

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Monday, Nov. 12th, being Thanksgiving Day and a public holiday, Tuesday.

FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1923

"WISELY REFRAINED"

We are assured, with assumed approval by sections of the Liberal press that the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King "wisely refrained" from expressing any opinion on the proposed protective policy of Premier Baldwin.

The interests of Canada are very closely interwoven with this British protective policy. The proposal to impose a duty on foreign goods with a preference for the British Dominions.

So far, during his visit to England, Mr. Mackenzie King has not expressed a definite opinion on any subject that has arisen. His speeches, so far as they have been recorded, have been made up largely of ifs and buts and peradventures.

ANTI MORTEM—POST MORTEM

We ungrudgingly and lavishly strew flowers on the graves of our dead. It is a time-honored custom of the worthy world.

verence of the dead for whom, when living, we had little reverence. This, also, is a time-honored custom and so generally observed that the least of us and the least worthy of us, may rest assured that we shall receive our meed of praise for things done or left undone.

What a much happier world it would be if we used some of the flowers for the living, if we made anti mortem rather than post mortem demonstrations. The appreciative word and the kindly sympathy of friends are a balm to the one who is doing his best, doing it often in the face of difficulties of which the world knows nothing.

By all means let us strew flowers on the graves of our dead, but let us not forget that the finest flower of appreciation, the smallest expression of empathy, while living, is worth more than tons of flowers on the graves or columns of insincere flattery in our obituaries.

THE PRICE

Every honest man is ready to pay the price, but the prudent man will first ascertain, if he can, whether that for which he is paying is worth the price. We are constantly buying, seldom getting any bargains, but always paying the price.

When the price is only in dollars and cents it matters little whether we pay too much or too little. Dollars and cents may be recovered. It is when we pay in time, in health, in character, in manliness that the price really counts.

We want pleasure and we are entitled to it. What price are we paying for it? If we spend sleepless nights; if we go to questionable resorts; if we gain our pleasure at the expense of some one's good name or of our own, then we are paying a price which we cannot afford.

We want wealth and we are entitled to it, but wealth, too may be purchased at too great a price. When we become slaves to our work; when we sacrifice home comfort and companionship; when we devote all our time and energy to the pursuit of wealth and neglect the cultivation of our minds and our intellects, we are paying a price which we cannot afford and the end will be bankruptcy in all that is worth while.

Pay the price by all means, the honest price, but let us see to it that we receive full value, be it in goods over the counter, in mental and physical health or in the greater than all of these, the love and respect of the worthy world.

Notes By the Way

A Toronto doctor thinks he has discovered a method by which heat from the sun can be made to warm any dwelling during the coldest weather of our Canadian winter. His method is to concentrate the sun's rays by reflecting mirrors. It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

The hopes of the liquor interests throughout the Dominion for larger traffic in the future have undoubtedly been raised by the turn-over in Alberta. A plebiscite is to be demanded of the government in Ontario, declares J. A. McCausland, M.L.A., a supporter of Premier Ferguson, who points out that the latter stood pledged to make no change in the Ontario Temperance Act unless it was asked for by the people.

In the meantime the government of Alberta has issued an official statement that the stocks of liquors in the province have been depleted by over \$1,000,000, and that attention must immediately be given to laying in an adequate supply. This looks like a preparation for "wet" weather. Premier Leitch in New Brunswick is said personally to favor government control, whatever his official colleagues may think of it.

Liquor prohibition is not in itself a political question. It is one on which there is and has been a wide division of opinion among the membership of both the greater political parties. It was under Liberal leadership in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island that prohibitory laws were first passed and it was under the Premiership of Alexander Mackenzie that the Canada Temperance Act, commonly spoken of as the Scott Act, was passed.

Lloyd George will soon arrive in England, as great a puzzle as he has often been in British politics. During his American tour the cable despatches have kept him constantly in the limelight at home. Beyond question his prestige has been considerably restored during his trip abroad, and as a general election is expected next year he is expected to play a big part in it.

Conservatives claim that the Premier's protection is practically the same as Lloyd George's safeguarding, as the Premier has, as yet, gone no further than foreshadowing protection of industries as he is expected to do.

The Public Forum

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

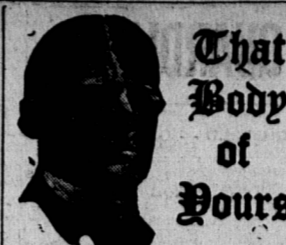
Pigs and Immigrants

Sir.—A short time ago while at the "pig" shipping office, a farmer came along with six of the beautiful specimens of live pork one could wish to see, but which were overweight and for which he was duly cut on the price: very much to his disgust and disappointment. The remark was then made that they do not want well fed pigs and that it does not pay to be diligent and enthusiastic in feeding pigs; for, to be such one is penalized. The owner of the pigs could not do otherwise than accept the meat for they were already too heavy and he could sell them nowhere else only under the same handicap; but he was highly disappointed, to say the least, after all the care and attention he had devoted to those pigs, not to mention the valuable feed they had consumed over and above what was necessary to bring them to the desired weight to come within the prime bacon class, that he should be penalized thus. When he remembers that it takes from 4 to 5 lbs. of feed to produce 1 lb. of live pork, and these pigs went at 6 1/2c. per lb. it can be seen that this farmer did not get rich on that load of hogs. Other remarks were banded back and forth between the buyer and other farmers as to the amount of money to be made at farming in this province, and the frequency of local farm sales, and the men leaving the country and finally one group said: "There'll be another farm for sale—and yet they talk about bringing immigrants to the country."

Now, this little story illustrates very nicely some of the conditions existing at this time in the farming districts and the attitude of many men's minds toward current events. Of course, the owner of the overweight pigs had made a mistake in keeping them too long so that they had outgrown the weight to come within the prime bacon class, and so gain the top current market price, perhaps he knew this himself, perhaps he didn't. Perhaps, knowing it, he was not a good judge of the live weight of a hog and since it is manifestly out of the question for every small farmer who fattens one or two little pigs a year to be in possession of adequate scales to weigh live hogs, what else was he to do?

We will now look a little at the immigrant side of this story. Our author is making every effort for possible gain all the delectable immigrant, with the possible exception, even to the extent of assisting them to get here and establishing them upon farms after their arrival, with which I heartily agree as a sound economic principle and good business as far as Canada as a whole is concerned. We need more people to occupy much of our open spaces that they may help to ease the burden of our National Railways, help to produce greater exportable surpluses of all kinds of goods and generally to make more business within the country and hence all of us more prosperous. But is this scheme applicable to P. E. I? I wonder who is the best immigrant, — the man who is born and raised here or the one who may come from any other part of the British Empire, not to mention those who may come with a foreign tongue. I venture the opinion that the man who was born and raised on a P. E. Island farm and who is at present leaving the country in great numbers, providing of course, that he is suited to remain a farmer, is the very best immigrant we can assist at this time. Does it not behoove the local government to spend a little money, if such is necessary, to retain some of these people rather than be induced to assist in a general immigration, by the most desirable citizens from other parts?

There is the man who had the overweight pigs again. May I suggest that perhaps if our authorities would conduct a better bacon hog campaign throughout the province that there would be fewer instances of overweight in hogs, and a higher percentage of the select bacon type coming forward to market and thus bring more money to our people, not to mention saving food from producing extreme fat and heavy bacon which the consumer does not want? I wonder again if it would not be possible to do something for the young man who, finding himself crowded out at home for the lack of opportunity to extend or increase or intensify farming operations, is leaving the country in great numbers; and the paths of it all is, he usually goes to a foreign country. He usually goes to the United States, a perfectly desirable and admirable place to go to; but alas, he is lost to Canada and the British Empire. Would manufacturing for the home market. Still it is generally assumed that the ex-Premier will attack the government's tariff policy, but doubt is expressed whether he can re-unite the Liberal party under his own leadership owing to his feud with Asquith. Disunion in the Liberal camp is a source of strength at present to the Baldwin government, but things may change quickly when the adroit little Welshman appears on the scene and takes a decided attitude.



By James W. Berlin, M.D.

IRON MEN OR WOODEN MEN

A sea yarn in one of the magazines told of a couple of old sea men who built a wooden vessel. They were teased so much about their wooden boat, as compared to iron or steel that one of them turned on his tormentor and said, "Well I guess a wooden boat with iron men is a whole lot better than an iron boat with wooden men."

Now it would be foolish to say that work is not as well done as in the old days. For the neglected and weakened. But there are unfortunately, some parents who do not perform the duty that they owe to their children, and to the future of the country in which they live. There are neglected children and there are delinquent children for whom there is no adequate provision in this Province.

And your body needs just the same things as did his, food, work and the outdoors.

And so the seaman or sailor of bygone days, had to hurry up the rigging, tug at the sails, stand his watch by day and night.

He became verily an iron man. He could eat anything, sleep anywhere and anytime and do a twenty-four hour spell of work if necessary.

You and I can't become iron men at our regular work, and yet we cannot become iron men by any royal road. There is no royal road in acquiring the strength and vigor of an iron man.

Strength and vigor come only by exercise, by sane eating, and perhaps by some self denial. It is just giving to that body of yours the care and attention you would bestow on something for which you cared a great deal.

And what is worth more to you than a strong healthy body? Nothing.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

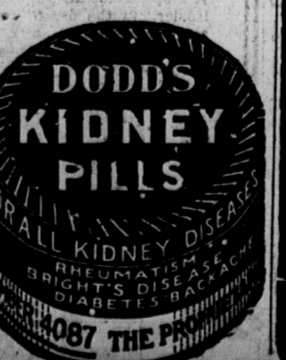
LIGHT Slow moving, heavy clouds and thick mists hide From light the mountain tops, deep clad with snow. But now and then, though piling row on row, A glimpse they give, when winds have blown aside Their wreaths, of splendid peaks, as if a tide Of light had flooded there, while yet below Shadows remain and nothing seems to know The glory just beyond, where night has died.

Thinking all dark forever may yet grope Among the petty, base desires of men. Following false dreams and empty crumbling hopes, Till splendid dawns a golden day, and then We see the heights, from which the mist unrolls Of earthy things, and know that men have souls. —Auckland, New Zealand, Critic

Would he not be the very best man obtainable for some of our vacant farms? And we have too many of the latter right here in our own neighborhood. I am, Sir, etc., Eldon, P. E. I.

"WHY ARE you sitting in the chair reading, when I sent you to dust the room?" Servant: "Oh, madam, I failed to find the duster, so I am dusting the chairs by sitting on each of them in turn."

F. S. REEVES.



Social Service For P. E. Island

W. L. Cotton As a Province, Prince Edward Island continues to hold its high and proud position—at the head of the list—in the criminal statistics of Canada. But there have lately been outbreaks of juvenile crime in Charlottetown, sufficient to arouse public attention. It is expected that this condition in the City will be discussed at the Annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society, to be held in the City Council Chamber on the evening of Monday, the 19th inst.

The means of dealing with the erring youth of this Province are not now sufficient or satisfactory. Of course the training of the children to be honest and law abiding is primarily the duty of their parents. Those who are blessed with children are in duty bound to look after them. Parents should see to it that the thoughts of their children's budding minds are given the right direction, and that the natural tendencies and desires of their bodies—their appetites and passions are so controlled and corrected that they will not wander far from the right path.

For the neglected and dependent children of Charlottetown, the Children's Aid Society of Charlottetown has obtained, and is ready to provide, foster-homes with guarantees that they will be well maintained and carefully trained; and there are the two Orphanages to which orphan children may be sent and in which they may be nourished and instructed. But for the delinquents there is outside of Charlottetown, no provision of a reformatory institution in which their faults may be corrected—except the jail or penitentiary. Juvenile delinquents living in Charlottetown may be arrested, taken before the Juvenile Court Judge and sentenced for a term to the discipline of a Reformatory School at Halifax or at Shawbridge, near Montreal. But for all the juvenile delinquents whose homes are not in Charlottetown, there is no such provision. The Juvenile Delinquents Act of Canada is not in operation in those communities in which there is no accompanying Provincial law and no Children's Aid Society. This is the present condition of Prince Edward Island, apart from Charlottetown.

It is true that Children's Aid Societies have been organized at Summerside and Souris; but these cannot function, because funds to provide the officials required for that purpose are not supplied. For the delinquents of Charlottetown Reformatory Schools in other Provinces have not been found satisfactory

in all cases. They are out of reach. At times they are so full of local juveniles under correction, that there is no room for the offenders from Charlottetown. They are expensive, and the results they show are uncertain—in some cases they are quite unsatisfactory. For these and perhaps other reasons, the Juvenile Court Judge has, in many cases released the youthful thieves and other offenders on probation—so giving to other youths the erroneous idea that those who commit petty crimes may go unpunished, and that freedom of action in wrong-doing is assured.

This is in brief the situation as dependent and delinquent children in Prince Edward Island. In other provinces there are shelter homes and reform schools. Here there are none. For the improvement of this irregular and unsatisfactory situation it has been suggested that the whole Province shall be brought under the provisions of the establishment of one Children's Aid Society operating in all its parts, and that Reform Farm Schools—one for Roman Catholic delinquents and one for Protestant delinquents—be established—so avoiding the present necessity of sending juvenile delinquents to jail or penitentiary, or to Reform Schools outside the Province over which the authorities here have no control, or releasing delinquents upon probation in wrong-doing is assured.

This is evidently, a very important public matter "The child's father of the man." The children of today will be the rulers in the future. The care of those children who have had parents or no parents (Continued on Page Six)

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