

Dalhousie University

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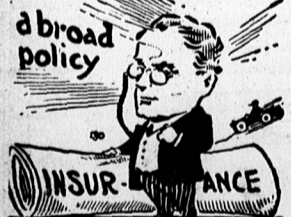


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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Charles Dalton, President. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1921

PIONEER TO THE RESCUE

The Summerside Pioneer raises its feeble voice in an attempt to add to the camouflage thrown around that now much discussed Liberal Convention at O'Leary. The Pioneer declares the Guardian's report was a "tissue of falsehoods" but studiously avoids any attempt at telling what actually happened at the meeting. Strange that the Liberal organs, the Pioneer and the Patriot, once so lavish in their reports of Liberal Conventions, should have failed to report this particular meeting! The Pioneer in its eagerness "protests too much." It declares the "facts are easy to be obtained" regarding the meeting. Why then did not the Liberal organs publish the "facts"? It declares that Mr. Saunders did not say "he was aware of great dissatisfaction among the supporters of the party." Then Mr. Saunders missed a great opportunity to make an admission which would have shown "his supporters" that he knew at least what was going on. Had Mr. Saunders declared that he did not know such dissatisfaction existed, it would have been a confession of amazing ignorance. The Pioneer's yarn about Mr. Hayes does not appear to have been wisely woven. It declares Mr. Hayes "did complain about not receiving replies to certain letters sent to the Department of Public Works." This is "a new one on us." The Guardian's report mentioned a certain Mr. Murray Gordon who complained that he had not received any reply to his correspondence with the Public Works Department. So, according to the Pioneer, Mr. Hayes was also complaining although the Guardian's report did not say so.

The Pioneer in concluding its great denial declares the Guardian was in error in declaring this the stormiest convention ever held in Prince County. Possibly, but this is a matter of comparison only. The Pioneer probably had in mind the meetings held last year in Tryon, Freetown and other parts of the county when the Liberal representatives were asked to resign. These were "some storms" also and we are not going to dispute the relative intensities. Our western contemporary's intention was no doubt Liberal but it has not added anything of value or even of defence to the history of that great convention.

BELL GOVERNMENT'S EXCUSES

The Patriot in its yesterday's issue repeats with as much assurance as if their fallacy and falsehood had never been exposed, the

Bell government's excuses for abandoning the Dalton Sanitarium. These excuses were cooked and dried when the Bell government made up its mind to throw back in his face the gift of a benefactor and philanthropist who happened to be a political opponent. This and no other could have been the reason for such an unparalleled act, unparalleled, that is, outside of the Bell government.

The Patriot repeats the statement that an "Ontario specialist" estimated the yearly cost of running the Dalton Sanitarium at \$125,000. This "specialist" was quoted before by the Patriot and although repeatedly challenged to give his name and address and the kind of hospital he had estimated upon, his name and address are still among the undiscoverable mementoes in the archives of the Bell Government. We again repeat that no such estimate was ever made by any man who knew what he was talking about and we defy the Patriot to give the name of the man who it thinks made it. The Patriot also declares the depreciation of the property would amount to \$10,000 a year, another wild guess that no responsible architect would care to affix his name to.

The facts, known to men in a position to know are that the cost of running such a hospital as would be sufficient for this province would be less than one fourth of the Patriot's estimate, while the yearly repairs to a new and substantial building like the Dalton Sanitarium would be comparative and little for many years to come.

The Patriot also states that a sufficient supply of water has not been found available. The Patriot knows better than this; it knows that by the new system installed, a supply of 30,000 gallons a day can be pumped into the tanks even during comparatively dry weather.

As to the cheap slander that the Mathieson-Arsenault government induced Sir Charles Dalton to spend his money on this gift to the people of the province—we leave it to those who know him and who knew of many other benefactions of his, including his gift to St. Dunstan's University and many others which might be mentioned, if Sir Charles needed any such defence at our hands.

The fact of the matter is the Bell Government could easily maintain the Dalton Sanitarium from existing revenue without adding one cent additional to taxation were it inclined to do so but its policy seems to be merely one of destruction, demolition and defamation.

Current Comment

The short sighted Summerside Pioneer asking the silliest of questions under the caption "Why Is This Thus," assumes to give its own answer to the most ridiculous of conclusions. It points out that, "The Canadian Government collected \$19.20 per head" in custom duty, while the United States only collected \$3.15 per capita," and it then says:—"If these figures are correct they indicate that CANADA HAS A MUCH HIGHER RATE OF DUTY than the United States, or they prove the existence of unusual trade conditions affecting this country or the failure of protection to achieve its alleged purpose—the development of home industries supplying home markets." The tariff schedules of both Canada and the United States are public property and the rates of duty are plainly written on each so that even the uninformed Pioneer could make comparisons and post itself from actual facts. The amount of duty paid upon the per capita basis in any country depends NOT UPON THE RATE OF DUTY, but absolutely upon the quantity of goods which that

country imports. In actual fact the higher the rate of duty THE LOWER THE IMPORTS WILL BE, and with it the LOWER THE PER CAPITA AMOUNT COLLECTED WILL BE.

If for instance the United States tariff were made so high as to cut off absolutely all importation there would then be no duty collected at all, and the simple Pioneer would then argue its theory with a more ridiculous intensity. Nor is it argument that "Protection does not achieve its alleged purpose," one whit stronger than its contentions as to rates of duty. It is because the enormously high duties in the United States has shut off importations that their manufacturers have been enabled to make, not only all the goods required by their large home markets, but also to make dumping markets for their big surpluses in Canada and other low tariff countries. It is this that has made of their great cities the literal hives of industry that they are today, doing the work a large portion of which should now be done by our own sons in the workshops of

Canada. This too, has given them the overflowing home markets for the products of their orchards and farms, feeding the men that make the goods that should be made by Canadians. And it is because Protection has done this for them that they are after more of it in their Fordney Bill for still higher duties now before their lawmakers.

In two things, however, the Pioneer is absolutely right. First that it is "the best evidence of the need of tariff revision." The Government of Premier Meighen has given full recognition to his fact, and in order to make that revision as perfect as possible the Finance Minister, Sir Henry Drayton and two of his colleagues made a tour of the whole of Canada collecting first hand information as to what the condition of the country, most called for, so that when it comes it will be the result of knowledge and experience rather than any of the jumble up propositions of either the Liberals or so called Progressives. Its second suggestion that "They prove the existence of unusual trade conditions affecting this country" is also well founded. That we are importing much too heavily from the United States is only too abundantly evident. It is shown in our customs returns and more painfully still in the depreciated value of our Canadian dollar which we send over there to pay for our great surplus of our imports over exports. It is these things that our Government have to grapple with and they purpose doing so without flinching.

And with so rich and powerful a competitor across the boundary line sucking the life blood out of our commerce and industry there is but the one panacea. It has been disclosed to us by the action of that great nation itself in its dealings with this very question. They have submitted it to every test and have grown rich in their experiments. This tried paw, which has led them on the road to wealth is surely the safest for us to travel. Why we should be sending our workmen across the border to manufacture the goods that they can make at home, and if we could overcome their prohibitive duties, then send our produce over to feed them, to the ruination of every home interest is a species of logic which no wise man will indulge in. It is said that "Britons never, never shall be slaves," and yet there are those who advocate our commercial slavery to the United States, and to make our sons and daughters in literal fact the levers of wood and drawers of water to that nation which has already made us such big contributors to their enrichment. To save Canada we agree with our Liberal friends that Tariff Revision is the only and surest remedy, but it must be TARIFF REVISION UPWARDS, and not as they would have it, "DOWNWARDS."

CANADIANS ON TOUR.—The party of Canadian school teachers which is now visiting a number of European cities arrived in Amiens according to a Havas despatch from that city. The party which is headed by Major Ney, numbers 150. The Canadians were officially welcomed by the prefect of the Department of Amiens, who was accompanied by municipal officials. They leave for Paris.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

KEEP GOING.

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will, And the road you're treading seems all up hill, When the funds are low and the debts are high, And you want to smile, but you have to sigh, When care is pressing you down a bit, Rest if you must—but don't you quit, Life is queer with its twists and turns, As every one of us sometimes learns, And many a failure turn about, When you never have won had he stuck it out; Don't give up though the pace seems slow— You may succeed with another blow. Often the goal is nearer than it seems to a faint and faltering man, Often the struggler has given up When he might have captured the victor's cup, And he learned too late, when the night slipped down, How close he was to the golden crown. Success is failure turned inside out— The silver tint of the clouds of doubt, And you never can tell how close you are, If you are near when it seems afar; So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit— It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit.

Others' View Points

The Devil a Monk was he.

(From the Glasgow Herald)

Two Scotchmen were on a raft, adrift on a stormy sea. Angus knelt and began to pray. "O Lord," he said, "I ken I've broken maist o' Thy commandments. But, O Lord, if I'm spared this time, I promise— Here Andrew interrupted him. "I widaa commit yousel' over far, Angus," said he. "I think I see land."

Canada's Supreme Interest.

(From the Toronto Star.)

A British newspaper correspondent cables from Japan that there is a good deal of distrust in that country of the proposed conference on Pacific affairs. Disarmament is one thing, but the adjustment of the affairs of the Orient at a conference held in Washington impresses Tokio as being quite another matter. Just when and just how the parties to this conference derived the right to settle the affairs of the Orient is something Japan wants to enquire about. How far is it proposed to go? If the white races are to assert equal rights with Japan in the Orient, are the yellow and brown races to be denied equality in the western world? If Japan is to sit down and discuss the policy of the open door with America and Europe, why not discuss the open door in the west as the open door in the east?

There will have to be some discussion of the whole question, because Japan will insist upon it. One English writer insists that the British Empire is one of the Oriental powers, and as such has similar interests with Japan. It may be so, but so far as Canada is concerned she is a western nation, and Oriental affairs are remote from her.

The attitude of Premier Meighen in London was against a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, and so far as his stand has been made known will meet with the approval of public opinion in this country. Canada could not consent to be identified with such an alliance—not, as some suggest, because of race prejudice against the Japanese, but because of race affinity with the people of the United States, and because of our geographical location alongside the United States. We have no intention of allowing our friendly relations with the neighboring Republic to come under the slightest question owing to any treaty entered into by England with a nation on the other side of the world. One issue is too far away to concern us; the other is too near to be overlooked by us for a moment. The conference at Washington could, may, and should result in such an understanding being reached among all parties as will satisfy them all and hush to sleep for at least a generation all thoughts of trouble—by which time, it is to be hoped a wiser world will adjust its differences through some sort of League of Nations.

Why the Prairies are Treeless.

(From the Forestry News-Letter, Ottawa.)

In a recent issue of the Canadian Forestry Magazine, Mr. R. H. Campbell, director of forestry, Ottawa, discusses the question "Why the Prairies are Treeless." He reviews the various theories which hold that the prairies always were treeless and sets forth different facts to show that the prairies must have been covered with trees in past ages. On broad lines he agrees with the late Prof. H. Y. Hind, and the late Prof. John Macoun, that the prairies were once covered with trees, and were reduced to their present condition mainly by fires. Like these authorities, too, he believes that tree-growth can be restored to most of the prairie area when the fire menace has been removed.

The Long Trail

(Kingston British Whig)

There are still to be written many chapters of how the motor car has affected our daily life; for it has by no means reached the limits of its usefulness. Of late it is being put more and more to a new use. It has given us the individual known as the automobile camper. This follower of the open road differs from the automobile tourist whom we have had with us for some time, in that the latter merely uses his automobile to take him from a hotel in one city to another. The automobile camper is a different bird of passage. He carries with him besides his

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Sailing Records By Fast Clippers

Much testimony has been offered of late to show that the New York clipper ship Dreadnought never made the run credited to her by some writers nine days seventeen hours from Sandy Hook Lightship to Daunt's Rock, Queens-town, but there is little need of evidence or argument on that question, for few who know much of ships and the sea have ever believed that the famous clipper sailed that fast. While they are at

Liverpool Excited

It is related that the Collins Line steamer, which left New York a day or two after the Red Jacket arrived in Liverpool one Sunday afternoon and brought the news that the Yankee clipper was just astern. Those were sporting days in the clipper service, and there was as much interest in the performance of fast ships as there is now in any other time records, big money often being wagered on sailing contests. When the news spread along the Liverpool harbor front the people rushed in thousands to the docks, and every pier was black with spectators awaiting the advent of the new sea racer. Outside the port tugs had offered to tow the clipper, but the ship was going so fast that they couldn't keep the hawsers taut and so had to give it up. The Red Jacket swept into the Mersey with everything drawing, presenting a spectacle that brought cheers from the assembled multitudes. Then as tugs came alongside to dock her, the ship's master gave all hands a thrill they least expected—he ignored the tugs and, throwing the Red Jacket up into the wind, actually backed alongside the pier while the crew took in sail with a celerity that seemed like magic to the spectators. The Red Jacket was a ship of about 2,500 tons, old measurement; had a very long floor, like a Penobscot River lumberman's batteau, and could carry a tremendous spread, and also point high. She carried as figurehead the image of the Indian chief, Red Jacket, artistically carved from a log of pumpkin pine. She prospered finely in the clipper service, was later sold to English account and sailed in the Australian trade, and at last accounts, after some years of carrying lumber from the St. Lawrence to the United Kingdom, was dismantled, and used as a coal hulk at Malta.

Right off The Cob.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Article in a column devoted to useful hints, so-called, alludes on the proper method of eating green corn, but it's all wrong, Lucullus. One doesn't eat green corn. It is a process of absorption with ingurgitative enthusiasm sans mastication or formality and carried out in a thoroughly independent democratic spirit of "I-don't-give-a-darn who's-watching-me."

The Humane Note

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

The mistress had obtained permission to visit the kitchen. Greatly daring, she ventured on a mildly critical remark. "You don't seem to have got entirely rid of the flies, Doris. I see there are still a few about—quite small ones, of course. Yes m'm. What we really want is some flypapers. Them as we've got seems to have lost all their nourishment."

Dreadnought's Speed

In some records the Dreadnought is credited with a run of thirteen days and eight hours from New York to Liverpool, and it is well authenticated that she ran from Honolulu to New Bedford, (Me.) in the fifties. The Red Jacket has a well attested record of thirteen days one hour and twenty five minutes from Sandy Hook Lightship to Liverpool pier head, and it is not recalled that anything faster has been claimed for a sailing vessel.

Other Fast Trips

The ship Andrew Jackson of Boston sailed from New York to San Francisco in eighty days and four hours; the Northern Light of Boston home from San Francisco in seventy-six days and eight hours; the North Wind of New York from England to Port Phillip head, Australia, 12,500 miles, in seventy-six days; the young American of New York from Liverpool to San Francisco, 13,800 miles, in ninety-six days; the Euterpe of Rockland (Me.) from New York to California, 12,500 miles, in seventy-eight days; the Richard Busted of Boston from Sydney, N. S. W., to Calcutta, 5,800 miles, in forty-two days, and the barque Ocean Telegraph of Boston home from Callao, 9,970 miles, in fifty-eight days.

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