

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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HOW OTHERS DO IT

The power to see ourselves as others see us, would indeed "from many a blunder free us, and foolish notion". This of course is equally true of the "others"; they also need the inspiration of others candid opinions.

In this province of ours we have both the advantages and the disadvantages of insularity; we are an Island with an Island's limitations and an Island's protection. By ourselves we have developed a system of agriculture which has served our purpose; our farms are relatively small; we have no room for "wheat mining" or grain mining in any form; in the matter of production we are obliged to cut our garment according to our cloth; we must content ourselves with small fields; with small herds of cattle, with a limited number of sheep and hogs and poultry, and by skillful management in the rotation of crops and in the breeding and care of our animals, we have succeeded in making the most out of our privileges. On the whole our province, although small, compares very favorably with any of its size and market facilities on the continent.

Our insularity protects us from many of the pests and animal diseases that infest the continent and so, on the whole, we have many advantages and much to be grateful for. While all this is manifest we have so far, had the disadvantage of measuring ourselves, comparing our methods and achievements with the methods and achievements of neighbors similarly situated. This is a distinct disadvantage; it limits our possibilities and our prospects of advancement. In the larger provinces where things are conducted on a larger scale there are opportunities for comparison on an interchange of methods impossible within the limits of an isolated province like ours. For this reason alone, as well as for the general broadening and educative effect of travel those of us who could possibly afford it should take an occasional holiday in visiting our sister provinces. Such a tour need not necessarily be expensive and it would certainly prove beneficial. We have been doing things as our fathers and grandfathers had been doing them; others are doing the same things, probably in a different way, perhaps in a better way, possibly in a worse way, but in any case the observer would have the advantage of comparison. To our farmers especially occasional visits of this kind would be of distinct advantage. In fact the government could make worse use of its grant for agricultural education than by spending a portion of it in enabling our farmers to look into farming methods elsewhere. Every other profession takes its trip abroad occasionally to see how others "do it"; why not the farmers?

OUR WINTER ROADS

The present winter, particularly during the past month, has been somewhat severe and there has been much more than the average snow fall. For this reason alone there has been some excuse for the conditions our roads have been in since the recent storms. There is however no excuse for a continuance of this condition, nor was there any for the kind of roads we had before the recent snow storms. All through the winter there has been a continuous complaint from one end of the province to the other. And the cause assigned is the same everywhere—no system and too many officials. There are road inspectors, and overseers; the former according to the 1920 Road Act has authority to appoint as many overseers as he considers necessary or what is more important, now-a-days

many as may be looking for a government job. From what we can learn some of the inspectors have been very generous in the distribution of these honors, so much so that it is said that in some districts all the male inhabitants of the specified ages are overseers and there are none left to break the roads. It appears to have been forgotten that one of the duties of overseers is to call men out and to fix pitches when they occur and they are occurring with fearful prevalence at present.

THE BOY

The boy is the coming man, the coming man who is going to command the respect and esteem of other men and of women, who is going to make a success of life, or who is going to win no respect, no esteem and who will go through life a failure.

Every day with red blood in his veins wants to belong to the former group; every normal boy wants to be a successful man and every boy can become a successful man if he chooses. Some of the world's greatest and best men have been obliged to encounter and to overcome difficulties that many boys would regard as insurmountable. Yet they overcame them for the sake of the man they set out to become.

There are no short cuts to great news, no cross-country roads to success. Success is attained by hard honest effort, not by watching the clock for knocking off time, not by shirking the hard things or painting them off on some one else. Success is as sure to follow hard, honest work as day is to follow night.

And success alone is not the only goal worth striving for. We want the esteem and the confidence of those with whom we associate. These are the unsought rewards of kindness, gentleness, respect for elders, unselfish regard for the feelings and the rights of others. These qualities are inherent in every boy but they need cultivation and every boy must in this be his own gardener. Success and esteem are within reach of every boy but they do not come, they must be sought.

A BUSINESS REVIVAL

A number of business and industrial leaders have expressed the opinion in the last two or three weeks that the end of the business depression was at hand. Some others have taken a contrary view. In the United States where the depression has been felt much more keenly than in Canada, opinion is also divided, but there, too, a majority of observers hold that the worst is past. The views of 440 financial editors of daily newspapers in the United States on business conditions were recently sought by the Literary Digest and 237 responded. Of this number only 46 believed that the situation would become worse rather than improve. Of business heads who were asked the same questions, the same percentage, one in five, also took the pessimistic view. The others believed that the bottom of the depression had been reached. Ottawa Journal.

SELFISHNESS AND SERVICE

"It is a funny world, wherein preachers and teachers are paid \$2,000 and jockeys \$20,000 a year, and prize-fighters receive \$100,000 a night," said Rev. R. B. Whyte in a sermon at Knox Presbyterian Church the other night. "There is altogether too much of that false snobbish distinction that puts life of its nobler elements. The ladies who attend teas look down upon the servant girls; stenographers look down upon maids; profession must be transformed into service."

CURRENT COMMENT

In David Copperfield one of the popular works of Charles Dickens, a most interesting character was the man Micawber, a man of some personal friendships, but always the subject of misfortune in his business or bread-and-butter getting schemes, and ALWAYS WAITING FOR, AND EXPECTING "SOMETHING TO TURN UP." In the matter of public policy and successful results, Micawber's soul has transmigrated to the Opposition leader at Ottawa, the Hon. Mackenzie King. The job provided for him by the Ottawa Liberal conference, of examining certain semi-free-trade ideas down the throats of the people, he has given a thorough try out, and finding the task impossible and the remuneration nil he has thrown it up, and is now roaming in the political wilderness watching for "something to turn up." It is an unpleasant predicament to be without a job, and he feels it. But he is of an active turn of mind and wants to be busy, and when there is nothing else doing there is always for the bad boy a safety valve in mischief, and so he gets to meddling with the vaire stranges. And the Liberal press have embarked with him in his trail; canoe, looking for trouble.

Both he and his party practically admit that they cannot succeed in undermining the Melghe Government, either in the House or in the country, but they have concluded that they can annoy them very considerably, and very much retard the business of legislation by putting stumbling blocks in the way of the progress of the affairs of the people. It is too true that they can do this. The flies of summer cast, and do, smother the big animals of the field, and to quite an extent impair their usefulness, and as the farmer wars and fights against these pests, so should the country from down upon those who being absolutely useless themselves, are devoting their whole energies to obstructing those who are laboring for the common good of the people of Canada. If the Hon. Mackenzie King and his party had anything at all in the shape of a policy, or any kind of a project for the public good to offer, there might be some justification for his seeking the seals of office in a laudable effort to give them effect, but occupying the position of leader of a party without the slightest conception of what he would do if entrusted with

Daily Selections Guardian Readers

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HEROES

By Charlotte Becker

Not he alone who gladly dies To win his country's fame For some great, unreckoned deed, Rests "neath an honored name." But he to whom the hand of Fate A bitter portion gives, Who daily battling fear and pain With smiling courage, lives.

Lift Up Your Face and Smile

Though you be one of the million, Hitched to the cart of care, Ride as your own position, Driving and drawing fair, What though the road be dreary, Fraught though each mile with guile? What though your eyes be weary? Lift up your face and smile!

Trials may come, well, let it: Worth for the worst was sent; Shall not to win offset it?—'Tis a man's duty to be stary, But dawn shall be sweet ere while; So trim up the lamp that you carry, And lift up your face and smile!

Stephen Chalmers

power, classes him as both mercenary and ridiculous.

Most scathing indeed was the arraignment of Mr. King and his party by L. J. Gauthier, M. P., for St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, a Laurier Liberal of thirty years standing, and for the past twenty years the standard bearer of the party. We pointed out some time ago that the transit from Laurier to King was a passing from the sublime to the ridiculous, and in the most pronounced of terms Mr. Gauthier gave account to this truth. Openly he charged them with having abandoned the Liberalism of Sir Wilfrid, with the betrayal of the party, and with PREVERTING THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BY WORKING TOOTH AND NAIL TO PRESERVE THE ISOLATION OF THAT PROVINCE through the maintenance of the "solid Quebec blocque." In violation of the established principle of Liberalism, he said, "Mr. Verreille was drawing a salary as commissioner in Montreal, and at the same time his indemnity as a member of parliament." "Mr. Laforune drew his indemnity as a member and his salary as Crown Prosecutor" and Mr. Lomieux represented the constituency of Maisonneuve and also that of Gaspé. "In Gaspé where the fishermen were free traders," in his other constituency where the people wanted protection "he was a protectionist."

Most interestingly he pictured Mr. Lomieux's methods of boxing the political compass. He essayed to call Mr. Gauthier "a traitor, a renegade and a Judas," and to ask the editors of certain papers in my province to say insulting things about me." But "who was the renegade? Was it the man who supported the tariff brought down by Laurier," or Mr. Lomieux who "wanted to destroy that platform TO HAVE ANY KIND OF POLICY SO AS TO GET THE SPOILS OF OFFICE." He "would even be willing to unite with the Druze Government or party in Ontario, IF BY THAT MEANS HE COULD ENCOMPASS THE DEFEAT OF THE MELGHE GOVERNMENT!" He was in fact "the most perfect political bad this country had ever known." Mr. Lomieux was the Postmaster General in the Laurier cabinet, and Mr. Gauthier was one of his foremost supporters on the floor of the House. Coming with such force and eloquence from a man who knew him and his party so intimately, the scathing denunciation of the ex-postmaster General will have a big influence in his native province of Quebec. It was an easy matter for him to practice his bullying tactics behind Mr. Gauthier's back, but a vastly different proposition to meet what was more than his match on the floor of the House, face to face.

Referring to Liberalism at large he declared he "would be no party to the degradation of the faith he had long known and revered." He could not encourage their "verbal gymnastics on the tariff question." When Sir Wilfrid Laurier died, Liberalism died with him, and in the death of the "Old Chief" it had lost "its motive power and was today FLOUNDERING AROUND FROM MUD HOLE TO MUD HOLE ATTEMPTING TO BESMIRCH—EVERYTHING THAT STOOD BETWEEN IT AND ITS LUST FOR OFFICE." And in this he has truly described the remnant of that once great party with which for thirty four years he had been so closely identified. Mackenzie King and those with him as a body-guard who should be leaders of public thought, seeking to devise and formulate something in the line of constructive policy which would benefit the country, can find no other employment than raking into every political mud-hole, where their imagination locates something satisfying to their depraved tastes with which they can besmirch the reputation of those patriotic spirited public men who are giving of the best of their time and talents to develop our young nation and bring prosperity to our people. With absolutely nothing before them in prospect, but political mud-slinging at the Government, and the lust and craving for offices which they never reach, no wonder that Mr. Gauthier as left them in disgust, and that Quebec is cutting away from their domination.

It is said by the foremost of the Canadian press that Mr. Gauthier's address, was a mastery effort, that came like a bolt out of an untried heaven which struck the Opposition with the force of a

powerful electric shock, and brought with it a pronounced accession of strength to the Government. Because of the stand he has taken the antagonism of his former party has been fully aroused against him, and besides the personal attacks which he has shown himself fully able to meet; they are going to turn earth and the inferno upside down in an effort to defeat him at the polls, and to warn others of their party who are on the point of pulling out from the gang that they will be similarly punished. But Mr. Gauthier laughs at their threats and defies them, with the counter assurance that it is themselves and not him that Quebec will cast out. And these matters of visiting personal retribution upon the former comrade who could no longer in good conscience continue as a partner in their political antics, is the only present brand of policy they have to offer.

Rotary Anniversary

Sixteen Years Ago—and Now

Sixteen years ago this month the first Rotary Club was organized in Chicago by Paul P. Harris and three friends. Two of these four original Rotarians still are members of the Chicago Rotary Club; they are Paul and Silvester Schiele. Schiele was the first president of the first Rotary Club. In the sixteen years since February 23rd, 1905, Paul Harris and Silvester Schiele have seen Rotary grow, and helped in that growth, from one club of four members to nearly 600 clubs with fifty thousand members, in four continents—North America, South America, Europe and Asia.

Rotary was organized as a protest by the individual against the loneliness of a large city; to prove that friendship in business is possible and profitable; to demonstrate that the doing of any labor which the world needs dignifies the doer; to establish the truth that service performed for the love of service brings a reward far greater than does service performed for the sake of the reward. Rotarians have just cause to be proud of the record made by Rotary, in material growth, in spiritual accomplishments, in service to the human race.

The country of the birth place of Rotary is a country where individualism has flourished since it was settled by the white race. The dominant strain of the people who have developed that country—the speakers of English—has been the development of the individual.

The New World was a great field for the development of a great continent, rich in material resources, sparsely settled by a nomadic people, devoid of traditions and precedents either to hamper or to help the development of a new race. North America from the Rio Grande to the Artic Ocean was good soil for the growth of individualism. In that section embraced within the limits of the United States, this growth was particularly rapid and vigorous. It is not surprising that in such soil Rotary should be born and should grow so rapidly. Rotary, fundamentally, is devoted to the development and betterment of the individual, wherever the individual comes into contact with others. Rotary helps the individual to understand and to appreciate his interdependence with other individuals, the necessity for co-operation.

Changing Standards

For some time prior to the birth of Rotary there had been wonderment in the minds of many Americans as to whether the growth of individualism had not outpaced the necessary development of the spirit of co-operation. These thinkers were asking if American individualism was not becoming too self-centered, too brutally careless of the rights and progress of others. They were wondering if individualism were not becoming sublimated selfishness. Doubtless such questions were stirring in the mind of Paul Harris when he saw the evil of competitive selfishness, and believed that an organization could be formed that would oppose this evil to some extent. In the sixteen years which have elapsed since the birth of the first Rotary Club, the standards of the world have been changing—the business standards, the political standards, the religious standards. The World War, begun to establish the right of national individualism to be selfishly supreme, found the greater strength arrayed upon the side of national co-operation

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The Other Fellow. Someone has called Rotary "The Other Fellow Club." While the title is not comprehensive enough to describe all of Rotary, it does fittingly describe one of its principles. A due regard for the fellow—a kindly consideration for him, a sympathetic interest in his welfare and progress, a friendly competition with him when opportunity to make greater contributions to the betterment of the world, and they are convinced that these contributions will be made.

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