

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1920.

IS IT RIGHT?

John D. Rockefeller, has donated one hundred million dollars for educational work and medical research of which five million dollars will come to Canadian universities. This sum together with previous donations makes a total of four hundred and fifty million dollars given for educational and other beneficent purposes by Mr. Rockefeller whom some call a benefactor and others a robber.

The question has been frequently discussed whether the laws regulating business relations should permit one man or one organization to amass so much wealth. It has been and will be variously answered.

The Standard Oil Company, the greatest business organization in the world, was the means which enabled Mr. Rockefeller and several others to become multi-millionaires and benefactors. That John D. and his fellow organizers and fellow millionaires charged more for their oil than the strict letter of the Golden Rule would direct may safely be assumed, otherwise they would not have made so many millions. It may also be assumed that if such regulations as at present exist limiting trade profits had been imposed upon the Standard Oil Company, the millions made would have been comparatively few, probably none.

It is known that through the organization of the Standard Oil Company the cost of oil was greatly reduced below what it had been under the old system of small competing wells all of which had been strangled or purchased by the Standard Oil Company.

The inference thus far, then, is that by what under other conditions is called legalized robbery, this great organization, after crushing out its rivals or forcing them to sell out, extracted unholy profits from its customers at the same time benefitting them; that by amassing enormous profits it has been enabled to expend four hundred and fifty million dollars for the benefit of humanity.

The argument is frequently used that, if the existence of monopolies were prohibited, the wealth they accumulate would be distributed among the people, the masses thus sharing the profits which, under monopolies go to the few.

Against this there is the incontrovertible argument that through the amalgamation of different small industries, whether by fair or foul means, the cost of production is greatly reduced and the masses are benefitted by the lower prices. The excess profits accruing to the monopolist enables him either to pile up his wealth for his own benefit or distribute it for the benefit of mankind as has been so munificently done by the head of the Standard Oil Company, John D. Rockefeller.

Had the \$450,000,000 accumulated by Rockefeller been distributed among the thousands of little concerns which, but for his monopolistic genius, would have been dabbling in oil, the little concerns would doubtless have made a good living out of it, the general public would have paid more for its oil and the world would have received but scant benefit.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Through the negligence of those whose duty it is to attend to such matters the vital statistics of this province have, in the past, not been as fully compiled as they ought to be.

There is a disposition to regard marriages, births and deaths as of interest only to those directly concerned but this is by no means the case. Legal decisions and dispositions concerning property and other matters may depend upon proof of age, and the date of marriages or of deaths. For this and other reasons the authorities of every province and of every civilized country demand that all marriages, births and deaths shall be duly registered immediately after the event transpires. The clergy officiating at marriages are required by law to register the same within forty-eight hours. Doctors, and in their absence nurses, attending the birth of a child are required by law to report the same to the district registrar within 30 days.

In the matter of deaths the law requires that the body of any person dying within the province shall not be buried or removed from the registration district until a permit shall have been issued by the district registrar and no such permit shall be given by a registrar until he has received a certificate of registration of death. Every medical practitioner who was last in attendance before the death is required to transmit to the registrar a notice of death. The undertaker is held responsible for the filing of the official "certificate of registration of death." In this province every road master is District Registrar for his particular district.

It is important that this matter be attended to and that registrations be forwarded promptly as all responsible are subject to heavy penalties in case of non compliance.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The truth is that "education" is finally and maturely picked up in the fields and streets, among men and women and realities, much more effectively and really than in the formal courses of schools and universities. However and wherever hit or missed, "education" is

WHY ENGLISH ARE A CHILLY PEOPLE

The Toronto Mail and Empire's correspondent writes from London: When we first heard the phrase "central heating," we supposed that it referred to a huge furnace in the centre of the town which would supply heat to a whole community, like gas. But central heating in England means just plain furnace heating for each house. It seems to be rather a new idea, and as yet has not more advocates than prohibition.

Like prohibition, too, its adherents are chiefly women who have to spend most of their time in the houses, where the heat is supplied from grates. To the women belongs the work of lighting the grate fires and cleaning them out. The idea of dumping the grate into the cellar has not yet invaded this land and in consequence there is a lot of unnecessary toil and dirt for the wife of a maid who attends the fires. They do not revolt in a body and declare or central heating because they have been used to the other kind, but the seeds for a future domestic revolution have been sown, and about the time Pussyfoot Johnson gets into the House of Lords they will bear fruit.

Furnace vs. Grate.

Mr. Frederick Huntington, of Lancaster, a well-known authority and debater on the subject, says that central heating would not do for England because the climate is not adapted to it. His idea is that it is not cold enough in England, chiefly on account of its humor. About the middle of November one could be as cold in England as ever he could be in Canada, not because there were so many degrees of frost, but because of the peculiar penetrating quality of the damp atmosphere. The past fortnight of the month has been more pleasant, but at no time were we uncomfortably warm in our Fall regalia of Canadian Winter clothing. But the English believe that their Winter weather is mild as a rule, and perhaps too variable for a furnace. If the day is cold they light a fire and by revolving in front of it can get heated in time.

Furnaces are Enervating.

We pointed out to them that when one bought a furnace he did not sign a contract to keep it running at full blast thenceforth and forever, that it was not like a vest-alar, but was, on the other hand, designed and intended to be let or modified according to the weather. No matter, central heating would never do for England, the climate being altogether too mild and balmy, especially in the Winter. If central heating were installed in England the rugged conditions of the inhabitants would be undermined, and in a generation or two the race would become extinct. Leaving a centrally heated house would be like stepping out of a Turkish bath into a refrigerator, and there would be an equally dangerous shock when one entered a centrally heated office. One who had frequently to leave his office in the course of the day would become the victim of something galloping in a few weeks. Far better to go round swathed from ankle to chin in felt undergarments.

How to Get Warm.

It is to be borne in mind that most things in England, including the coal situation, are far from normal. Maybe if there was an unlimited supply of Welsh coal available at moderate prices, and no scarcity of grates to light fires, and clean the grates, the absence of furnaces would not be so frequently brought to the notice of visitors. But when coal is scarce you wake in a cold room, shudder into your clothes and sit down to breakfast partly numb. Then you travel in an unheated bus or train to an office where heat is just as scarce as at home, take lunch in a chilly restaurant or club, and do not get warm again that day until you get into bed, where you cuddle a crock of hot water. Toward morning this apparatus get so cold that it wakes you up. You cast it from you as though it were a viper, and through your chattering teeth vow never again to admit it to your company. But at night again, it is so invitingly hot, and you are so cold, that you fall again as to an insidious drug.

A Scarcity of Heat.

The trouble is that in England, when once you get thoroughly chilled, there is not much opportunity to get warm again. Heat is about as scarce in one place as another. Some of the hotels, of course, have central heating, and there you can be comfortable. In the Liverpool hotel where we were staying, for instance, the management, with a magnificent gesture, has a housewife living in each room as a testimonial to the climate. In other places, the only winged creatures that could survive are snowbirds. For grates, there is much to be said as ventilators, and for their cheerful appearance. There is something essentially English about an open fireplace. Moreover, the houses are so solidly built that they probably require less artificial heat than ours. It will be difficult to dislodge the grates, and some stout English hearts will be broken when they go, but really and truly, they let you down badly in cold weather. They do, indeed.

THE REASON WHY

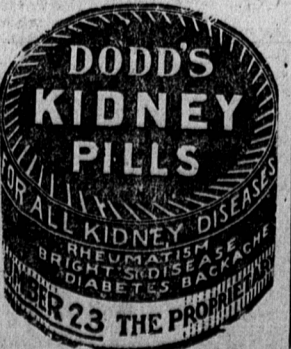
WHY DO WE SEE STARS WHEN HIT ON THE EYE

We do not really see stars, of course, when we are hit on the eye or when we fall in such a way as to bump the front of our heads. What we do see, or think we see, is light.

To understand this we must go back to the explanation of the five senses—sight, hearing, feeling, tasting and touching. Now, each of these senses has a special set of nerves through which the sensations received by each of the senses is communicated to the brain, and, as a rule, these special nerves receive no sensations excepting those which occur in their own particular field of usefulness. The eye then has nerves of vision; the nose, nerves of smell; the ear, nerves of hearing; the mouth, nerves of taste; and the entire body nerves of touch. As we have seen, these special nerves are susceptible of receiving impressions or sensations only in their particular field. But, if you should be able to rouse the nerves of smell in an entirely artificial way and give them a sensation, they might easily get very much as though they smelled something. We find this often in the nerves of touch when we think we feel something when we do not.

Now, when some one hits you in the eye, the nerves of vision are disturbed in such a way as to produce upon the brain the sensation of seeing light. In other words, you cannot affect the eye nerves without causing the sensation of light, and that is just what happens when some one hits you in the eye.

—From the Book of Wonders. Published and Copyrighted by the Bureau of Industrial Education, Inc., Washington, D. C.



Others View Point

World's Largest Cake.

(Tri-Bita.)

The largest Christmas cake ever made was the monster concoction with which Frederick William I of Prussia surprised his soldiers up-wards of 130 years ago.

The soldiers, to the number of 30,000, had just concluded a substantial meal when they were astonished to see a strange vehicle of immense size, and drawn by eight horses, approaching. It was very heavily laden, and as it drew nearer the load was seen to consist of an enormous cake.

Some idea of its dimensions can be gathered from the fact that this amazing cake was 54 feet high, 24 feet in breadth and nearly 3 feet in thickness. In the making of it some 36 bushels of flour, one ton of butter and 5,000 eggs had been used up. The ingredients were mixed with 200 gallons of milk, a ton of yeast being added as a "rising" agency.

Seaweed Scenes.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

With a needle and human hair pictures have been produced on silk and ivory which have amazed the art critics.

This fact is revealed by a catalogue of freak pictures which has lately been published. Landscapes, seascapes, portraits and natural history pictures have been produced with extraordinary skill.

Needlework and beadwork pictures are fairly common, and shell, seaweed and feather pictures were also very popular at one time. Seaweed pictures date back to 1780, when an "unknown lady" exhibited three landscapes in oil, "the trees and shrubs being made in seaweed—a new invention," to quote the catalogue.

Pictures cut in paper were also frequently exhibited, while on one occasion a lady exhibited a festoon of flowers cut in cork.

Discussing the New Wheat Prices

(Continued from Page One.)

we have on hand, that is, a statement of the difference between the amount of grain we have received and the flour we have delivered and we must pay the extra 50 cents a bushel on every bushel we have on hand. We therefore gain nothing.

W. W. Hutchison, manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, declined to express an opinion on the justification for the advance in price, stating that the new order had the Government behind it and therefore could not be questioned. He said, however, that the millers could not profit to the extent of a single dollar by the new orders of the Grain Board which applied to the grain on hand and to the flour which the millers had not yet delivered, as well as to what they might buy in future.

On the ground that he was a member of the Canadian Wheat Board, W. A. Black, vice-president and manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, declined to make any statement regarding the new price for wheat, claiming that the atomizer of the chairman, James Stewart, had his support.

The local bakers have not a single good word for the western farmers. In fact their vocabulary is hardly sufficient to express all they think of the grain growers who are now to receive \$2.80 a bushel for their wheat.

"It's a crime against the country," declared one of the city's most prominent bakers to The Star this morning. "It is a shame and a disgrace that the people of the land should be robbed to line the pockets of the farmers, who are the biggest profiteers in the country. Let the Government authorize the Dominion Board of Commerce to look into the workings of the Canadian Wheat Board."

FORCES INCREASE IN BREAD. The bakers claim that the new price will necessitate their raising the price of bread by one cent and a half or two cents a loaf within the next day or two. This increase

A REMINDER

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SOLDIERS RE-ESTABLISHMENT

Courses of instruction in the most efficient use of artificial limbs are the most recent advantage offered to disabled men by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and classes for such instruction will shortly be opened in the principal cities.

The courses have been arranged to cover on an average a period of four weeks for arm cases and one week for leg cases.

The purpose of these courses is to teach every man how he can use his artificial arm and other appliances to the greatest advantage both for himself and the efficiency of his occupation.

It is also the intention through these courses to prepare to employ the man who has to use an artificial arm or leg can produce work equally as satisfactory and efficient as the worker who is undischarged.

Courses for arm cases have been divided into two parts, a preliminary course and an advanced one for the man who wishes to specialize in his own trade.

The preliminary course will teach the men to use all such tools as the hammer, saw, chisel, brace and bit, screw driver and so forth simply demonstrate to him the possibilities of the artificial limb and enable him to become familiar with the handling of it.

Games of billiards will also be included as this has been found an excellent means to encourage dexterity in the use of the artificial arm and at the same time helping to co-ordinate the correct relationship between the action of the limb and the eye of the user. The same game is also used to teach "balance" to those who have to wear artificial limbs.

Leg cases will take courses in marching, jumping, walking up and down stairs correctly and other exercises such as playing Badminton, which will assist them to use the limb with the least possible amount of strain and to get the greatest amount of agility.

It is anticipated that these courses will prove a tremendous encouragement to those wearing artificial limbs, as they have been planned with a view to teaching each wearer to utilize his natural gifts and talents to the best advantage.

will only just cover the increase in the price of the flour used, they claim. Asked whether or not they had on hand large stocks of flour bought at the old price, the bakers said that only the larger bread dealers had anything more than a day's supply in store at one time. The 150 small bakers of the city buy their flour for the day in the morning, it appears, make it into bread that night and buy again next morning. To them the new price means that an immediate increase in the price of bread will be necessary. None of the larger bakers have more than a week's supply of flour on hand according to their own statement.

U. S. WHEAT NO GOOD. The local bakers are very scornful about the statement of the Wheat Board that permits will be issued for the importation of cheap American flour from the United States which will tend to relieve the situation for the consumer. "Pure camouflage," say they. "The crop in the United States has been enormous, but the quality is very low. The United States has removed the embargo on Canadian grain so that our good hard wheat may go into the country to be mixed with their inferior product to make it usable. Now the Canadian Wheat Board will permit the Americans to send into Canada wheat of a grade too low for their own consumption. Naturally the United States wants to dispose of this flour in some way, but its quality is so low that it could not possibly be used by the bakers here. To talk of permitting its importation into Canada is only throwing the bread in the eyes of the consuming public."

WILL MILK GO UP TOO? The bakers have an interesting side light to throw on the far-reaching effects of the new order. "Feed wheat goes up automatically," say they, "and as wheat sets the price for all other grain—oats, corn, shorts, etc., will all go up in price. Our delivery charges will be increased when we pay more for oats for our horses. The price of milk will necessarily go up to correspond with the increased price of feed. Pork and beef will follow. It's an endless chain—and all to please the million farmers of the west who are benefitting at the expense of the entire Canadian public."

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E. G. COOMBS, Manager, Charlottetown Branch

Beers & Weeks

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