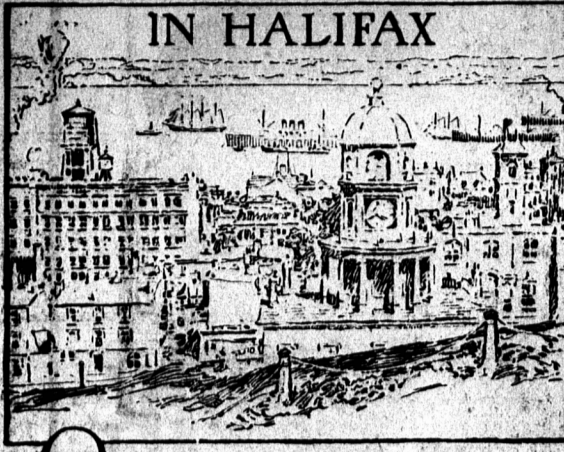


FIFTH of the series dealing with the establishment of the BANK OF MONTREAL at representative points in CANADA and elsewhere



IN HALIFAX

ONE of the first forward moves of the Bank of Montreal after Confederation, when banks and banking passed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament, was to extend its facilities and stabilizing influence to the Maritime Provinces. The first branch at Halifax was established in 1868. With this extension the bank marked its 50th anniversary. Today the bank has 15 Branches in Nova Scotia and a total of more than 550 Branches throughout Canada and Newfoundland, as well as Branches in the leading financial centres of the world.

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FINAL NOTICE TO DEBTORS

All parties indebted to Beer & Weeks, Charlottetown, either by open account or over due note of hand are hereby notified to make payment.

All unpaid accounts and overdue notes of hand will shortly be handed to our attorneys for collection according to law.

In the meantime accounts may be settled at the old stand—5th Floor.

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Charlottetown, P. E. I.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1867) 25.00 per year (in advance) delivered. 64.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1924

CLEAN UP WEEK

The time for the regular spring clean up is now approaching and it has been suggested that May 26 to 31 be designated as the "clean up, paint up week," for this season. This will be a fitting follow up to the holiday, May 24th and every one will be in the mood for a good summer beginning.

Whether during a specified week or not, it has always been customary in the Spring and early summer to put on some extra touches on streetsides, lawns, gardens, &c., and the custom is a most commendable one. Charlottetown is admittedly one of the cleanest and most attractive cities in the Maritime provinces. No city in Canada has more beautiful streets and street sides and nothing adds more to the attractiveness of a city than these. So we trust the good work will be attended to this spring with even more zeal than usual as we shall undoubtedly have more summer visitors than usual during the coming summer.

Attention to the street sides and lawns will of course necessitate attention to the buildings adjoining and this, for the most part, means paint. A good deal of improvement was effected in this line last year but there is room for more this year. Nothing else can brighten up like a fresh coat of paint and it has the advantage of adding to both the value and the durability of the buildings. A general painting up is already talked of and we expect to see a veritable epidemic of new coloring immediately after the holiday.

WAR AND PROGRESS

In the Public Forum today we publish with pleasure an excellent letter from "A member of the League of Nations Society of Canada." We are in hearty accord with our esteemed correspondent's emphatic "No" in reply to the question "Would the world be what it is to-day in material wealth and the blessings of civilization without its international wars, its industrial persecutions, its national and international cruelties?" That, with all these, it would be a better world is taking rather too much for granted in view of the admission that without them such civilization as we have would be impossible. To our limited vision it may appear that this would be a better world without its earthquakes and devastating storms but these recur periodically, for reasons which at present we do not understand and with results which can only be measured long afterwards. Somehow, earthquake and storm, in the natural world; struggle and fight, victory and defeat in human experience is the normal condition and withal we are making some progress; at any rate we have attained the degree of civilization which we now possess. As stated in the editorial under review, those expressions of the everlasting human struggle cannot be justified on moral or religious grounds. Nevertheless, such civilization as we have has enabled us to protect ourselves to at least some extent against the destructive earthquake and storm and in so doing we have advanced by so much. May we not hope that, similarly in our warring against war, we may at least lengthen the periods of peace, mitigate the cruelties and injustices of war and utilize its experiences for the benefit of the millions yet to be? In the last great war, the greatest of all recorded wars, science was not exclusively engaged in discovering means of destruction; surgery, medicine, mechanics made even the most advanced progress, progress which will benefit future ages. It is as terrible to think of progress being yet too soon to measure the ultimate effects of this war. Future centuries will tell. The visible effects have been unspeakably terrible, but who can tell what would have evolved of world disaster had not the war checked the progress of European events previous to 1914?

We are in complete accord with all that has been said against war, and with all that the League of Nations and "good men and women" everywhere are doing to prevent war. On this there is no controversy. The prevention of war, the alleviation of human suffering, helping the weak, is the work of good men and women everywhere and, somehow, in the face of tremendous odds, perhaps because of the shall benefit future ages. It is as terrible to think of progress being yet too soon to measure the ultimate effects of this war. Future centuries will tell. The visible effects have been unspeakably terrible, but who can tell what would have evolved of world disaster had not the war checked the progress of European events previous to 1914?

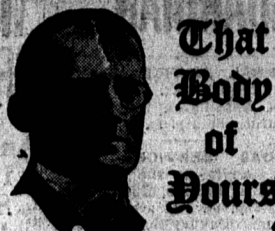
NOTES BY THE WAY

As to its betrayal of the promise made by the King government to Liberal protectionists the French newspaper La Minerve recently summed up the situation as follows: "The King government is finally deciding to throw aside the mask and reveal its true traits underneath—those of a sworn enemy to the tariff inaugurated by Macdonald and followed by Sir Lomer Gouin and the other Liberal leaders. It does not hesitate to betray the formal promises made to the electorate of this province in the course of the 1921 campaign, by Sir Lomer Gouin and the other Liberal leaders. It no longer hesitates to repudiate the solemn assurances of tariff stability given at the last session by Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. Fielding. Laurier's dead-end Sir Lomer absent. Mr. Fielding sick, free trade comes up on the bill as the first article of the Liberal programme, while protection, on the contrary becomes the enemy to be fought, whose head must be cut off, trampled under foot and the rest scattered to the four winds of Heaven. Since those who should serve it betray it, it is necessary that the Canadian people take a hand in its defence as they did in 1873, 1891 and 1911. The older ones have not forgotten the terrible years which marked fifty years ago the first trial of free trade."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in all his elections from 1896 to 1911 gave similar assurances to his protectionist followers and he kept his word. When he appealed to the country on the Fielding-Paterson Reciprocity Treaty in 1911 there was no breach of faith on his part. It was submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection, and they rejected it. That was fair enough. It remained for Mackenzie King and his colleagues to perpetrate the Great Betrayal of 1924 and it was done for a price now made apparent in the Progressive support obtained to keep the government in power. Sir Lomer Gouin refused to be a party to the shameful bargain and resigned his cabinet seat.

The Robb budget and tariff will be endorsed by a big majority of combined Liberals and Agrarians, but no majority can wash away the stain of betrayal and broken faith. Nothing can restore to intelligent people the trust they once had in the public men who have now given such unmistakable evidence of their insincerity and unreliability. And the bitter fruits of public faithlessness are being shown even while the budget is under discussion. Ferry boats crossing the Detroit river are crowded with Canadians who are going over to the States and the trains are filled with the settlers' effects of Canadians who have gone to that country to reside permanently, while from Toronto comes the report of 7,000 vacant houses in that city.

And if the farming industry is depressed the business profits tax returns show that the business interests of the country have been suffering quite as keenly during the past three years under the King government. Returns submitted in Parliament a few days ago show that the amount of this tax collected dropped from \$44,000,000 to \$34,000,000.



By James W. Barton, M.D., THE STRAIGHT TALK

That Body of Yours

I was reading the instructions which the superintendent of a large tuberculosis sanitarium gives to the patient when he enters. After going into detail about the matter of the food, rest, later the exercise, and likewise about the care of their teeth, destroying the sputum, the long time required, and so forth, he makes one very striking statement. "Remember your Cure—and tuberculosis can now be cured—depends entirely upon your self. It is really up to you whether or not you get better. Your doctor will help and advise you all he can, but the cure of tuberculosis is now down to such a science that you are really the one who cures your self." By obeying the directions in bed when the temperature is above 99. F, by resting outdoors all day, and with the window open at night, by starting the light exercise when the time comes; in fact by carrying out your doctor's instructions you will get well. It may be slow, very slow, but you can win out if you try." I could not help but think how much these words meant to the patient at the outset of his months of separation from loved ones. That appeal to the "real stuff" that was in the patient to help him to put up his best possible fight.

Anyone who has been around a sanitarium and has seen the same chap there, in bed month after month, then up on the verandah for an hour a day for several more months, then walking slowly about the grounds for months, and finally raking the grass or actually cutting the grass with a lawn mower, and looking the picture of health and strength, has perhaps felt like throwing up his hat on seeing the victory over what formerly was considered incurable. And I have wondered further if it would not be wise for physicians to be just as frank with their patients who have other serious conditions such as insufficient heart or kidneys, high blood pressure, and the like. If the physician would simply sit down and explain the function of the heart, kidneys, and blood vessels, and the effect of certain foods and exercise thereon. The foods would be hard on the kidneys and blood vessels and that certain heavy exercises might mean a dilatation of the heart and death. That on the other hand if the patient were willing to "play the game" and eat exactly the diet prescribed, and indulge in the light exercise suggested, that the condition would not get any worse, that the heart would actually get stronger, and that his life would be prolonged for years. I believe that almost everybody would be willing to cooperate with the physician if it were put up to him in this way.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE MORNING?

(An epitome of Life)

Morning  
Watchman, what of the morning?  
"Dense are the shadows, on vale and hill.  
I see no stars and the air is chill;  
No sounds I hear save the illing rill  
And the Shepherd's ceaseless warning."

Morning  
Watchman, what of the morning?  
"He calls to the sheep in the vale below,  
To the flocks that roam where the waters flow,  
For He notes the dawn where the peaks are aglow,  
And He fears for the young ones playing."

Noon  
Watchman, what of the morning?  
"The sun shines forth and the shadow dies,  
The sky is as clear as a sky can be,  
There is tumult of life over land and sea,  
For joy at the world's adorning."

Night  
Watchman, what of the morning?  
"It has passed to the realm of forgotten things,  
Passed as a bird on pulsating wings  
Gone with its arrows, its joys and stings,  
Its folly, its fear and its scolding."

Once more are the shadows blending.  
The sheep are gathered from wood and world,  
Gave those, who, astray on the mountains cold,  
Are pining in vain for the guarded fold  
And the Shepherd's careful tending.  
—F. M. D.

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.

WAR AND PROGRESS

Sir,—I noticed an editorial in last Friday's issue of the Guardian in which the writer paints a rather dreary picture of nature and mankind and shows an apparent cynicism and pessimism I had thought foreign to the mind of the Editor of the Guardian. There appear to me to be some fallacies stated there which I would dare point out, though many others might do so more forcefully and convincingly than myself. May I call attention first to the summing up of the remarks. "The process (social, economic, international war) cannot be justified on ethical, moral or religious grounds, but is progress possible without it? Would the world be what it is to-day in material wealth and the blessings of civilization without its international wars, its industrial persecutions, its national and individual cruelties?"

To the latter rhetorical question I would unhesitatingly answer "No." Without these cruelties, persecutions and wars it would undoubtedly be a better world, a world in which the weaker, whether a nation, a class or an individual, would have a better chance of development, a world into which it would be safer to send our children, a world more in harmony with the tenets of the Christian religion. To the first question, "Is progress possible without war?" that depends on what is meant by progress. If by progress is meant something really desirable to mankind and if the process by which it is obtained is "not justified on ethical, moral or religious grounds" then let us frankly repudiate completely these ethical, moral and religious grounds, the very fibre of our Christian religion. This I cannot believe the esteemed Editor of the Guardian is ready to do. Let us rather question the progress that depends on war and its sustenance. One would need to be a keen-minded historian and sociologist to interpret the facts of history and yet I hear as an echo the historian say that the Thirty Years War put Germany back two centuries. This would suggest regression rather than progress would it not? But it is our own situation that is under consideration. The Great War broke upon the world ten years ago, it is five and a half years since the armistice. What noticeable progress has this, the greatest war in history, brought in its train. Twenty-six million lives were lost directly through the war; there were twenty million wounded, nine million war orphans, five million war widows, ten million refugees. Three hundred and thirty seven million dollars was destroyed in money during the war. The United States spent in 1920 35.4% of its budget on war purposes, leaving 18.8% for all its other activities, 75% of England's taxes used in expenditures on war. A year ago it was estimated that England had paid out two thousand million dollars in dolars and unemployment funds due to the war. Canada's aftermath of the war is fifty six million dollars a year. It is five and a half years since the war ended. Does anyone claim that world conditions in trade are yet restored to normal, not to mention enhanced as a result of the war? Do these appalling figures and this condition of trade represent financial and economic progress? And how do business men themselves feel about war? May I quote what was said on this matter by a Canadian on his return from an extended survey of European conditions, "a highly successful business man," according to Sir Robert Borden, who has "no hesitation in recommending his views to the attention of the business men of Canada." Mr. W. Gleason Doyle said "I have met some of the biggest business men in the world, but I have never met one yet who desired war, neither German, Austrian, Italian, French, Russian nor British nor of any other nationality. I have never yet met one who did not ardently desire the preservation of peace."

How about progress in science? Numberless men of science on the outbreak of war were diverted from constructive research work for the advance of civilization, to take up investigations into means of destruction. This is true even in our own universities, and has continued everywhere ever since the war. The universities of Europe are so impoverished that the most urgent appeals are coming to our university and student bodies for assistance. If we do not help them, they tell us, intellectual life in Europe will be dead for a generation. Mr. Edison, who surely has the right to speak for science, says "One day science will invent a machine so terrible in its possibilities, so absolutely terrifying, that man himself will be appalled and renounce war forever." Shall we then placidly await "der Tag"? A famous British general has said "The horrible machines of death invented through the progress of science, the choice is not the day of extreme competition in business recognized as past? Are there not signs of the spirit of co-operation?"

The editorial asserts that civilization as well as progress is promoted by war. Yet it is an undeniable fact that since the war crimes of violence have increased alarmingly, a deplorable laxity of morals is in evidence, and there is a lightness in human values and social standards generally. Some people may trace this breakdown in morals to various other causes, but one with war-time experience in England and France knows that war conditions remove restraint and tend to the lowering of moral standards. War, in common with other calamities, great fires, earthquakes, floods, etc., brings about a "nobility" in the world, the "nobility" which is the most human soul. We hear of curious pleas put up by the defence but never yet has a man on trial for arson pleaded that his act was justified in that it promoted self-sacrifice and heroism. Again are "competition" and "war" synonymous? Because competition is carried on in business are we for that reason justified in encouraging war between nations? Even if we were, and it does not seem quite logical, is not the day of extreme competition in business recognized as past? Are there not signs of the spirit of co-operation?

(Continued on Page 6)

SALVATION ARMY

Tag Day TOMORROW

If you could see the joy and gladness that comes into the lives of those whom we are able to help because of your gift to the Self-Denial funds, your generosity would only be limited by your ability to give.

For the extension of our work, at home and abroad, we earnestly appeal for your support. Remember—some wandering boy—or girl, some stricken family, someone in distress will be helped and blessed by your donation.

Fill the boxes tomorrow! Make this Tag Day the biggest and best yet.

PLEASE HELP US TO HELP OTHERS

If you would prefer to donate a more substantial amount—please mail your cheque to

THE SALVATION ARMY

COMDT. JOSEPH HIGDON, Salvation Army, Charlottetown

invent a machine so terrible in its possibilities, so absolutely terrifying, that man himself will be appalled and renounce war forever. Shall we then placidly await "der Tag"? A famous British general has said "The horrible machines of death invented through the progress of science, the choice is not the day of extreme competition in business recognized as past? Are there not signs of the spirit of co-operation?"

YOUR BIRTHDAY  
MAY 16.—You are a great thinker, have a good memory, practical ideas, and the ability to carry out your plans. You are cautious, considerate and honest. You have a quick wit and good sense of humor. Your home to you, like the most important thing in the world. Never allow jealousy to enter it. Your birth stone is an emerald, which means success in love. Your flower is a lily. Your lucky colors are red and yellow.

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