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West Palm Beach, Fla.—"When I was 19 years old I was irregular and I had such terrible cramps it felt like a knife going through me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I was well. After I was married I had the same trouble caused by the added work of farming and heavy washings so I told my husband to get six bottles of the Vegetable Compound and by taking it regularly my troubles ceased and now I never have a pain or ache, and am regular. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think every young girl should take it. You can publish this letter and it may be the means of helping some other girl or woman."

—Mrs. MARY M. WAGNER, Box 769, West Palm Beach, Florida.

While no woman is entirely free from periodic suffering it does not seem to be the plan of nature that a woman should suffer so severely and when pain exists something is wrong which should be set right. Every girl who suffers from monthly cramps should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1921

SELF INTEREST

In a Maine, U. S. paper of recent date there is given a report of a meeting held by an Aroostook County Grange, at which the following resolutions were passed:— WHEREAS, Aroostook County grows annually 20,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and WHEREAS, the cost of producing the 1920 crop was \$1.00 a bushel and WHEREAS, the cost of producing in other countries is much less, and WHEREAS, transportation cost from Presque Isle, Me., to New York city is \$1.23 per 165lb bag and WHEREAS the rate of foreign exchange is so great, and WHEREAS, if the conditions continue to exist the potato growers will be forced out of business.

BE IT RESOLVED, that in consideration of the above, named facts we, the Aroostook County Grange, in meeting assembled at Presque Isle, Jan. 15, 1921, do respectfully request that you use every means in your power to induce Congress to pass a protective tariff of at least \$1.00 per cwt. on potatoes (Irish).

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent each member of Congress from Maine.

The farmers of Aroostook County are looking after their own interests. They want their home market for their own produce, and who can blame them? The duty they proposed, \$1.00 per cwt., would, of course, be a prohibitive one. The incident shows how the American farmers regard their rights to their own markets and their jealousy that others shall not share in them to their hurt. We, in Canada or rather a band of politicians among us, in order to make political capital and gather a following by any means, fair or foul, have taken up the cry of free trade and lowered tariff on the pretense that such a policy would give us cheaper goods and lower the costs of living.

No doubt the demolition of the tariff would result in lowering for a time at least the cost of many articles that we consume in Canada and lower also the cost of many articles that we produce in Canada but at the same time it would sweep away every industry we have and reduce our farming to less than a fair living.

WHISTLING

In yesterday's issue the Patriot whistles a cheerful jig over the day of reckoning referred to in yesterday's Guardian. It works itself up into a veritable spasm of optimistic enthusiasm over the day when the Bell Government in Legislature assembled, informs the presumably credulous people in this Province that it has wiped off the alleged debt of \$232,000.00 which the Bell Liberals were obliged to dig the Province from under when they assumed power in September, 1919. Has the Patriot forgotten in this cheerful spam that the \$232,000.00 debt has yet to be proved; that nobody in the Province, not even the Patriot, believes such a deficit existed? This was simply a straw man set up by the Patriot for the purpose of the bravely knocking it down before the admiring public, but the public did not admire worth a cent; they only laughed.

The Patriot refers to the Guardian's mention of the poll tax, and asks, "in all sincerity" if the repeal of the poll tax would be advisable. This was not the point raised by the Guardian. We merely referred to a statement made by Mr. Higgs, M. L. A. at a public meeting in the Market Hall during last session of the Legislature. Mr. Higgs in expressing sympathy with the poll tax victims of Charlottetown made the statement that after having, with out success, fought the

imposition of this tax, he had secured from the Government a promise that it would be reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.00. We have never heard that this promise was fulfilled. Evidently Mr. Higgs was not at that time enamored of the poll tax proposition. What the people have been wondering over since is, what became of the promise, who made it, or was it made at all? "In all sincerity" what does the Patriot think of such cavalier treatment of a promise made under such pathetic circumstances?

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

The desire to get something for nothing is a human weakness; a phase of the universal disease—selfishness, moreover it is a mischievous phase and usually something thus obtained costs very dear.

The shrewd promoter works this peculiarity for all it is worth. With the promise of \$100.00 shares in an oil well or a gold mine in some outlandish locality beyond known geographical bounds, for 10c or 15c he can extract money from the most miserly and even the most conservative. It is this expectation of something for nothing that has built up mines and developed companies that never had any other claim for existence than the greed of some speculator who wanted to get something for nothing. He and his victims are of the same stripe; both are looking for something for nothing and the advantage is with the shrewd speculator who knows the game.

The fakirs who visit us from time to time on our occasional Exhibitions know the game and the human weakness that contributes to the successful playing of the game. They know that in any considerable gathering there are enough seekers after something for nothing to make the game a profitable one. The victim when victimized forgets when voicing his complaint of having been jeweled that he is equally guilty with the one who jeweled him. Each had tried to "do" the other, but the fakir "did" his man first.

This holds true in every line of human activity. It is equally immoral for seller and purchaser, for fakir and victim, to hold out or to accept as an inducement that the article offered is worth more than is asked for, or that the sale or purchase means the receiving of something for nothing.

The game is being played today in the political world. Men are offered cheap goods if they agree to let American goods come into Canada free of duty. American manufacturers, on which we now pay a duty of 10 to 20 per cent, if admitted free, are told, could be purchased so much cheaper. American food stuffs, if admitted free would reduce the cost of living.

A moment's reflection would set you the question. Within the past few months, pork has dropped in this country from 12 to 6c per lb. Why? Simply because American pork is being sold at a lower price than we can afford to sell ours for. Our farmers can buy American pork today cheaper than they feed their own, but either they must sell their own at less than it costs or go out of the hog business, and this has been one of the most profitable lines on the Canadian farm. American eggs are now in our markets in competition with our own. We can buy our eggs cheaper but if we permit this to go on, we shall be obliged to abandon the magnificent poultry business that has been built up in recent years and has made us the "Denmark of Canada".

We cannot profitably get something for nothing in the way of trade. If we do, we are either doing an injustice to others or we are walking into a trap. The free trade political cry is simply the offer of something for nothing and is, therefore, a fraud and a trap.

Our Ottawa Letter

OTTAWA, Sat., Feb. 19.—The first duel of the Parliamentary session between the new Prime Minister and the new Leader of the Opposition took place on Tuesday last, with the advantage decidedly against the latter.

The speech of Mr. King may be summed up in a few sentences. In effect, he said he had made up his mind that the Government were usurping the powers of government and that there should be an appeal to the people. He refused to discuss any question but that. The reasons he advanced in support of his view were largely of a constitutional character. He did not criticize the Government or its predecessor for its acts; he did not contend that the country is suffering in any material sense from the acts of the Government; he did not contend that he could do better; he offered no hope of better things for the country; he propounded no policy upon which the electors should be asked to decide; he raised no issues. All questions affecting the country were in his mind subordinate to his high idea that there should be an election. He was silent on the most important—the most vitally important question before the people today—that of the tremendous discount of our dollar in the United States; he had nothing to say about financial conditions of the country or was silent about his tariff policy; his methods of taxation. In a word, his was the speech of a demagogue and the very reverse of the speech of a statesman anxious to help his country in these tremendously difficult times. People get terribly tired of listening to rhetorical jargon about constitutional questions. What they want is light and leading—not stuff and nonsense, and until Mr. Mackenzie King plants his feet on the earth curbs his tongue to practical things and propounds policies which are understandable and not farfetched as the wind, he will not get very far.

The Prime Minister—admittedly the best debater in parliament—was at his best in reply. He quickly demolished Mr. King's technical constitutional argument by citing precedent after precedent of parties that remained in office after a change had taken place in the leadership. He ridiculed the appointment of Sir John Abbott, as Prime Minister after the death of Sir John Macdonald, and later of Sir John Thompson, Mackenzie Bowell, with out appeal to the people. He showed that similar action was followed when Mr. Hardy became Prime Minister of Ontario; when Mr. Martin became Premier of Saskatchewan, and when Mr. Stewart became Premier of Alberta, in appeal to the people being made in any of these instances. He argued that his Government is the logical successor of the Union Government; that its policies did not vary one jot or tittle from those of the Government, and that it is just as much entitled to remain in office as the other governments he had referred to.

"The Leader of the Opposition" said the Premier, "says Unionists Government has no mandate beyond the period of the war and, because of that, we, its successors, have no right to touch the tariff; yet, at the last session of parliament, he reproached the Government for not revising the tariff and had demanded an immediate revision in a nutshell, the only issue raised by Mr. King is that he should be in my shoes and I should be in his."

Daily Selections Guardian Readers

SHALL NOT PASS THIS WAY AGAIN The broad that bringeth strength I want to give, The water pure that bids the thirsty live; I want to help the fainting day by day; I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give the oil of joy for tears, The faith to conquer crowding doubts and fears; Beauty for ashes may I give away; I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give good measure running o'er, And unto angry hearts I want to pour; The answer soft that turneth wrath away; I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give to others hope and faith, I want to do all that the Master saith; I want to live aright from day to day; I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

The Little Light of a Mighty Atom

An easy road to the madhouse lies in puzzling over the habits of that star-spangled endlessness. But why bother about what we cannot possibly understand that it was never intended we should understand? Better to realize that we are part of it, like each of the millions of stars in that inconceivable abyss, and be content to observe one another, and cheer one another each with his little light.

sue raised by Mr. King is that he should be in my shoes and I should be in his." "It" continued the Premier, "a big issue does arise, if it is clear-cut and unmistakable. If it goes to the very fundamentals of public policy, then there is justification for a government laying down the reins of office which the people have entrusted to them, even before the full maturity of its term. But until that does arise, and in that form, while a government maintains the confidence of the country, it is recreant to its duty to depart from office and abandon the trust reposed in it and be stamped by the voice of a party press or a party leader, whoever he may be."

Dealing with Mr. King's attitude on the tariff and his actions in by-elections, the Premier was merciless in his attack. He scored him for sailing under false colours and changing his tactics to meet every passing breeze; he showed how he supported a candidate in Yale who advocated protection of foodstuffs, and in Peterborough supported a candidate who declared that foodstuffs must be made free of customs duty. He described how in his western tour Mr. King told the farmers that his policy was practically the same as theirs, while in Peterborough Mr. King supported a candidate who pronounced in favour of protection to industries. Turning to the former members of Parliament, led by Dr. Michael Clark in the absence of Mr. Crerar, he said, "I ask attention to these matters from my honourable friend from Red Deer and all those who sit round him whose affections are sought to be entwined by the honourable gentleman opposite, and I tell them that the tactics of the Leader of the Opposition are to catch the low tariff vote in certain parts of Canada and the high tariff vote in other parts of Canada, so that by the numerical addition of the two he may try to exalt himself to power. No human being in this Dominion knows where the Leader of the Opposition stands on this tariff issue and he is determined that no human being shall ever know."

The Prime Minister concluded his speech with the following significant statements: "My last word is this. In the last few months since I have had the honour to discharge the responsibility that now is mine, I have missed an opportunity to obtain from the leaders of honourable gentlemen opposite specific and clear statements of their position on the issue which they say should be submitted to this country for decision. I regret to say that I have failed, in the speech from the Throne that I placed before this House for discussion. The position of the government on that great issue is unmistakably clear and the opportunity is given to honourable gentlemen opposite, of all shades of opinion and from all parts of the country, to be equally frank in their statement of their position, at their first discharge that duty and, until they do so, let them not say that there is anything for the country to decide." It is now squarely up to Mr. King to tell definitely and without qualification where he stands on the tariff, or take the consequence of being classified as a pussyfoot.

Prince Henry Hurt

Fell From Horse While Hunting—Head Was Cut

LONDON, Feb. 22.—While hunting at Aldershot, Prince Henry, third son of King George, was thrown from his horse. He was taken to the military hospital there, but has since been removed to the Prince is a subaltern of the 13th Hussars. Buckingham Palace late today issued a bulletin: "Prince Henry has had a fall. His head is slightly cut, but he is all right today."

Steeves Tragedy Grows Intense

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 22.—Witnesses in the Steeves preliminary hearing today told of threats made by the accused. The hearing was adjourned until Thursday afternoon for further evidence of the interesting session of Monday. A neighbor swears that Steeves told him the dishes and sugar were carried outside by his daughter Beatrice who was helping to get away quickly. The wife of the accused had a gun shoved into her face and her life was threatened, says her sisters. Hearing was adjourned till Thursday afternoon. No bail is allowed.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS 4087 THE PRO

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All profits thrown to the winds for two days to the people of Prince Edward Island who have so loyally supported the firmly established business known as Patons Ltd.

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A MILLINERY BARGAIN Hats for less than a dollar for the prompt shopper.

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23 Misses and Ladies, Sport coats suitable for Spring wear in Tweeds, Velours and Jersey Cloth HALF PRICE. Balance of Ladies' Suits in Stock, prices from \$38.00 to \$85.00 for HALF PRICE.

One rack of Black Coats extra large sizes ranging in prices from \$30.00 to \$49.00 to clear HALF PRICE. 16 colored Cloth Coats, balance of our winter stock HALF PRICE.

Balance of our Neck Furs and Muffs, all kinds best qualities, HALF PRICE. Balance Silk Dresses in stock to clear at 33 1-3 off Children's and Ladies' Pullover and Coat Sweaters all sizes and colors 33 1-3 off.

The remainder of our stock of Misses' and Ladies Serge Dresses, best qualities HALF PRICE

Carpet Department. Cotton Blankets 10-4 Cotton Blankets Regular \$4.00 for \$2.00 11-4 4.50 :: \$2.50 12-4 5.00 :: \$3.00 4 Heavy dark green covering Bachelor Quilts regular \$4.75 for \$3.50

5 Heavy dark red covering Bachelor Quilts regular \$5.50 for \$5.00 Heavy Wool Blankets large size regular up to \$14.25 p.c off Best quality Window Shades regular \$1.15 for .90c 100 yds. lace edge Scrim, best quality, regular price 45c for 30c

50 Iron Beds, White Enamel, large size, regular price \$6.00 and \$6.50 for \$3.00 and \$3.25. Best quality double woven Wire Springs to fit the above at \$4.25

Mattresses from \$5.75 up and a good quality felt, regular \$13.50 for \$9.00 (all sizes.)

THE FARMER'S FRIEND DISPLAY Bannockburn Tweed Suits will be offered for \$20.00 per suit. Pants \$5.00. All overalls at 25 per cent off. Men's overcoats at 33 1-3 off, some at half price. Men's suits with exception of above quoted starting from \$13.50 up to \$30.00 All Trunks, suitcases and club bags 25 per cent off.

Men's Furnishings Dept. 25 per cent off Black Cashmere Hose 25 per cent off Heather Wool Hose. 25 percent off Silk Lined Gloves 25 per cent off Fine Cape Gloves 25 per cent off Wool Gloves Broken Lines "Linen Collars" 2 for 25c. 25 per cent off Mens & Boys Soft Collars 25 per cent off Mens & Boys Negligee Shirts 25 per cent off Mens & Boys Work Shirts Special Line of Silk Neckwear, Priced regularly from \$1.35 to \$1.50. Yours on Friday and Saturday for 98c. Regular \$1.00 Neckwear for Friday & Saturday 65c 25 per cent off Mens & Boys Coat sweaters and Pull-overs 25 per cent off all fine underwear. Odd sizes in Mens Atlantic wool underwear only a limited quantity, \$1.00 Garment. Stanfields Green Label underwear \$1.50 per garment. Special prices on Mens Mufflers, from \$2.00 to \$5.50 25 per cent off Heavy work gloves Extra heavy Police braces 49c, Extra good patterns in Hook-on Ties, 4 for \$1.00 Boys Atlantic wool underwear (all sizes) 90c garment. Extra quality Home knit socks \$1.00 pr. 25 per cent off other articles in our Mens Furnishing Dept. not mentioned here.

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