be glad, Joy is the grace we say to God. —Jean Ingelow

SERENITY To be serene amid a losing fight, To meet with equal courage dark or light, To hate all sham, and with persistent might To do brave deeds as in a master's sight, This is to learn life's lesson, reach the height. —Charles Allen Daouson

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