

# P. E. ISLAND HOSPITAL ANNUAL COLLECTION NOV. 1ST

In accordance with the system adopted three years ago the Trustees are asking the people of Kings and Queens Counties for the financial assistance that is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Hospital.

On account of the much larger number of patients treated and the higher price of all supplies the amount required to square all accounts at the end of the year will be not less than ten thousand dollars. The collections outside Charlottetown will be made through the Trustees of the different school districts. In Charlottetown a general collection will be made by the envelope system envelopes will be left at every house on the last Friday and Saturday of October and will be taken up on the following Monday. In addition a special collection will be asked for from the business and professional men of the city and special collectors will take charge of this work. In making the collections in previous years we have found that a great many people are under the impression that the rates charged patients should be sufficient to make the Hospital self sustaining. In order to correct this wrong impression we are submitting herewith a copy of the rates charged in one of the large Montreal Hospitals for accommodation no better than our own:

### REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRIVATE AND SEMI-PRIVATE PATIENTS

The charge for room No. 11 Ward H. is \$10.00 per day. This charge includes ordinary diet, medicine and dressings and the divided attention of the nurses.

	Private	Semi-Private
Anaesthetist's Fee	\$5.00 to \$15.00	\$5.00
Radiograph & X-Ray Treatment (minimum)	5.00	5.00
Operating Room Fee	5.00 to 20.00	5.00 to \$10
Special Nurse, per diem	5.25	2.25
Special Nurse for Mental, Alcoholic and Tuberculous cases, per diem	6.25 to 7.25	5.00 to \$6.00

A deposit of \$20.00 is required on admission; this deposit will be credited on the FINAL adjustment of the account.

Accounts are rendered every Friday and must be paid not later than the following MONDAY morning. The final account MUST be paid in full before the patient leaves the Hospital.

It is necessary that a guarantee for the payment of the account be made in writing by some person other than the patient admitted, unless the patient is known by the officials of the Hospital.

The above rates are more than double those charged by the Prince Edward Island Hospital and this Montreal Hospital is endowed with several million dollars whereas our endowment fund is less than forty thousand. In addition the Montreal Hospital is obliged to ask for large yearly collections to enable them to carry on their work.

The Prince Edward Island Hospital has been built and equipped by several large and many small gifts from generous, public spirited people. It has been given free and unencumbered to the people of Prince Edward Island for the noble purpose of saving life and relieving suffering. No person applying for treatment is turned away if we have room. If a patient can pay they do so, if not they are received and treated just the same. This is our Hospital we as Trustees are only its temporary guardians. While occupying this position it is our duty to see that it is properly equipped in every way to minister to the wants of the general public and we have only been able to do this by the continuous assistance of a generous and public spirited public and can only continue by receiving this support. Our needs are greater this year than ever before. We are counting on everyone to give us their loyal support with just a little larger contribution than usual. The collectors will start out November 1st. Kindly be ready for them, meet them with a smile and a generous contribution and so make their work pleasant and easy. We know you will do this.

W. K. ROGERS, Chairman Board of Trustees

3652-10-23 s11-61

## IMPORTANT!

Come to the lecture and meeting in connection with the Navy League of Canada to be held in each of the undermentioned places. A wonderful lecture by a pleasing speaker; sixty Graphic Lantern Slides. No charge. Hear all about Britain's mighty navy and learn why the farmer's prosperity depends on the Mercantile Marine.

Souris, Wednesday, October 27.  
Kingsboro, Thursday, October 28.  
St. Columbia, Friday, October 29.

COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH!

## ANNOUNCEMENT

We have in stock a nice line of men's Dry Goods which we are selling at reduced prices consisting of:

- Men's Wool Underwear.
- Men's Fleece Lined Underwear.
- Boy's Fleece Lined Underwear.
- Men's Wearing Shirts.
- Men's and Boy's Sweaters.
- Men's Mackinaws.
- Men's Heavy Pants.
- Overcoats sizes 36 to 40.
- Lumbermen's Stockings.
- Heavy Leather Mitts.
- Railway Men's Gauntlets.

—RUBBER GOODS—

- Rubber Boots in all sizes.
- Low and Storm Rubbers.

We are clearing out this line as we require the space for other goods.

COME IN AND GET A BARGAIN

## Canadian Farm Products

Charlottetown, P.E.I. Phone 700 or 800.

3722-10-25-11

# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (delivered) in advance; \$4.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada, and \$4.50 for U. S. A.

McI. A. A. Bartlett, President. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1920

### THE LIVE FOX EXHIBITION.

Our foxmen are all interested in the big live fox exhibition to be held in Montreal on the 24th, 25th and 26th November, and many of them are getting their foxes in readiness for it, the entries closing on November 1. As frequently mentioned in previous references this exhibition is under the auspices of the Conservation Commission at Ottawa and is the first definite step towards the real conservation of the fox industry. The idea is to boost the trade, to create an interest in and stimulate the public demand for fox fur. Montreal furriers are taking a great interest in the coming exhibition, the first of its kind ever held in Canada, if not in the world. The furriers are putting up an exhibition in connection with the live stock show and will exhibit fur garments in all the latest and most attractive designs, making a specialty of fox furs. This alone will be a great attraction and will do much to set the pace in fashions.

It is hoped our province will make a showing worthy of the name it has won throughout the world as the birthplace of the industry and the owner of the majority of silver foxes in captivity. All necessary facilities for the safe transportation of the foxes have been provided and the Montreal end of the exhibition will do everything possible to make it the success it deserves to be, but if we want any help from this show we must help ourselves by exhibiting our foxes and taking an interest in the exhibition.

### THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Those who are clamoring for a free trade, or a near free trade policy, are forever declaiming against what they call the "high tariff." Let us see how "high" this tariff is. The information is available in the Customs Report.

The total value of all free importations into Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, was \$370,872,966.

The total value of all dutiable goods imported during the same period was \$693,643,211.

The total amount of duty collected on these goods was \$187,520,613.

Included in the above collected duties was the customs war duties which for that year amounted to a total of \$31,369,296.

A little figuring will show that the average rate of duty, including the war tariff, on all dutiable importations was 27.03 per cent.

The average rate of duty on all dutiable importations, less the customs war tariff, was 22.5 p. c.

The average rate of duty on ALL importations, free and dutiable, after deducting the war tariff, was 14.66 per cent.

It will be remembered that the war tariff was abolished on May 18, 1920.

A protective tariff of 14.66 p. c. as it stands today, can certainly not be called "high."

Our tariff is a protective one to the extent of 14.66 per cent. Now, what is the purpose of a protective tariff.

Primarily, it is to diminish as far as possible the importation of goods from foreign countries which can be produced at home. The necessity of keeping our importations at as low a level as possible, consistent with our exportations, has been well exemplified during the past two years when our adverse balance of trade reduced the value of our dollar to about 80 cents in the United States.

Another purpose provided for in our tariff system is to facilitate the importation of raw materials for manufacturing processes which cannot be produced at home.

Another purpose served by the tariff is to encourage the manufacture of goods at home, to give employment to Canadians in Canadian factories and to make Canada as nearly as possible a self contained nation.

The Canadian protective tariff has been in operation for over forty years. In that time there has been a wonderful growth in agriculture, in manufacturing, in forest and mineral production and in fact in all the activities that go towards making a country great. Canada has grown great during the short period of forty two years very largely because of the protective tariff which shielded its young industries from unequal and killing competition. Yet we are a young nation of eight million people competing with a nation of one hundred and ten million people just across the border.

Because of our protective tariff policy over two million Canadians are supported by wages paid by Canadian factories. Over eighty per cent of all the produce of Canadian farms is consumed in Canada. Over 600 branches of United States factories have located in Canada, attracted by our raw material and our labor and trade advantages.

We are still far from being able to hold our own in competition with our big neighbors. Last year each inhabitant of the United States bought on an average \$4.41 worth of Canadian goods while each Canadian bought \$100.26 worth of United States goods. The United States purchases from Canada were largely raw material. Is it any wonder the rate of exchange is against Canada? If these things are so under what we call our protective tariff what would happen if we abolished the tariff?

### CURRENT COMMENT

Straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel is a human weakness of which we are all more or less guilty. To much inclined to grouch over the small disadvantage, without measuring the much larger offsetting compensations. Specious and highly paid agitators have busied our people, in grousing over a quarter of a cent a bushel imposed on their products to meet a trifling duty on agricultural implements, to such an extent as to almost blind them to the infinitely greater profits which they realize by the direct operation of the same tariff. Let us be honest with ourselves for a short time and study closely. In 1919 over four million bushels of oats were entered for home consumption in Canada, from the United States, paying ten cents a bushel duty. Now the Yankee is no fool. If he could sell these oats at home at a good price he would not pay freight and ten cents a bushel duty to find a market in Canada. Common sense tells us that if that duty was removed, our oats would drop in price to the American level of just ten cents per bushel less. Now the oat crop estimate for the present year, compiled by J. Dougall, General Agricultural Agent, C. P. R., is 556,719,000 bushels. Figuring ten cents a bushel as the increased price received by the farmer for his oat crop alone, as the direct outcome of tariff protection, it puts into his pocket the snug large sum of \$55,671,900.00. Box this question from every view point as you would the compass, the alphabet or the multiplication table, and in every instance you will find yourself putting a fifty dollar bill in your pocket by this tariff operation for every fifty cents you take out.

This is on oats alone, but don't be afraid to carry the enquiry further. It will open your eyes and improve your understanding. And don't forget that the world is full of big speculators who operate in the hundreds of millions, both here and in the United States, who are more interested in their own turnover than in the price the producer gets for the goods, and agents and agitators of these concerns are not always the safest advisers to the producer. Exercise your own good judgment and common sense. It will not so willingly mislead you. Get down to pork and meat products, on which there is a duty of from two to three cents a pound, according to variety, or an average of five dollars per barrel. Now American meats, beef and pork, are shipped into Canada, and right into Charlottetown, and sold often at a lower price than the native product, after paying this big duty. No one but a simpleton will argue that meats would not drop to the United States price if this duty were removed. Thus in plain English the farmers of Canada are putting from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars more in their pockets by reason of this protection, than they would if the tariff were removed. This same rule applies to many other articles, such as fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs,

### Daily Selections Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

### STRONG FAITH

Once an archbishop was visiting a woman who did not belong to his own religious persuasion. "They tell me," said the archbishop, "that you lead the singing in your church. Will you sing me one of your hymns?" "Yes, my lord," and she began: "My God, the spring of all my joys, The life of my delight, The glory of my brightest days And comfort of my night." Then, crossing the brick floor of her cottage, and putting her bony hand over the archbishop's, she said: "It's true, my lord. Then she struck up the second verse: "In darkest shades if Thou appear." She could get no farther, sobbing choked her voice as she said again: "It's true, my lord. Fourteen years ago I buried my husband in this churchyard. I had two boys left, and since then I have lost them both. Now I am alone, and I have had sorrow and difficulty; but it's true, my lord." Then strong and clear her voice broke out again: "In darkest shades if Thou appear." My morning is begun; Thou art my soul's bright morning star. Truly a lesson in faith to those of us who give way under some light affliction or disappointment. We must learn to say with Job: "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him."

butter, cheese and other small items.

But the Liberals and United Farmers says, we ain't going to do these things now. We have dumped that old free trade donkey overboard and don't ride him any longer. We now want "tariff revision downward," which in our language means, leave the duty on agricultural products which we produce, but REMOVE THE DUTY FROM AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS made by our Canadian labor, from Canadian material. This sounds very nice in theory, but will Canadian industry and labor be willing to pay ten cents a bushel more for oats, two and a half cents a pound for meats, three cents a dozen for eggs, three cents a pound for cheese, or in all seventy-five million dollars a year more for what they eat, to a country that begrudges them a paltry million and a half dollars protection upon the farm equipment that they manufacture? It is more than human nature could expect, more than measure for measure of simple justice would demand, and infinitely more than any one with the smallest grain of common honesty in his composition would attempt to exact. Talk of profiteering, but this would be carrying it on with a vengeance, with labor and industry crushed to the very dust. It would be more than this. It would be handing our fountains of production and wealth to the billion dollar combines of the United States, to be exploited to their immense profit and to the disadvantages of our farmers and artisans alike.

Indications as to the trend of feeling towards Liberalism in the province of Quebec, as shown by the recent bye-elections in Kamouraska and St. Maurice, are from the Conservative standpoint, most encouraging. In both constituencies the Provincial Government candidates received a strong support from the party machine, both local and federal, personal speeches and assistance from Hon. J. A. Tessler and Hon. Athanase David, two strong Ministers of the Crown, and despite every effort they went down to defeat. Both were Liberal strongholds, and St. Maurice always gave the party a large majority. The Government are trying to extract comfort from the fact, that although defeated it was by independents of their own school, and not by straight Conservatives. The fact however that the people are revolting against Liberal rule, and Liberal policies, as now preached to them, is the outstanding feature to give them worry, and that Conservatives if in the field would have been easily as successful. The Province of Quebec is essentially and at heart Conservative. It was the strong personal influences of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Federal, and of Sir Lomer Gouin in Provincial politics, with to some extent outside race and creed prejudices, which lined them for a time in the Liberal column. These influences having been removed or subdued, as these elections clearly indicate, the people are reverting to their former Conservative status.

The labor employment situation throughout Canada and the United States is not encouraging in prospect. The reaction induced by falling prices and reduced demand is already being felt in many places. Labor leaders are beginning to realize the seriousness of conditions, and in various ways seeking to combat them. Manufacturers finding themselves totally unable to sell their output at reduced prices, and further confronted with continued declining market, and at the same time adhere to high wage rates, are following the only alternative of laying off their hands, or of closing their factories. Labor, through their leaders, are protesting against this, and insisting that these concerns should keep busy and supply employment in the lean days as they were only too anxious to do in the period of fatness. But manufacturers are not wholly built that way. They are probably remembering that in the days of their necessity, when they had assumed obligations and entered into contracts to supply certain goods at established fixed prices, their hands took advantage of this situation to strike for higher pay or shorter hours and to tie up and close these institutions of industry, regardless of the loss entailed upon the owners. It is now under the natural law of compensation that conditions are reversed, and the factory owners are doing the tying and closing up to avoid loss. The labor leader declares that wages cannot be cut till the cost of living comes down; the employer of labor says the cost of living cannot come down while high wages prevail. But the cost of living is plainly on the descent, and from all appearances, wages are going to follow.

## You Can't Help Buying at a Store Whose Motto is GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES

The home dressmaker is especially invited to this Store to choose from its

## GREAT DRESS GOODS VALUES

THE ENTERPRISING WOMAN WILL SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY AT ONCE TO SHOP AT PATONS.

See the Special Displays of Dress Goods today.

We are offering new Autumn and Winter fabrics at big price reductions. Now is the time to buy dress goods and make them up in your own home.

Special Line of 38 inch Dress Goods for \$1.59 in Black, Navy, Copen, Brown, Red and Cream.

Special 54 inch Armure in Black, Navy, Green, Brown and Dark Red, at \$2.49.

### BIG PRICE REDUCTIONS.

- Black Serge, 44 in. wide for . . \$3.25 per yd.
- Black Serge, 54 in. wide for . . \$4.50 per yd.
- Black Serge, 56 in. wide for . . \$4.75 per yd.
- Black Serge, 54 in. wide for . . \$6.50 per yd.
- Black Serge, 56 in. wide for . . \$7.25 per yd.

- Black Cheviot, 54 in. wide for \$3.89 per yd.
- Black Cheviot, 56 in. wide for \$6.00 per yd.
- Black Cheviot, 56 in. wide for \$9.00 per yd.

### HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE DRESS GOODS OFFERINGS.

- Navy Blue Serge, 54 in. wide for . . \$3.75
- Navy Blue Serge, 54 in. wide for . . \$4.75
- Navy Blue Serge, 54 in. wide for . . \$6.50
- Navy Blue Serge, 56 in. wide for . . \$7.50
- Navy Blue Serge, 56 in. wide for . . \$9.25
- Navy Serge, 44 in. wide . . . . \$3.00 per yd.
- Navy Serge, 44 in. wide . . . . \$3.25 per yd.
- Navy Serge, 50 in. wide . . . . \$4.49 per yd.

### HERE ARE DRESS GOOD PRICES THAT WILL MAKE A BIG NOISE

- Brown Serge, 44 in. wide for . . . . \$3.25
- Navy Cheviots, 54 in. wide for . . . . \$3.89
- Brown Serge, 54 in. wide for . . . . \$3.75
- Brown Serge, 54 in. wide for . . . . \$4.25
- Brown Serge, 54 in. wide for . . . . \$4.75
- Navy Cheviots, 54 in. wide for . . . . \$4.75
- Navy Cheviots, 56 in. wide for . . . . \$5.25
- Navy Cheviots, 56 in. wide for . . . . \$6.25

## Patons Ltd.

### New Regulations For Penitentiaries

(Special to The Guardian.) OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—Col. O. M. Biggar, K. C., W. F. Nickle, K. C., ex member of Parliament for Kingston, and P. D. Draper, Secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion, have been named a Royal Commission under the Inquiries Act to draft a new set of regulations for the penitentiaries branch. The Commission need of this being done has been emphasized by recent developments at Kingston Penitentiary but for some time past preliminary drafts of new regulations have been made by officials of the penitentiaries branch. The Commission will also look into the question of the possibilities of the utilization of prison labor for the making of articles required by the government.

### Decoration Day For Canadians

(Special to The Guardian.) MONTREAL, QUE., Oct. 26.—A special cable says that Canadians living in Paris have decided to adopt All Saints Day for the yearly decoration of their soldiers' graves. It is estimated that there are 2,000 Canadians in Paris who will join in the memorial movement which is being headed by Phillip Roy Canadian High Commissioner.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 26.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics today issued a preliminary statement of the fisheries production of Canada, prepared from the compilation of returns collected by the bureau in co-operation with the fisheries branch of the department of Marine and Fisheries. The total value of fish marketed fresh and of fish products is given as \$56,485,597 compared with a value of \$60,250,544 for 1918.

### SNAKES AND WILD BEASTS CAUSE HEAVY MORTALITY IN INDIA

LONDON, Oct. 7.—India still pays its annual tribute of human life to the jungle. In fact, the number of deaths from snakebite or the attacks of wild beasts has steadily increased during the last few years (says a Central News cutting message), a fact which has been attributed to the great floods. The rising waters have driven serpents out of the lowlands into the villages, and have also insisted through drowning the natural food supply of the larger wild beasts. According to the figures just issued, 55 persons were killed by snakes, 25 by hyenas, 109 by bears, 351 by leopards, 319 by wolves, 10 by tigers, and 688 by other animals, including wild pigs. No more than 22,478 died from the bite of poisonous snakes. The grand total of mortality is 54,878. A great number of cases of snake bite were successfully treated with the Brunton and permanganate of potash. It is nevertheless impossible to assert the value of the treatment, since no one knows whether or even a large number of cases treated, were caused by the bite of really venomous snakes.

