

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1923

NOT REASSURING

Our Ottawa dispatches this morning, bearing upon financial conditions in Canada, are not reassuring. Burdened by the neck with taxes, most of them so placed as to cripple industry and overburden business, and the public debt increasing monthly by millions is a new and unpleasant experience for Canada and it is not to be wondered at that even Liberal members are suggesting remedies and deploring conditions.

According to statistics produced in the House of Commons and mentioned today in our dispatches, the revenue of Canada for the eleven months ended February 28th showed an increase over the eleven months of the previous year of \$11,029,000. This increase was secured by increased taxation and by new taxes and notwithstanding the increase, the net debt of the Dominion is \$54,000,000 greater than it was a year ago or when the present party came into power and got their hands on the finances.

We shall be told again as we have many times been told, that taxes are necessary, yet in this pre-election campaign and when the present moneylenders were in Opposition, Liberal candidates and Liberal leaders told us, and placed it in their platform, that they were going to reduce the burden of taxation under which the poor people were groaning—when taxes were not nearly as high as they are today.

To know the way of the Mackenzie King Liberals we have only to look at the Bell government in our own province. The latter made specious promises before election; they were going to reduce taxation, going to do away with all unnecessary expenditures, going to discharge "useless officials." What have they done? They quadrupled the taxes, engaged more "useless officials" and increased the public debt by several hundred thousand dollars. The Bell government is doing on a small scale what the Mackenzie King government is doing on a large scale; the former is dealing in hundreds while the latter is dealing in millions; the former cannot send its ministers to Europe or to Patagonia as the latter can but it can give them commissions at home which in their little way are equally appreciated, equally profitable to the ministers and equally hard on the taxpayer. They are, to use an old saw, both tarred with the one stick and although the one may require more tar than the other, the same tarry effect is produced.

WHENCE COME THEY?

Whence come the Platos, the Aristotles, the Shakespeares, the Miltons, the Tennysons who stand towering above their fellows along the winding road that leads from the darkness of barbarism, through the twilight of the Middle Ages to the as yet misty morning of civilization as we know it? These giants stand alone; ordinary men, born of ordinary parents, sharing a common environment with their contemporaries, yet towering above and standing aloof from them and not only from them but from men of all generations. Whence came these giants, these miracles of intellectual strength? Looking at some of those nearest to us and of whom we know most, how are we to account, say for Shakespeare? Comparatively poor, educated in a common Grammar School, no university training, no experience with royal courts or royal personages, no training in law, never outside the narrow bounds of his native village and greater London, yet he discourses familiarly with kings and princes as learned in the law, is conversant with the mobilization of armies and digs down deep into the strongest passions of the human heart, depicting all with the hand of a master, taking the thoughts of others and giving them to the world, refined and glorified. What accumulation of past experiences, what absorption of contemporary knowledge, what prophetic insight enabled him to gather and to express the thought of previous and future ages in language which no age has surpassed in beauty and in depth?

Shakespeare was a miracle; as were a few other poets and philosophers. Some day, possibly, when the ancestral and pre-natal as well as the contemporary history of our intellectual giants is more thoroughly investigated, we may know something of the cumulative circumstances by which the wisdom and the genius of generations are entrusted to or absorbed by one man. Meanwhile the theory that the age produces the genius is open to the unanswerable question, why could the age or a succession of ages produce only one outstanding genius? The genius still stands alone and towering in the midst of genius-producing conditions, if they be such.

Our claims against Northwest Lands afford an instance of this procrastinating policy. Very vivid was our smiling Premier's vision of these claims and the golden stream that was to flow therefrom, as he surveyed them from the cool shades of opposition four years ago. Not in petty thousands, or in considerable tens of thousands, but in millions of tested gold was the sum made up. Imaginative and credulous listeners could easily believe the affluent stream was already on its glittering way. Once he was in power he wrote a letter to Ottawa on the subject, then went fishing and forgot all about it! The vision had faded from his memory almost as quickly as the sound of his eloquent periods had spent themselves in empty air.

STEER FEEDING EXPERIMENTS

We are in receipt of pamphlet Number 23, New Series, from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The title of this pamphlet is "Steer Feeding Experiments in P. E. Island" by J. A. Clark, B.S.A., Superintendent and Frank Tinney, B.S.A., Assistant, Charlottetown Experimental Station.

This pamphlet should be in the hands of every farmer in this province and may be had by simply sending a post-card asking for it to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Experiments covering a number of years are described in detail in order to show the profits, direct and indirect, from feeding good type steers and the unprofitableness of feeding poor types. The opinion is expressed and amply proved is produced as to the soundness of the opinion, that it does not pay "to feed poor type feeders, old, dry cows, or very thin steers. This experiment is described: Seven dairy type steers running from poor to medium feeders, when placed in the pen made an average profit per animal of \$7.20 while six beef type steers in about the same condition when the feeding experiment began, made an average profit of \$9.17. A pen of four Holstein grade steers in good condition made an average profit of \$8.16, while three beef type steers in shabby condition, made an average gain per animal of \$17.28.

Evidence is indisputable that it pays to feed thrifty animals of beef type and that any attempt at making a profit on unthrifty feeders will fail. Perhaps in no other line on the farm is the question of profit and loss as easily and definitely solved as in feeding cattle. In the pamphlet before us the matter of cost of feed per steer and cost per pound gain are given, a question in which every farmer is interested and on which he should be well informed. The subject of feeds and rations, deboning cattle and its effects, buildings etc. are all interestingly and informatively discussed, making the pamphlet an indispensable guide in the care and rearing of cattle. "It has been our purpose," says the author, "as far as possible to make the pamphlet readable and to this end we have eliminated complex or complicated tables and charts." That the purpose has been achieved the reader will readily grant and again we advise our farmer readers to send for it and to keep it for reference and information.

Notes by the Way

If we had a capable, business like government it would have been easy to have called the Legislature to meet early in February, at which time and throughout the month the weather was fine and free from storms, although cold. Now the March storms are upon us and the regrettable illness of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has brought a postponement of the meeting until March 20th. This is regrettable. It is true that more than once and under various Government the House has been called together far later than was desirable, with the inevitable result that the most important work of the session was often hurried through in the few closing days after many members had left to attend the pressing duties at home.

The session, if of the usual length of six or eight weeks, will now be carried well into May, when it might as well as not have been finished by the end of March. It would be greatly in the interest of a majority of the members of both parties in the House as well as of the country at large if such tardy meetings should be prevented from recurring in the future. But the country can have little hope of this with the present Government in power. With their procrastination is second nature and any movement toward useful ends is like that of the hour hand of a clock, so slow as to be imperceptible.

A More Efficient P. W. C.

Much discussion is under way at present relative to increasing the efficiency not only of Prince of Wales College but all our Maritime Colleges. Progress is necessary in this as in other walks of life. Among the proposals advocated in your columns so far are the following which I think the Government or Board of Education should give heed to: Make such entrance requirements that the crammer will not be given preference over the boy with brains. The crammer usually comes a cropper when left to develop anything by suggestion or deduction. Test the mentality of all students within the first month of each session and require each one to live up to his standard instead of allowing a bright boy to loaf along without working. Devote less attention to trifles and more to the practical side of education. Send home the boy or girl who prefers social enjoyments to hard continuous work. Select as professors born teachers, who love their work, and do away with "pull" as a sine qua non. Have the college properly heated and ventilated and the boarding houses efficiently inspected and supervised. The application of these rules would soon work a revolution in Prince of Wales College. I am Sir, etc.

GRADUATE

Censorious Mr. Lea. Sir—Your readers, especially the many correspondents of the Public Forum, must be amused at Mr. Lea's furious attack upon them in today's issue. He has little for them but censure and denunciation and even when he grudgingly gives a little credit for sincerity he insinuates that they only "claim" to be inspired with a sense of public duty. For the others they are merely scribblers with an itch for publicity, audacious enough to criticize the public actions of public men. Mr. Lea the censorious is the limit. There is no member of the present government of any previous government who has been so afflicted with scribbledness as Mr. Lea himself. The itch has been uninterrupted from his assumption of office till now and the more he writes the more his colossal egotism is displayed. Mr. Lea has never once yet answered effectively any criticism levelled at him; he has been merely resentful, fault-finding, censorious and sometimes abusive, running away always when the onslaught threatened to engulf him to fight another day with no better result. Mr. Lea may think he can delude the public with rudeness and censoriousness as substitutes for integrity and effective controversy, but his readers are not to be deceived; they see behind the masque. Bluff and bluster are poor substitutes for a record of things accomplished and no amount of whitewashing by political colleagues will rehabilitate the commissioner in the good opinion of those whose confidence he has so outrageously abused. There comes a time when children are strong enough to resent having their noses held while nauseating medicine is being unnecessarily forcibly poured down their throats, and the time is not now far distant when farmers will be in a position to compel Mr. Lea to take a dose of his own medicine; splutter and fume at the mouth as he may. Whether he takes it ultimately lying down or running away matters not, his Waterloo is at hand; "the lowering herd winds slowly o'er the Lea" making him see stars; and when it has passed Mr. Lea will wonder what has happened to him. I am Sir, etc.

WE MIGHT MULTIPLY INSTANCES OF THIS DILATORY DO-NOTHING TODAY POLICY

Characteristic of the present regime, but let these suffice. At the recorded rate of progress, during the past four years how long would it take the Bell Government to recover the first dollar of our land claims, or to get the first carload of mud from Richmond Bay? Would it happen when the infants of today have become centenarians? No, not so soon as that. Not until the infants born today had broken Methusalem's long record of years could our province hope for realization of these golden dreams, if even then! Such are these Men of Tomorrow, a tomorrow that never comes.

TRUE, THEY BOAST THAT THEY INCREASED THE TEACHERS' SALARIES

How and when did they do it? Out of their own pockets? Oh, no! Out of the peoples' money! The taxpayers money paid the score. In the name of decency let the taxpayers have the credit. After the Political Fronteers had first paid themselves 150 per cent. more than ever before out of the people's treasury they could not well deny the teachers a 20 to 30 per cent. increase. They had to do it if only for shame's sake! But it was today for the Fronteers, Tomorrow for the Teachers! So with our claims, Tomorrow, or ten years hence, will do to settle western land claims, or to give the farmers their mud from Richmond Bay. Meanwhile, year after year that 150 per cent. increase falls jingling joyously into the pockets of the Political Fronteers.

The Public Forum

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

The Usual Tactics

Sir—The Hon. W. M. Lea, in a reply to Mr. George Wheatley, indulges his propensity for innuendo slinging at various unnamed persons, in his own choice language "the authors of these letters," some "inspired by spite and the desire for revenge," others—to get square for real or imaginary injuries, "others again by 'Scribblers Itch' and so forth ad nauseam. Your correspondents are many, and the public should know at whom amongst them he is making his flings. Is Mr. W. K. Rogers, whose letters were not only rational but of the most gentlemanly tenor, amongst the "spite" and "revenge" seekers, under the goad of "imaginary injuries?" If he is the subject of Mr. Lea's innuendo,—"If the authors of these letters were as well known throughout the Province as in the city no reply would be necessary," then the average observer will tell him that in every way and in every sense, excepting in bluster and uncouth arrogance, that gentleman stands, both in city and country, head and shoulders over the presumptuous Hon. Walter M. Lea. If this is not one of the subjects of his diatribes, then let him cease playing the back-door bully and name his man. They should at least have a chance to explain and, if needs be, to make apologies or the amende honorable to his supreme and serene Highness the immaculate Mr. Lea. Let Mr. Commissioner of Agriculture come out of his shell. I am Sir, etc.

FREE BORN CITIZEN

What's the Matter With Cowpuncher? Sir—He is evidently a sore-head. An admirer of Mr. Morrow, eh? Thinks the Dairy Inspector is not paid enough for the great work he is doing. The Dairymen of P. E. I. would like very much to know what salary this country pays Mr. Morrow—perhaps his travelling expenses are paid too. Who Knows? Mr. Reid, Animal Husbandry, might be able to tell us. I understand that he is paid from the \$10,000,000 Federal grant for Agriculture Instruction—if so then we have room to kick as it does not cost the taxpayers of P. E. I. anything. "Cowpuncher" would be better employed feeding his cows, something that would enable them to give more milk—stripping is a thing of the past among farmers who keep cows for profit. Don't worry about the grader, Mr. Baird will see that the right men will be appointed. We have good men here, well qualified for the position. Let "Cowpuncher" and his class get busy and produce more milk and cream of the right quality and then we may hope to get fair remuneration for the time and labor spent in caring for the cow. (He would do well to put up a supply of ice before Lent is out.) Who knows but some of our farmers who have gone out of the milk business may see fit to make another trial when they see what is possible to do when the farmers take hold in earnest and manage their own business. "Cowpuncher" may be another J. D. McIntyre to raise a storm. I am, Sir, etc.

MILKMAN.

March 8th, 1923. Mr. Lea's Tormentors Sir—The Hon. Walter Lea is tormented. Last session he told us how he was worried by those letters, and now as election day is close on his heels the worry is growing into a real torment. If he is really as good as he paints himself why should he trouble himself? My last letter has not eased his troubles, and to dodge the issue he gets as far away from those who he is to the country as he can, and searches ancient history to rake out that boat of whitewash so lavishly smeared over him by the Liberal members of the Public Affairs Committee. But that cloak does not hide his nakedness. To deceive the public as to the character of that report he says—that committee "are appointed from BOTH SIDES OF THE HOUSE," and that they made "a thorough investigation." He was careful to hide the fact that five of the seven members of that committee were Liberals, and the report was a one-sided one, signed only by his political friends. With cunning and with all his boasting about this committee being "the proper place to thresh out and thoroughly investigate all such questions," he concealed the fact that the public and the representative of the press were deliberately excluded from that investigation. This, besides being contrary to parliamentary custom, is not a token of innocence. Any man public or private, conscious of a clear record, would want all the facts to be made public. Mr. Lea, or his political friends, did

GRADUATE

Mussel mud from Richmond Bay was another vision of wealth and fertility to make the farms and homesteads of the island blossom as the rose again a little was written—think of that laborious and praiseworthy effort! Richmond Bay is there and the enriching mud is still there after four years—nearer than the Northwest lands, but quite as inaccessible as the promised agioses from the West Rich claims on Prairie Land, boundless and beautiful, stores of soil fertility, beyond reckoning were thus seen in vision, only to fade away into the mists and haze of procrastination. Yes, procrastination is the thief of time as saith the poet, and year after year it has stolen till almost four have fled.

Dodge Brothers Financial Standing

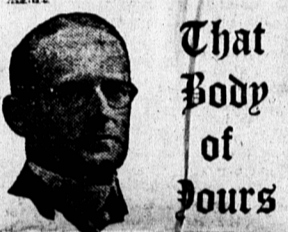
From the day they built their first motor car Dodge Brothers have been financially independent. They have never had to borrow a dollar even during their greatest periods of expansion. There are no outside stockholders to satisfy. No obligations hamper improvements or hinder new construction. Money from the business has been put back into the business to make the car better and better value. Dodge Brothers can always make adequate commitments for materials, machinery and buildings. The activity of any branch of the business has never been limited by lack of funds. Today, with a volume business of hundreds of millions, there is no financial obligation other than current accounts. Dodge Brothers are their own millwrights, electricians, plumbers, steamfitters and building constructors. An eight story plant is devoted wholly to these activities. This statement comes to us by authority of Dodge Brothers themselves. Let it forever settle the question of their ability to carry on with the same steadfast policy and principle as in the past when building the wonderful car which bears their name.

SPRING IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER, buy your new Dodge Brothers car now. Make sure of delivery when you want it. Many new little changes have been made since last year such as springs, space, cushions, width of seat and many others all for your comfort and at a lower price. Every car equipped with 5/32x4 Cord Tires and Tubes, Nickel Spring Bar Bumper, Windshield Cleaner and complete set of Tools. There is nothing more for you to buy. PRICE COMPLETE, delivered to you.

Table listing Dodge Brothers car models and prices: Roadster \$1445.00, Business Coupe 1645.00, Regular Sedan 2355.00, 5 Passenger Touring \$1475.00, Business Sedan 1965.00.

W. B. Prowse & Sons

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers. From the W. S. Louson collection. WHY NOT? Why not smile instead of pouting and keep still instead of shouting, "He's no good!" Why not hide your little hammer, cease your bickering and your clamor, and saw wood? Granted that your nearest neighbor does not talk nor dress nor labor to suit you; There's no profit made by spying on your comrades and degrading All they do. If a man's a Holy Prancer, You will not be called to answer For his deeds. Let's get busy in our garden And start right in discarding Noxious weeds. —E. R. McIntyre, in Judge

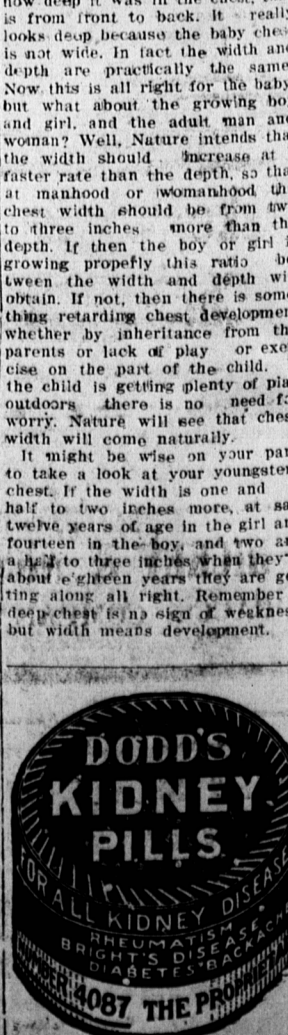


By James W. Bea, M.D.

That Body of Yours

Many years before the war I learned that immature or baby chest was the forerunner of lung trouble. It was brought to my attention by a writer in the American Medical Journal, and then when we began to examine records for the army we found that the men rejected because their chests were too small had this type of chest in practically every case. Now what do we mean by baby chest? Just what the words say. You have seen a small baby and the fond mother has pointed out how deep it was in the chest, that is from front to back. It really looks deep because the baby chest is not wide. In fact the width and depth are practically the same. Now this is all right for the baby, but what about the growing boy and girl, and the adult man and woman? Well, Nature intends that the width should increase at a faster rate than the depth, so that at manhood or womanhood the chest width should be from two to three inches more than the depth. If then the boy or girl is growing properly this ratio between the width and depth will obtain. If not, then there is something retarding chest development whether by inheritance from the parents or lack of play or exercise on the part of the child. If the child is getting plenty of play outdoors there is no need for worry. Nature will see that chest width will come naturally. It might be wise on your part to take a look at your youngsters chest. If the width is one and a half to two inches more, at say twelve years of age in the girl and fourteen in the boy, and two and a half to three inches when they are about eighteen years they are getting along all right. Remember a deep chest is no sign of weakness, but width means development.

THE IMMATURE BABY CHEST



BABY'S OWN SOAP advertisement with an illustration of a baby and a bar of soap.

Advertisement for a body-builder for young and old, featuring a cartoon character.

STEWART'S CREAM BREAD advertisement with an illustration of a loaf of bread.

Advertisement for fire insurance, featuring a cartoon character holding a match.

Advertisement for fire insurance, mentioning 'The Hub of Insurance Service'.

Advertisement for Hyndman & Co. Ltd., the oldest insurance agency in P. E. I.

Advertisement for HALF PRICE WALL PAPER REMNANT SALE.

Advertisement for HALF PRICE WALL PAPER REMNANT SALE, mentioning real bargains.

Advertisement for HALF PRICE WALL PAPER REMNANT SALE, mentioning Carter & Co. Ltd. as dealers in artistic wall papers.