

Beer & Weeks Offer

YOUR CHOICE of any Wilton, Brussels or Tapestry Carpet Square at one third off. Now is your chance—Out they go!

BEER & WEEKS
CONGOLEUM RUGS—A few still on hand at 25 per cent off.

BEER & WEEKS
CURTAINS—Wonderful opportunities in Curtains and Curtains—every kind—all purchased for the springs trade. Yours at one third off—some at Half Price.

BEER & WEEKS
LINENS—The loveliest table cloths, damasks by the yard and napkins, clearing at 25 per cent off. Must be sold.

BEER & WEEKS
YOU'LL MISS IT if you neglect buying your requirements of household linen, bedspreads, towels, curtains, draperies, fancy linens, etc., during our big going out of business sale. Every dollar worth we have is discounted for quick selling.

BEER & WEEKS
PAINTING! Then be sure to get our price on house-lots of paint, putty, white lead, interior finish, wood dyes, enamels. Every dollar worth of our paint must be sold in the next 30 days.

BEER & WEEKS
JOHNSONS PASTE FLOOR WAX is the best. 1 lb. tins, regular \$1.00 for 75c.

BEER & WEEKS
"KIRSCH" FLAT RODS in all styles and sizes—clearing at 25 per cent off.

BEER & WEEKS
RUBBER MATS for inside—Coco brush mats for outside—a few left clearing at 25 per cent off.

BEER & WEEKS
LOVELY CRETONNES from New York—AN our spring importations—latest designs and colorings—one third off.

BEER & WEEKS
CHOOSE any of our Curtains or Curtains—all new—at one third off. Some wonderful bargains in odd curtains at half price.

BEER & WEEKS
LOVELY CHINTZ and Tapestry coverings in every design and coloring—All prices. Clearing at one third off.

BEER & WEEKS
LINEN AND TURKISH TOWELS at every price—lovely goods. Clearing out at 25 per cent off.

BEER & WEEKS
FINE HUCKABACK TOWELS—pure linen—in full size and guest size—clearing at 25 per cent off. Also pure linen guest toweling by the yard—all prices.

BEER & WEEKS
ART SATEENE in pretty color. Inge—splendid for covering quilts. A big selection—clearing at one third off.

BEER & WEEKS
PLAIN CABBAGE CLOTHS and corded repps in rose, green, brown, navy, mulberry, etc. Lovely for overdraps, 50 inches wide. Clearing at one third off.

BEER & WEEKS
A FEW DOZEN QUILTS—clearing at one third off. Come quickly.

BEER & WEEKS
AMERICAN CROCHET and English honeycomb quilts. Also light weight ripple and dimity spreads for summer wear. Clearing at 25 per cent off.

BEER & WEEKS
A FEW PAIRS of pure wool Scotch Blankets still to be sold at cost.

BEER & WEEKS
WILTON SQUARES, Brussels Squares, Tapestry Squares—Choose at one third off. All sizes.

BEER & WEEKS
STAMPED LINENS and working silks—very best to be had. One third off. Embroidered hand made models of stamped linens Half Price.

BEER & WEEKS
SWEATER YARN in all colors—La Duquesne quality—large balls. 6 for \$1.50.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1924

Tuesday, being the King's Birthday and a public holiday, the Guardian will not be issued on Wednesday.

SOMETHING WRONG

"Something is wrong! How can the opinion that I expressed some months ago in favor of the 'open door' be right when we cannot keep our own people at this time?"

This was the way in which Mr. Marler explained how he saw the light on the subject of tariff reduction at a meeting held in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, a few nights ago. It did not require much astuteness to see that something was wrong in a country which for the past three years has been losing its population by hundreds of thousands yearly; something wrong with the fiscal policy of a country whose population is going by hundreds of thousands to a country

the fiscal policy of which is the reverse of its own. Mr. Marler gave some interesting figures to show how wrong this something is. In 1920-21 we lost 162,000 Canadians who went to the United States. In 1922 we lost 182,000 to the United States and, notwithstanding Liberal protestations to the contrary they are still going, still going from the unprotected farms and factories of Canada to the most highly protected farms and factories in the world, those of the United States.

"Something wrong" verily. It took Mr. Marler and certain other Liberals three whole years to see this. At the great Liberal Convention of 1919 he and other Liberals pretended to see that the prosperity of Canada depended upon the free and near free importation of agricultural products, agricultural implements, clothing, boots and shoes. They preached this in their protection campaign; they were elected on the assumption that they meant what they said; through three parliamentary sessions they did not dare put their policy into execution. Finally, through the weakening of their ranks by bye-elections, they found themselves face to face with either dissolution or carry out the promises embodied in their 1919 platform in the hope of securing Progressive support. When the Progressives found their opportunities at the present session they demanded the fulfillment of their promise and the promises were kept, partly at least, enough to make a "step in the right direction." Anything was better than to face the electors!

PARING THE SALES TAX

The House of Commons in committee is at present, at intervals, considering certain amendments to the sales tax by resolution and amendments. The aim apparently is to make the sales tax imposition sufficiently flexible to enable the government to impose or to remit it as political exigencies and other considerations may demand. Certain exemptions were provided in the original budget but beyond these there was a large field in which certain localities and individuals were interested. On this latter the House is now engaged in committee when time permits, and the struggle is interesting.

An amendment proposing the exemption of canned salmon, canned oysters and canned lobsters from sales tax was strongly supported. One Progressive, Mr. T. B. McBride (Cariboo, where they do not fish) objected to this. He contrasted the canning of meat with the canning of fish and could not see why the latter should be exempted. The fisherman, he said, did not have to house and feed his fish as the producer of meat had to do. The members saw the force of the argument at once and the amendment was lost.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Speaking of unemployment in Saint John The Telegraph-Journal of that city records that a large number of able bodied men are waiting in and about the Employment Service Agency for jobs. Superintendent Ryan stated that at present there are between 700 and 800 out of employment in the city and that his office is deluged daily with men looking for work. These include laborers, painters, carpenters and experts in other mechanical trades. The employment situation, he said, is much worse than at the same date last year. Harbor work is almost at a standstill as only two steamers and two schooners are loading or discharging and the work would be completed in two days.

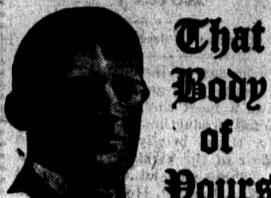
It is unfortunately true that there is scant employment in other Canadian cities and in Charlotte-town as well. One may count twenty or more truck teams, at once standing idle on Queen Square for long periods without a call to do anything. Generally speaking a large exodus has taken place from the Maritime Provinces during the past winter and spring months, mostly going to the United States, and by no means all of these have found ready employment across the border. Some at least have found reason to regret their departure as in these days, the cost of transportation and removal of effects is a serious one.

A Toronto newspaper comments on the unfavorable reports sent home by English and Scotch immigrants, who came to Canada within the past few months. These letters have been published in British newspapers and some of them contain very strong statements that must have a damaging effect as they represent employment condition in Canada as worse than they are in England and declare that it is an act of cruelty to send able-bodied and willing workers to this country in the hope of finding work to do. This can hardly be true.

The British Government has shown a desire to encourage and assist its unemployed to find homes in the Dominions overseas. This class still numbers over a million. It is therefore a paying enterprise to export them rather than support them at home. They cannot go as emigrants to the United States, as the number admissible there is limited and the limit has been filled. But in neither Canada nor the United States is there any insurance against unemployment or any system of doles for the immigrant who falls to find a job quickly and who has not sufficient ready money to pay for his board and lodging until work is found.

A few months ago there was a long call for economy in public expenditure in Canada. We hear little of it now although the need of it has become greater rather than less. The old pace of lavish public outlay is being kept up. Eighteen departments of civil government at Ottawa contrast with ten departments at Washington the latter administering the affairs of twelve times as many people as we have in Canada. The salaries of Ministers, Senators and Members last year totaled 1,585,000 while the wage bill of 39,200 civil servants exceeded \$50,000,000. Millions have been squandered on buildings in Paris and London, scores of millions are being voted for such mad projects as the Hudson Bay Railway and branch railways that cannot pay the cost of operation.

Our public debt mounts upward in scores of millions while Britain and the States are paying off theirs by hundreds of millions. Will the Robb tariff give a day's employment on wage to a single worker in Canada? Not the maddest Government supporter in Canada will claim that it will. Already it is taking away the work and wages of Canadians and giving employ to strangers and foreigners. That is the answer of the King Government to the unemployed in Canada. The Scribner Hotel purchased in their name for the purpose of



By James W. Berlin, M.D. MORE THAN PLAY

That Body of Yours

Did you ever stop to think when you pass the municipal playground, what a wonderful work the civic authorities are really doing for the youngsters?

The "lark" in youngster is in the majority there, and the future welfare of the city from a health standpoint is dependent upon him. He, and the family he begets will be just that much stronger physically and morally for what the playground has done for him.

It is natural for every small animal to play. Why the mothers of domestic animals such as the dog and cat play with their puppies and kittens. The play will be so vigorous and apparently so fierce at times that there would appear to be some temper in it very often.

The animal mother knows that its offspring must learn to play to balance itself to defend itself to strike when necessary.

This is not only that the health and strength shall be maintained, but that the other qualities essential to an all round life shall be developed. And so the playground or group games, is a product of the minds of thoughtful men and women, who have foreseen what the crowded life of cities and towns is doing for growing children.

Accordingly, sand piles for the little tots, swings and teeters for those a bit larger, overhead apparatus to keep the spines straight in the teen-age youngsters, and heavier apparatus for the largest boys and girls, are provided. And the best of all, every youngster from the youngest to the oldest is encouraged to play in the group games.

Previous to the playground idea, only the hardy youngsters, or those athletically inclined, entered into the games. Now the playground supervisor gets every youngster to take part. Thus the child gets first a real foundation of health in the development of heart and lungs, because all these games involve some chest too small for the requirements, who had ever played any games as a youngster. If his chest was too small it was because very often his parents did not let him play any of the games when he was young.

Further, in the examination of recruits for the army no young man was ever turned down for having a chest too small for the requirements, who had ever played any games as a youngster. If his chest was too small it was because very often his parents did not let him play any of the games when he was young.

Further, in the examination of recruits for the army no young man was ever turned down for having a chest too small for the requirements, who had ever played any games as a youngster. If his chest was too small it was because very often his parents did not let him play any of the games when he was young.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of the questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Sir.—Arriving at Williams' Junction on the Santa Fe line at 3:15 a.m. April 29, we have to wait for one hour and twenty-five minutes before we start for the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, distant about sixty-four miles. Arriving at the Canyon at eight in the morning we enter the El Tovar Hotel, built of logs, in rustic style, three and four stories high, containing ninety-three sleeping rooms and a spacious dining room, where are four rows of tables running the entire length of this large hall. These tables are soon all taken up, and present an animated sight as these travellers from all parts of the world engage in lively conversation, while they proceed to take breakfast at a cost of one dollar and fifty cents. The menu is of the best, and you are entitled to a helping of everything mentioned on the card. In this hospitable place is a large sitting room, where in the old fashioned brick fireplace, its embers, is a blazing fire of huge logs. Soon the huge, open touring cars pull up at the front door, each taking ten passengers, beside the driver, who acts as guide, and who is well qualified to drive safely, and to explain the different views. Our party is made up of two Englishmen and their wife, two young ladies from Chicago, one young lady from New York, a gentleman and lady from Boston, and one from P.E.I. I noticed that the Islander did not object to sitting in the same seat with the young ladies from Chicago. Our first drive is along the rim of the Grand Canyon. The altitude on this drive is 7,448 feet. Yesterday we were crossing the great Arizona desert, where we were sweltering in the heat; this morning I notice ice beside the road, with snowbanks here and there, and the air is bracing and cool, as we speed along through the desert. We stop at certain places where the best views are to be had, and we now and then get a thrill when our car is driven along within a few feet of the edge of the rim. The Canyon is grand beyond description, being 210 miles long, and with an average width of 7.5 miles. The bed of the Colorado River, which runs through this gorge, is one mile below the rim, and can be seen here and there, looking like a white chalk line, although it is from 150 feet to 600 feet wide. There seems to be no flat, clear spaces in the chasm, but the whole width is a mass of amphitheatres and domes of rock from 500 feet to one mile high. These formations are of sandstone, limestone, granite and so forth, and the different strata of many colors—blue, green, grey, white, and red. How was this wonderful place made? There are several answers given, the most acceptable being that the desert, caused by the rains and frosts of perhaps millions of years, the debris being constantly carried away by the flood of this great river, gradually deepening its bed as it flows along. The river is always of constant flow, owing to the deepening of its channel is still being carried on. This great wonder of the world is in a huge district of desolation, called Mesas, from 7,000 to 10,000 feet altitude, surrounded by high mountains and trenched by this awful gorge. Finishing this drive we are taken back to the El Tovar, where we get luncheon, and load up again for the Painted Desert View. This is quite a long drive, but is one of the best, costing eight dollars each. Expenses depend on what trips you take. Trips on horseback down to the Canyon, on a mule, or on a mule and pack, costing two dollars each for half a day, and four dollars for a whole day. Guides are extra. I am told that very few accidents occur. Sight-seeing people never tire of viewing these countless numbers of cathedrals, palaces and castles, whose foundations are one mile below the rim, but whose towers reach to the rim level, and one asks himself, "Who has been, and is the master architect?" There are many rustic lodges, situated at convenient distances, where cold drinks and refreshments can be purchased, and where photographic studios are doing a good business, and pictures and curios are sold. It is refreshing to see the tourists, all strangers at first, fraternizing, and swapping impressions, and being helpful to each other. I have given but a very imperfect description of this great chasm, but feel that I have been far short of doing it justice, and that I shall always remember its wondrous beauty. One of these stopping places is kept by Hope Indians, who exhibit Indian relics, and perform the snake dance peculiar to their tribe. This is weird and interesting. Painted and dressed as savages of long ago they dance with rattlesnakes, gathered from the desert, for this purpose, and tourists are assured that the fangs (the bite of which is fatal) has not been extracted. Here in Arizona and New Mexico, in many places, are found relics of a primitive race who lived here many centuries ago, and who were extinct long before Columbus discovered America. These were the cliff dwellers, who had their homes far up in the sides of the sheltering cliffs. No history records the tragedy of their extinction; but it is thought they were wiped out by hostile tribes, or decimated by disease. Their story is told only by the things they left behind; the dishes, the implements, and the mummies of their dead, tell a fascinating story of these people of long ago. And now we are walking the public roads by their feet,

and lingering the pottery that held their meats and drinks; and feel the thrill of contact with the great mystery of the past. These were succeeded by tribes of Indians, many of them hostile to the white man, like the savage Apaches, while some of them were friendly. But now one can see the dreaded tomahawk hanging peacefully on the walls of the eating houses. The plains tribes now are living at peace, and building their dwellings of stone and mud baked in the heat of the sun. As we journey on through Arizona and New Mexico, and into Colorado, we wonder from whom these natives descended; these naked children, these little boys and girls with their dark red skin and curly black hair, whose homes are scattered here and there over the desert, sometimes perched up on a rocky hillside, and at other times out upon the plain. And it does not seem any reason why these may not be descended from the cliff dwellers of the long ago, who in more peaceful times came down from their fortress homes and built up on the desert, where they no longer need ladders to climb up to their cliff homes, taking the ladders up with them, and using them to descend, by trap doors down into their dwellings, in order to be safe from their enemies. In other words, these are now the Hope Indians. As we journey on we pass through the region of the great petrified forest. These trees after falling in the long years ago, perhaps before man appeared upon the earth, sunk down with the land, perhaps during some great earthquake, the sea rushed against the forest, which laid at the bottom of this sea which was full of mineral salts, which caused the decaying trees to have their cell structure to be entirely replaced by this mineral matter turning these great pine trees into stone. After a long time again, the bottom of the sea was upheaved again by a mighty upheaval, forming the painted desert over which we are now travelling. This is proved by the thousands of marine shells in the rocks lying around. Then the rains and frosts, and winds of many years made bare the forest once more, all petrified as we see it today. Thousands of these trees lay turned on every side, great pine stumps into stone, in all shapes and sizes, and in many different colors.

I am, Sir, etc.
LAWTON McCABE.
(To be continued.)

Lots of Money For The Union Club

OTTAWA, May 29.—The Union Club deal in London, England, is a good example of how the King Government, while it denies communities at home badly needed services, can find hundreds of thousands of dollars for public buildings in countries over the seas. Following upon the heels of the Hotel Scribner deal in Paris, it shows that the Government's so-called policy of economy is not intended to apply to its operations abroad. Apparently all that is necessary to put over a big deal is to say that you have the "best" money in either Paris or London, and the Government will obviously come through with a few millions.

When the Government first submitted to Parliament the \$1,300,000 vote for the Union Club it did not accompany the request with much information; but through persistent questions on the part of the Opposition the following facts were secured. The proposal was to pay \$225,000 for a building in London for the accommodation of the Government's officials, and to spend another \$75,000 on improvements. A firm appraisers said that it was worth \$200,000 provided the buyers were very anxious to get it, but a mere \$25,000 extra was neither here nor there.

The question arose would any money be saved by the deal, that is would it be cheaper to buy just now or continue to pay rent? This question was quite relevant, for it is by no means sure that the Government can get all its officials into the new quarters. The figures of Hon. Dr. King, Minister of Public Works, showed that it would cost \$36,229 more a year to occupy the building than it would to pay rent. This is a queer way of trying to save money, and so impressed was Robert Forke, the Progressive Leader, with this view of the matter that he promptly refused to vote for it. So one may be sure that the deal was anything but good when Mr. Forke took this stand.

Mr. Melighan approved of the general idea of getting all the Canadian Governments represented in London into one building. He said that the idea of getting a suitable building came up when he was in office; but he added that the reason the action was delayed was because "we had so much other expenditure to take care of that we thought it would have to wait." Wait it did, and the country was not the worse for waiting. But as in the Grand Trunk Pacific deal, the Liberals couldn't wait. Premier King got so worked up over this deal that he hotly told Parliament that the Government would stand or fall on this vote. To take so resolute a stand on



HE growth of the Bank of Montreal has closely coincided with the gradual development of Canada from a small colony to a great Dominion.

In the Bank's westward advance to the Pacific Coast, one of the important links in its transcontinental chain of branches was formed in 1896 at Winnipeg, when the Bank opened its first Branch west of the Great Lakes.

This forward step, taken seven years before railway communication was opened up between Montreal and Winnipeg, made available to the incoming population on the prairies the stabilizing co-operation of a strong, conservative and at the same time energetic financial institution.

Of the Bank's 967 Branches, 12 are situated in Winnipeg and 180 in the Prairie Provinces, including Winnipeg.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years
Total Assets in excess of \$650,000,000

such a proposal was so extraordinary that it gave rise to suspicion. The House had been told that the Government through High Commissioner Larkin, had secured an option on the building and that this would have to be taken up. Then it slipped out that an agreement to purchase had been signed by the High Commissioner as far back as June 26, 1923; that on that date £100 had been paid on the deal as part payment of the purchase money to be paid in full on March 26th, 1924. Further it developed that the Canadian Government had ratified a binding offer by cable as early as 26th May, 1923, which offer the Union Club had accepted subject to ratification by their members. So the Government was bound as early as 26th May and a formal contract was executed on 26th June. All this was before Parliament had the slightest information on the question. But in the face of this Mr. McKensie King stated in the House that negotiations were still proceeding, whereas the Government was already bound as stated above. Nor was the purchase made subject to the approval of Parliament. The Government said to the House "we have done this, and you must ratify it."

The Premier has taken great pains to assure Parliament and the country that in relation to Imperial Affairs new commitments will not be made without the consent of Parliament being first obtained. But when it comes to spending a few millions on club or hotel buildings in London or Paris that is a different matter. In the latter case Parliament is not asked to approve the deal, but merely to come through with the money. From all parts of the country come reasonable requests for money for expenditure on offices, and other public improvements which should have first consideration over demands for office buildings in the Capitals of Europe. The Government denies these, giving the excuse that it hasn't the money to spend, but it has millions for the Union Club and the Hotel Scribner.

Man is a social animal, formed to please and enjoy in society.—Montesquieu.
Age and sorrow have the gift of reading the future by the sad past.—Farrar.

Seek to Have Italians Kept

(Canadian Press.)
MONTREAL, May 23.—Italians in Montreal are using every available means to secure permission of the Department of Immigration, at Ottawa, to allow 400 Italian immigrants now being held at Halifax to remain in Canada. I. Sacco editor of the L'Alto Dol Canada an Italian language paper, says that it means financial ruin if the immigrants are compelled to go back to Italy, and also destitution for many of their families there.

Newest Sandals and Holeproof Hose

We are showing the newest and nicest ladies sandals in smoked elk, patent, etc.
\$3.90, \$4.20, \$6.00
A new lot of Silk Holeproof Hose in latest shades \$1.00 up.
Boys and Girls remember this is SANDAL TIME and GOFF'S IS SANDAL PLACE 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40
Heavy English made Sandals \$1.85, \$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

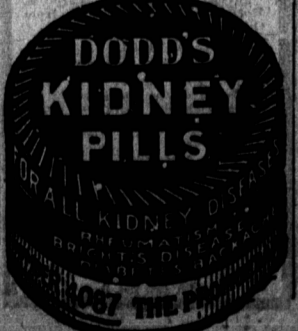
INSURE YOUR CAR WITH The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company AGAINST COLLISION, PUBLIC LIABILITY, PROPERTY DAMAGE, FIRE AND THEFT Low Rates | Absolute Security | Prompt Attention D. B. STEWART Charlottetown Phone 75L and 71J.

Baby Elephant Dies From Cold

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Mary the 18-month-old baby African elephant, which arrived at the Philadelphia Zoo May 7, is dead. She succumbed to a cold with complications which affected her digestive apparatus. Mary was only 36 inches tall and was one of the smallest African elephants in the United States. The skin will be mounted and presented to the American Academy of Natural Sciences in this city.

Your Birthday

MAY 30.—You are inclined to be dictatorial, and are quick to anger, although filled with remorse immediately your temper gets beyond control. You are fond of literature of the higher type, like society, particularly if you can associate with bright, witty people and are fond of travel. You are faithful to your duties, even though they are irksome. Treasure love when it comes to you. Your birthstone is an emerald, which means success in love. Your flower is a lily. Your lucky colors are red and yellow.



PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Mary the 18-month-old baby African elephant, which arrived at the Philadelphia Zoo May 7, is dead. She succumbed to a cold with complications which affected her digestive apparatus. Mary was only 36 inches tall and was one of the smallest African elephants in the United States. The skin will be mounted and presented to the American Academy of Natural Sciences in this city.