

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President, W. Chester S. McLure; Vice-President, J. R. Burnett; Secretary, Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.; Editor and Manager, J. R. Burnett; Associate Editor, D. K. Currie; New York Representative—Frank R. Northrup; Chicago Representative—E. J. Fowler

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1924

POPULAR APPOINTMENT

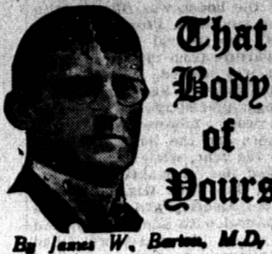
The City School Board and particularly the citizens directly interested are to be congratulated on having secured the services of Mr. R. H. Rogers, M. A., B. C. L., as Principal of Prince Street School. Mr. Rogers is a university graduate, has had practical experience in connection with our provincial educational institutions during his incumbency as Chief Superintendent of Education and we feel assured he will capably and satisfactorily fill the important position of Principal of Prince Street School. This school has ever maintained a high place among the schools of the city and province and there is good ground for the belief that in Mr. Rogers the School Board has found a worthy successor to Principal Seaman who after many years of useful service has found it necessary to retire from active work. We regard it as a fortunate circumstance that the vacancy in Prince Street School has occurred coincidently with Mr. Rogers' release from his duties as Chief Superintendent of Education and we take this opportunity of congratulating him on his appointment to a position which his scholarship and literary taste eminently qualify him to fill and in which we wish him many years of useful service.

A COMPARISON

The Commonwealth of Australia is rapidly becoming a model among the British overseas dominions. Australia, like the other dominions, suffered in the industrial slump of 1920-21 but it has made a more rapid recovery than any of the others, a much more rapid and substantial recovery than Canada. During the past three years factories have increased at the rate of 95 per cent, and on the average 11,822 additional employes have been absorbed each year in the growing manufacturing, according to the latest report of the Commonwealth statistician. The capital invested in land, buildings, plant and machinery grew from \$113,000,000 in 1919-20 to \$160,500,000 in 1922-23, or at the rate of \$15,800,000 per annum. In the last year, for which returns are complete, the value added to raw materials in the factories, which is the real measure of manufacturing production, increased \$10,460,000 or more than eight per cent. Australia's manufacturing industries are not yet commensurate in importance with those of Canada. The Commonwealth was slow to test the possibilities of protection. It was not next door to a big country, with a rapidly developing industrial life protected by a high tariff and prone to dump its products. Its politics were dominated by agrarian interests for a long time, and though it developed a Labor party at a comparatively early date that party was largely led by immigrants from Britain imbued with free trade doctrines. Yet paradoxically Australia's conversion to the protective policy was a reaction to labor policy. Has Australia made a mistake in going in for a policy of encouraging manufacturers? or is MacKenzie King right in trying to steer Canada into a policy which Australia has abandoned in favor of a protective policy which has served her better since the war than Canada's low tariff policy has served her? Will our farmers and our politicians study out this comparison and come to an honest non-political conclusion as to the wisdom or unwisdom of wiping out the last

NOTES BY THE WAY

The death rate from tuberculosis is shown by official statistics to be much higher in the eastern than in the western provinces of Canada. To Nova Scotia belongs the worst record for fatalities from this malady—132 deaths per 100,000 of population. Prince Edward Island comes next with 127, followed in order by Quebec with 122 and New Brunswick with 107. These are the four provinces in the East. Ontario makes a better showing, the rate there being 66 per 100,000, or only half that of Nova Scotia. The three Prairie Provinces made a still better average than Ontario. In Manitoba the rate is 60, in Alberta 57 and in Saskatchewan only 44, the lowest of all. British Columbia has a rate of 74, showing many points higher than the prairie group, but still 52 points lower than Nova Scotia. The coastal regions are clearly those in which tuberculosis is most fatal in Canada, owing to the greater amount of moisture in the air, but why the Atlantic coast should be less favorable than the Pacific coast is something that has not yet been satisfactorily explained. That in the city of Toronto the death rate from tuberculosis has been reduced in 14 years past from 130 per 100,000 to 65 is most creditable and shows what might be done here and elsewhere if proper preventive, sanitary and curative measures were applied, as they have been in Ontario. Eminent medical men believe it quite possible to stamp out tuberculosis as completely as smallpox has been disposed of. Some time ago the Senate gave attention to Civil Service reform. A committee was appointed to investigate conditions. This committee sent a letter to each of the deputy ministers, summarizing the criticisms that have been made against the service and asking for suggestions as to economies that might be effected. The letter also mentions a memorandum from the Civil Service Commission in which some ten distinct proposals are put forward in regard to reorganizing the departments. In this memorandum it is pointed out that the government offices in Ottawa are located in 65 different buildings of which 53 buildings are rented at an annual cost of \$580,000. A pretty big yearly rent bill that for these "economical" times! And every new government we get, rents or buys more buildings. The King coterie has out—Herodotus in both renting and buying buildings in Paris, London, Ottawa and elsewhere. To find any one of the 40,000 government employes in those 65 buildings is a task comparable to finding the proverbial needle in a haystack, but they all find their way to where the cheques are issued. In the Printing Bureau alone the Meighen Government is reported to have saved a million a year when they had only got fairly started house cleaning, before the last election. So the Senate committee have informed the deputy ministers that "ordinary common-sense centralisation would mean a saving of millions." No doubt millions could be saved if the Government would honestly set about it, but is almost certain that this will not be done. The King Government is much more submissive to the demands of the deputies and civil service officials and the Progressives than to the Senate or its committee. Congress has passed and President Coolidge has signed the much debated tax reduction bill. The President is not quite pleased with the measure, which he says represents "merely tax reduction, not tax reform." However, it cuts off some \$361,000,000 from the revenues raised by taxation, and reduces tax burdens to the lowest rate in operation since 1917, the year in which the United States entered the war. Among other things the bill reduces the income tax by 25 per cent this year and 50 per cent thereafter. There is also a heavy reduction of excise taxes such as those on telegraph and telephone messages, soft drinks, theatre admission, etc. It is estimated that \$7,500,000 worth of American cigarettes



By James W. Burton, M.D.

A CRITICAL AGE

You hear so much about foods, about their value in calories or heat, and about the truth that your body is just what food makes it. Further, thousands of babies are being saved these days, during the hot months of summer, by scientific feeding. Now I've often felt that the same thought and care should follow us all through life. Naturally you don't want to be bothered thinking about it as you get older, and can use your "reason" about your young. Remember that it is past the baby stage, but hasn't acquired his "sense" regarding his daily food supply? Remember his food requirements are just as important as that of a babe. He needs food to give him heat and energy, food for his growing body and food to repair the tissue he wears out in his play. You repair or darn the parts of his clothing he wears out, and the body demands the same attention. I don't want to bother you with any set system of diet for the youngster, but you should see to it, that in an average day's meals certain food stuffs are used. Remember in a growing youngster your chief reliance should be on fresh pure milk. It contains all five classes of food and is therefore called the perfect food. However you need more than milk, and every form of food stuff will be found in the following suggestions. In addition to your milk which should be at least a pint a day for drinking purposes alone, there should be another pint in your custards, puddings, or other desserts. An egg a day with the younger children, and meat once a day with the older ones is absolutely essential. Nothing quite repairs worn out tissue like eggs or meat. Vegetables are essential, and in addition to the potatoes, at least one other vegetable should be used daily, a green vegetable if possible, such as lettuce, onions, or celery. About fruit. Yes fruit once a day is necessary. So many youngsters like raw fruits that if they agree, they should be used. However, many of the little skin eruptions, hives, pimples and "heaps" in the stomach follow the use of raw fruits with young children. Stewed fruits are always safe, and can therefore be more generally used. Sugar—How the youngsters do love sugar. Let them have it in any form they wish to use it. Bread is a splendid food, and must be used. The whole wheat bread is better and there is less gas, pain down low in the abdomen. Butter is a good food. The old fashioned slice of bread, thick with butter and brown sugar over that, is all right just after school. Use no set system of meals, but see that they get the all round diet as outlined.

Abyssinian Prince is Entertaining The French

France is now entertaining, and being entertained by a curious and distinguished visitor, Ras Tafari, Regent of Abyssinia, and the actual ruler of that country, though his cousin, the Empress Zeoditu, occupies the throne. The Prince went to France for the purpose of officially thanking the nation for supporting Abyssinia's application for membership in the League of Nations. In a short time it is likely that he will proceed to England on a similar mission, and may come to this continent, for three of his sons are being educated in an Ohio college. The Prince made an unconscious hit with the Parisians the day he arrived. He did not follow the usual custom of monarchs in bowing or saluting in response to the cheers of the crowd. He wholly disregarded them, and in a dignified manner, looking neither to right nor left, made his way down the station platform. In Abyssinia it is not the custom for kings to carry favor with the crowds, and it did not strike His Royal Highness that the French crowds were any more deserving of flattery than the old folks at home.

A Plain Spoken Man.

In Abyssinia it is the practice of kings and princes to speak their minds. There is nobody there who can be offended, or whose good opinion is worth while cultivating. In Cairo, where the Prince tarried on his way to France, he said that he liked the English, but there were "two or three characteristics which he was unable to appreciate just yet." In Paris he was taken to an aerodrome, where an elaborate and highly thrilling display was arranged for his benefit. After numerous planes had performed various complicated and hair-raising feats, the French Minister asked the Regent if he had been interested. "Immensely," he said, "but let's cut it short." So the royal party walked out on the airman leaving them, so to say, flat, half an hour before the official visit was supposed to come to an end. Various other stories illustrating the frankness of the Regent have found their way into the newspapers, and the French people are taking much more interest in him than in the stereotyped foreign dignitary, who usually says nothing of any importance, and never anything at all that has not been elaborately prepared by somebody else.

Royal Gifts.

Abyssinia is a rich country. It appears to be specially rich in lions, of which the Regent brought several as presents to his prospective French friends and hosts.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

THE SILVER BIRCH

O silver birch, O beautiful tree. When Dame Nature fashioned thee she made you a tree of witchery fair, So wraith-like, beautiful and rare. Like a Norseman tall and strong, Mingling with Africa's dark skinned throng, Silvery leaves and snow white bark Against your neighbors brown and dark, And everywhere you shine and beam As moonlight shimmers on a stream. O silver birch, O graceful tree, So fair Dame Nature fashioned thee Branches like green ribbons streaming, Waving, floating brightly gleaming, Entrancing dream of beauty fair, Dancing in the evening air, And in the gloaming we can see Your branches shine elusively, So white and silvery you stand Upon our own dear native land. —Caroline Eleanor Wilkinson

There was some little embarrassment about accepting these handsome gifts, the idea of the Prince being that they should be regarded rather in the light of pets than as carnivora of sinister appetite and capricious temper. However, he good-humoredly assented when his original plan for having a couple of them sleep in the bedroom with President Millerand, in order that he might be protected from intruders, was varied to the extent of housing them in concrete and steel cages in the Paris Zoo. The President assured him that they would be less exposed to vicissitudes there. Other royal gifts were received with less embarrassment, and the fine taste of the Abyssinians was displayed in the offering the Prince Regent laid on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier below the Arc de Triomphe. Instead of the customary wreath of flowers, the dusky visitor presented a gift that will never wither—a palm branch, wrought in ivory.

Old Scandal Refuted.

Though the Abyssinian prince is undoubtedly a brunette, and will one day, no doubt, be called the Emperor of Ethiopia, he is not a negro. Indeed, the Abyssinians are offended when they are mistaken for Senegambians. The two ethnic terms are only interchangeable on the vaudeville stage. It is said to be a matter of official record, established after professional research, that there never was an Ethiopian in the woodpile. On one occasion in the reign of Emperor Menelek II, uncle of the present Regent, when a negro envoy from Haiti appeared before him and asked him to become the head of a sort of Pan-African movement for the benefit of the negro, he replied dryly: "You're a most excellent idea, my friend. The negro should be uplifted. I wish you the greatest possible success, but in coming to me and appealing to me to assume the leadership of a movement, you are knocking on the wrong door. You know, I am not a negro at all; I am a Caucasian." In truth, apart from dark skins, kinky hair, and flattened features, the Abyssinians possess hardly any negroid characteristics.

Descended from Solomon.

Nor is their dynasty an upstart one. Compared with their royal traditions, those of Britain are mushroom and middle class. Solomon is generally supposed to have been the father of one of the early kings of Abyssinia, though not the first of them. The Queen of Sheba was really Queen Zehab of Ethiopia and some time after she had paid her visit to Jerusalem, she returned to her own country and gave birth to a fine boy, whose paternity was ascribed to Solomon. He was called Menelek, and at the age of twelve was sent back to Jerusalem to visit the King. He remained there several years, and came to look so much like his father, that they could not be distinguished from each other, and the tongue of gossip was set wagging. The chief dignitaries of the city, it is said, in order to avert scandal, suggested that he ought to be sent back home. Solomon finally consented, but insisted that the first son of every great noble in the country should accompany him to furnish a fitting entourage, and eventually to found the aristocracy of Abyssinia. This was done, and it is from such noble stock that the Abyssinians of today are descended.

Nova Scotia Girl Weds Nobleman

(Canadian Press.) NEW YORK, June 4.—"Peggy Hopkins Joyce is married again." This was the statement made today by friends of the former Chesapeake, Nova Scotia girl. She was secretly married again yesterday at Atlantic City to Count Gustaf Mörner, a Swedish nobleman.

I CANNOT READ THE FUTURE

I do not claim the ability to read the future any more than any other man who makes a study of conditions in his particular line, but if I were asked for a statement as to the possibilities of Silver Fox farming for the next five years, my conscientious opinion would be, that we are in for a period of greatly increased prosperity and better prices for Silver Fox furs than we have seen during the past two or three years.

Anyone who has studied the fox industry the last twenty years must know that Europe has been the great outlet for Silver Fox furs, and that all the world's records for pelts (which by the way have been captured by Prince Edward Island raised fox pelts) were made at the great London auctions. These pelts found their way to Austria, Russia, Germany, and France. From 1914 to 1920 these countries have been practically out of the market. Now Germany, Russia, Austria and France are again active in their demand for Silver Fox furs. The Germans were the largest buyers at the January Lamson's sale, sending the price of good skins up 50% above the previous auction sales figures. Germany also was the largest buyer at the Danish sale held a month later.

This is good news for the fox rancher, as it means a broad or market and steadily increasing demand during the next few years. The United States is also demanding great numbers of Silver Fox furs. Thus market conditions are being created which will take care of all the Silver Fox furs that can be produced, at prices that will yield a profit ten times greater than any other farming proposition one can engage in.

If you intend to take advantage of this condition you would be wise to start your ranch this fall and make your arrangements at once for the purchasing of breeding stock, and avoid disappointment in securing the kind and quality of foxes necessary to make for sure success.

Owing to my extensive connections in the fur industry of this province, I believe I am in a better position than any other man here to advise and select for you the kind and quality of breeding strains that the fur markets of the world demand today.

Every fox I sell is scored by me and my score card goes with it. I also take particular pains to see that matings are satisfactory as to blood lines, etc., and that the markings are carefully proportioned. To ranches that require a change of blood my services will be particularly valuable, as I am in a position to buy for them almost any desirable strain or type.

Book early and avoid disappointment.

W. Chester S. McLure

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada The Largest Direct Handler of Silver Fox Furs in the World. Judge at International Exhibitions, Montreal and Toronto Also Judge at Boston and Muskegon Shows, 1920. My Score Card Goes With Every Fox.

2480-6-5 St.

Newest Sandals and Holeproof Hose

We are showing the newest and nicest ladies sandals in smoked silk, patent, etc.

\$3.90, \$4.20, \$4.00 A new lot of Silk Holeproof Hose in latest shades \$1.00 up

Boys and Girls remember this SANDAL TIME and GOFF'S IS SANDAL PLACE 7c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40

Heavy English made Sandals \$1.25, \$2.25

Boys Canvas Shoes, rubber heels \$2.35 for \$1.52

Old Mr. Big Price is dead and buried. Young Mr. Small Profits (the most popular little fellow in town) has taken his place right here and is going to stick by us.

Goff Bros Limited

INSURANCE

The Queen Fire Insurance Co. The Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Co. The Commercial Union Fire Insurance Co. The London Guaranty and Accident Insurance Co.

Low Rates—Absolute Security—Prompt Attention

D. B. STEWART

Phone 75-L and 71-J. Charlottetown



Make Better Bread Ask your grocer for ROYAL YEAST CAKES STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 50 YEARS

MT. HOPE SCHOOL

The standing of Mt. Hope School for the month of May is as follows: Grade IX—Annie MacGowan. Grade VII—Lillian Dockendorff. Grade IV—Mary MacDonald. Grade III—George Currie. Grade I—Edgar Dockendorff. Margaret Burhoe. John A. Burhoe. Ada MacDonald. Perfect attendance—George Currie, Olive Currie. John D. Fraser, teacher.



We have the largest stock of Marble and Granite Monuments in the most artistic designs in this province.

Lowest prices, expert workmanship, satisfaction guaranteed.

Our prices include monuments erected in cemetery. Cemetery lettering promptly attended to.

Chandler & Bell

160 Kent St., Charlottetown Phone 741J P. O. Box 83 1566-9-18-tm:the

Insidious Eye strain

We use this adjective advisedly. Sufferers from Eye strain may have perfect vision and therefore do not suspect the presence of any eye defect. The motive power of the entire human organism is Nerve Energy. Normal eyes, it is computed utilize about 20% of this Nerve Energy, but when Eye strain is present, a much larger proportion is required. Hence defective eyes, through their consumption of an excessive amount of Nerve Energy, may seriously affect the functioning of other organs of the body, and produce ill health. HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED G. F. HUTCHESON Optometrist

Professional Cards

Palmer & Palmer H. J. PALMER, K. C. Barristers, Etc. Money to Loan Bank of Nova Scotia Building Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MacDonald & McPhee B. A. J. A. McDONALD, H. F. MCPHEE B. A. Barristers, Attorney, Etc. Money to Loan Riley Building Charlottetown

Mark R. McGuigan B. A. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Money to Loan Cameron Block Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Dr. C. C. Archibald Graduate of N. Y. Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Office Bayer Building, St. George Street, Telephone 850-J

Your Birthday

JUNE 6.—You are forceful, energetic, a clear thinker, and shrewd reasoner. Most of your enterprises are successful unless your judgment yields to some outside influence. You are sympathetic, very loving, and devote a great deal of your time and energy to making your home more pleasant. Don't let the love of money spoil you. Your birthstone is a pearl, which means health and long life. Your flower is the honeysuckle. Your lucky colors are light blue and white.

reason of their cheaper production across the border. The U. S. tax on cigarettes is \$3 per 1,000 while in Canada the excise tax is \$6, with an excise tax also on the tobacco in them of 82 cents and a sales tax of 49 cents, making a total of \$7.31. The excise tax, which equals 50 per cent of the retail price, leads to extensive smuggling and revenue frauds and drains Canada of its money. If it could be said that it checked the bad habit of cigarette smoking that would be a point in its favor, but the consumption of cigarettes increases steadily. And the increase is largely made up of American brands, either imported lawfully or smuggled into this country.



It is estimated that \$7,500,000 worth of American cigarettes

Thousands of Dollars

Are being saved by the fox farmers of Prince Edward Island, who are making a scientific study of the feeding problem and have discovered the solution of healthy, vigorous puppies, is in feeding IMPERIAL COD LIVER OIL FOX BISCUIT at this season of the year. As soon as the puppies are weaned, they require SOLID food containing cooked cereals, ground meats and vitamins available only in Cod-Liver-Oil. The experience of our most successful ranchers, is the best proof we can offer as to the indispensable need of Imperial Fox Biscuit in every up to date fox ranch. There will be no rickets or digestive troubles where Imperials are regularly fed.

Order at once from your nearest Agent or direct from Factory.

Imperial Biscuit Co., Ltd.

Box 446 Charlottetown, P. E. I.