

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1925

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY

Fifty-eight years ago yesterday, December 10, 1867, the Hon. Edward Whelan, one of the Fathers of Confederation, a brilliant orator and a distinguished statesman passed to the Great Beyond at the early age of 43. Mr. Whelan was essentially a self-made man. Born in County Mayo, Ireland in 1824, he came to America as a young boy and secured a position as printers apprentice in the office of The Nova Scotian, Halifax under the editorship of Hon. Joseph Howe. When only 19 years of age he came to Charlottetown and in 1843 began the publication of The Palladium. These were formative days in Prince Edward Island as well as in Canada, days of political unrest, political grievances and political excitement, days to stir the blood of young men, days also calculated to bring to the front the strongest men. Edward Whelan was a product of his time. He was a born reformer and through his Palladium and on the platform he hammered out of the crude material of his day much of what is best in the political life of the province and of Canada today. Responsible government, the Land Question, Confederation and other great movements enlisted the voice and the pen of the brilliant young Irishman and on each he left his hammer marks and to his genius and his oratory many of the reforms of his day and of the years which followed are to be traced. The name of Edward Whelan is indelibly written in the history of Prince Edward Island and of Canada and his memory is fondly cherished by the few still living who remember his compelling eloquence. His is one of the great names in our history and the dates of his birth and death among our great anniversaries.

SPENDING MONEY

This is admittedly an extravagant age. Proof of it is found in the fact, attested to by bankers, that of the vast amounts of cash lying in Savings Banks and other quiescent securities, the bulk was deposited by former generations. In our own little province some fifteen to seventeen million dollars is on deposit in our Savings Banks and it was practically all deposited a generation or two ago. With but few exceptions our people today are spending money rather than making it. In all ages there have been the professional money-makers and these are still with us. Some men will make money in any circumstances, generally by shrewd speculations and keen business insight although often by accident, but these are the exceptions. Not one in a thousand is laying by a legacy for future generations or contributing noticeably to the world's educational, charitable or benevolent institutions. The majority of people are just making a living and many of them living from hand to mouth. The future, the "rainy days" which bulked large in the eyes of the makers of this dominion, to the pioneers of our own province, cause little anxiety to the men and the women of today. With the exception of the professional money-makers referred to the great majority of men and women of this generation live to themselves, spend freely and enjoy the fruits of their own labors—sometimes the fruit of the labors of others—and take no thought of the morrow. The latter, selfish and improvident as it is, is not without its advantages. The spendthrift scatters his hard won dollars, content to enjoy the pleasure which they

days to come, the money maker gathers them in. In other words fools spend their money and the wise gather it up.

While every thoughtful man and woman realizes and admits the prudence of laying by money for the uncertain later days and to provide for emergencies which are likely to arise in every life the wisdom of struggling too penuriously and self-sacrificingly to amass a fortune for posterity may well be questioned. The miser hoards up his gold, withdraws it from circulation and so robs the community of its benefits. Meanwhile he suffers unnecessary privation, deprives himself of even the necessities of life in order to amass a fortune which he can never get the good of and which will be a bone of contention for others to fight over.

The middle way is the best way always. Careful earning and prudent spending for the necessities of life and for the refining influences of social pleasures makes the happiest life and contributes more to the general welfare of the community.

IN YE OLDEN DAYS

We have before us a copy of "The Prince Edward Island Register of one hundred years ago, or to be exact, June 24, 1825. We observe that in these good old days whole-some advice was given through the press to all and sundry. Perhaps this is why the people of those days were so much better than they are today. Here is one worth thinking over. It is addressed to the Ladies and captioned "Qualifications of a Good Wife." "That a wife should be like three things which three things she should not be like. First, she should be like a snail, always keep within her own house; but she should not be like a snail, to carry all she has upon her back. Secondly, she should be like an echo, to speak when she is spoken to, but she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word. Thirdly, she should be like a town clock, always keep time and regularly, but she should not be like a town clock, to speak so loud that all the town may hear her."

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is really amusing to hear Liberal talk of the "growing unpopularity" of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. Did a leader ever get a better endorsement of his administration than Mr. Meighen did at the general election of October 29th. Did any premier ever get a more decisive proof of his unpopularity than did Mr. Mackenzie King when he and practically all his ministers were thrown down by their constituencies in almost all the provinces?

We heartily commend the suggestion of Hon. J. H. Myers in today's Public Forum. The Truckmen, who are mindful of the comfort of their horses and the great majority of whom have horses to be proud of and to be well cared for, would hail with pleasure the accommodations suggested. It should not be too much for the city to make such provision. Indeed if we had a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals it is quite probable that the exposure of animals to the wintry storms as the custom is at present, would be strenuously objected to. Such accommodations as is suggested, with waiting room and telephone, would be a great convenience to citizens needing truckmen's services as well as to the truckmen themselves. Charlottetown is a progressive city and we feel sure consideration will

Notes By The Way

Several western editors of the central and western provinces have of late given some thought to the provinces on the Atlantic coast and several of their number have expressed the opinion that "too much politics" is the main trouble with us. The subject is worth examining in several aspects. One aspect of it is that politics, the consideration and discussion of the public affairs of the Dominion, is a matter of very great importance to the welfare of the entire body of our people and that but a comparatively few of the many give it much consideration except at election times. But it is not our purpose to discuss that particular point just here and now.

The outside criticism that "too much politics" has been the bane of the Maritimes naturally raises the question whether those who offer the criticism are more free from blame than are the Maritimers. We are a very orderly, peaceable and quiet people compared with some others in our own estimation at least. No section of the Dominion has a better record for industry, sobriety and exemption from serious crime. For instance, although all three of the Maritime Provinces are older than any Province west of Quebec, we have never yet had a rebellion in this section of Canada.

We read in history that there was once a rebellion in Lower Canada led by Papineau and another in Upper Canada some eighty odd years ago, and also that Parliament buildings were once wrecked and burned in Montreal and a Governor General's life was endangered by a mob in the same city. Also that two rebellions in Manitoba have occurred since the Dominion was formed. When we read of such things we are disposed to conclude that in the Maritimes our politics have been perhaps more free from frantic and explosive features than in the inland provinces. That is something.

As to the present day politics it is to be noted that the Maritimes have mainly clear of the political fads—Grangers, Patrons of Industry and Progressives—that have from time to time sprung up in Ontario and spread westward. This sort of thing has perturbed and complicated the politics of the entire Dominion and now threatens another deadlock such as occurred in old Canada before Confederation. The two-party system of Conservative and Liberal has been sensibly adhered to in the Maritimes since the days when responsible government was first introduced, and it would have been to the credit as well as the benefit of the inland provinces if they had followed our example.

The Maritimes before they united their fortunes with the provinces further inland were economically and efficiently governed, with public debts and taxation lower than prevailed in any other part of North America and were as prosperous and progressive as any located north of the international boundary. Saint John was then the fourth in rank among world cities in the ownership of shipping tonnage and was only outranked by London, Liverpool and New York.

Perhaps we have had more politics since then. Certainly we have had more of that kind of politics that tends to extravagance in expenditure, to piling up federal, provincial and municipal debts and taxes! It came to us, swiftly, borne upon the wind from the west and overshadowing the Maritimes like a winter cloud. Under the circumstances and knowing the quarter from which we caught the infection of the worst elements in our politics, we Maritimers do not greatly relish the taunt that we have too much politics to the square mile.

Sir Henry Thornton in New York on his return from England, says Britain has turned the corner toward better times and that a feeling of optimism prevails over there. "Today," he says, "Britain is the only country in Europe that is paying her bills and settling her debts incurred during the war." Which may serve to remind us all that Canada is unfortunately the only country in the British Empire that is not settling or paying her war debt in the British fashion. Let us hope that when we get rid of our present incompetent and spendthrift Government we shall do better. Prince Edward Island was the first of the three Maritime Provinces to place a Conservative Government in power since the war

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

SELF CONTROL OF JAP AND CHINAMAN

You have likely noticed the quiet behaviour of the average Jap or Chinaman. He appears to be cool and collected, and have a philosophy of life that is certainly different to that of ourselves. Until recently this had to be taken for granted, there was no way of proving it, but investigators in American Colleges have had an opportunity of working on this matter scientifically, by means of the physical examination of Chinese and Japanese students attending these colleges.

As you know the amount of work being done by the body in its "ordinary" process can now be measured. That is when the body is at complete rest, with no food under process of digestion. The circulation of the blood, and the action of the heart and lungs to carry this being done in a certain time for each same age, weight, sex, height and individual. If more oxygen is used for carbon dioxide given out than the normal amount, then some infection or other trouble is increasing the rate. If less than normal, then the individual is getting insufficient food, is suffering from shock or other trouble.

Now what do they find in the Japanese and Chinese students? That the rate at which their body processes work during rest is ten per cent less than the average normal. American student of the same age, weight, sex, height and so forth. These students are therefore getting the same amount of work done by their bodies with ten per cent less effort on the part of the organs.

Why is this? One of the investigators asks the question and perhaps answers it also when he says "has the rush of Western civilization produced a higher working rate in our bodies. Is the low working rate of the Chinese and Japanese explained by their more philosophic outlook on life?"

As a nation we may be hurrying without need. As an individual you can to some extent control the working rate of your body by getting a real good hold on yourself.

What though we're tired, my heart and I? It matters not, there's more to come. We must live on, we cannot die, Must rise and gird our armor on. We must be strong, my heart and I. For heavy burdens weigh us down, They press so hard—yet they must go. To lift the cross, who'd wear the crown.

We must look up, my heart and I, Straight on, where Faith and Hope are seen. With eager step and earnest eye, With steady trust and steadfast mien. Look up, not down; look on, not back, And grasp the hand of Faith secure. For "not a good thing shall he lack through all things shall endure."

The Public Forum

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

HAVE WE A DUTY TO OUR TRUCKMEN?

Sir,—As a citizen of this otherwise up-to-date City it grieves me very much to see our truckmen and their horses, standing, "during hours of waiting" on the market square exposed alike to the scorching heat of summer and the freezing blasts of winter. These men with their teams perform a useful service in the mercantile life of the City and I think some consideration is due them at least from a humanitarian standpoint if not other.

Would it be too much to ask our city fathers to provide a suitable shed in some convenient place, a small part of which might be fitted up as a waiting room with a stove and telephone to contribute to the comfort and efficiency of this important service.

I am Sir, etc. J. H. MYERS

BUY AT HOME.

Sir,—I did not think I would have occasion to return to this subject, but as some writers are making use of some statements that are of a misleading nature I cannot forgo an impulse that urges me to again reply. One very often hears the terms "boosters and knockers." One should be careful to use these only when they do really apply. As our agricultural industry is the main staff of export on which we all have to lean, business men, professional men, and the general public cannot blame the farmer who tries to boost it by making his wares "Buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market," as this is the object of all enterprising organizations. Our farmers are a progressive class, as they have adopted many improved and advanced methods in the last 20 or 30 years by co-operating in the manufacturing and marketing of butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, and many other things which not only increase their purchasing power but also leaves a good margin of cash in their hand at each season, which puts them in a good position to buy for cash and thus eliminate the credit system.

Now let us see what our friends in the city have been doing in the meantime. I remember when the great forces of the wool-growers met their ears on approaching the city, when there were a large woolen mill, an up-to-date furniture factory, a tannery and other small industrial plants in operation. One may ask what has become of them. Sir, they were knocked down by the heavy tax of patronage by our city business men who sent their money away to factories in other Provinces and starved their home industries out. Now, any of you who have occasion to take a spin through the rural districts will admit that the only thing that has been abandoned with doors and windows boarded up, and if you enquire into the cause you will learn that the high cost of living and the credit system, which often compelled them to pay 40 per cent to their suppliers, was the main reason. I do not think anyone can blame the farmer, who is trying to boost and hold the faded remnants of our industry together, if we examine the prices he is asked to pay for his supplies and goes where he can get the worth of his dollar. We leave to the intelligent readers to decide who of us are the knockers and which of us are the boosters.

As I may not have occasion to return again to this subject I will just drop a word of warning to those interested in our co-operative movements to demand more definite information from their directors than they have been giving in the past, for I fear there is a leak somewhere in some of these organizations which may terminate disastrously to the co-operative movement and play into the hands of the individualists and the co-operative industry of the country may share the fate of the individualist industry of the city. Unless the patrons keep close check and control on our co-operative organizations they will find them in the hands of people who will make money at the expense of the farmers, where formerly the farmers earned but a meagre pittance.

One writer gives us a long list of expenses in connection with the retail business which to his mind justifies the retailer in charging 50 per cent on cost, but he has failed to show us where we are in justice or duty bound to support him.

DECEMBER 11.—You are inclined to be hasty in speech, but you are always sorry at once if a single speech of yours wounds anyone's feelings. You are a good talker and a great reader, bright and witty. You love flattery and luxury, and you are sensitive to unpleasant surroundings. You are affectionate, and very constant in your love. Your birth-stone is the turquoise, which means prosperity. Your flower is holly. Your lucky color is pink.

An Ever Present Issue

THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM, LIKE BANGUO'S GHOST, WON'T DOWN

(Historical) It does not follow because the country is destined to have another Election at no distant date, that the issues which were foremost in the last contest should now be dropped. The fact that there must soon be another election to secure a Government that will represent the will of the whole country is the very reason why the great issues should still be kept before the people. Without taking such a precaution there is danger that the next election will decide an unsatisfactorily as the last one did on the 29th of October.

When we look into the matter in real earnest it becomes clear that the issue of "Protection" vs. "Tariff for Revenue" was the paramount issue, and was not decided emphatically in October last because the people became confused, owing to the misrepresentations of the Liberal Press, as we shall prove further on beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

The protectionists were caught napping in the last election, and the Protective policy did not sweep the whole country, because the false cry of High Taxation was raised by the Tariff for Revenue shouters. This was their bogus cry: "High Taxation."

Persons conversant with the principles of Protection understand that the late Hon. Wm. Mackenzie King, afterwards President of the United States, and who was known as the "Father of Protection in the U.S." was the highest authority on that subject in the United States, and to him is due more than to any other man the incomparable manufacturing industry of the United States which has built up a home and a refuge for the unemployed millions of people who flock to that country.

In 1882 during a debate on the doctrine of Protection in Congress he was at his best and spoke as follows: "The Sentiment (of Protection) is growing. It has friends today that it never had in the past. Its adherents are no longer confined to the North and the East, but are found in the South and the West. The idea travels with industry, and is the associate of enterprise and thrift. It encourages the development of skill, labor and inventive genius as part of the great productive forces. Its advocacy is no longer limited to the manufacturer, but it has friends the most devoted among the farmers, the wool-growers, the laborers and the producers of the land. It is as strong in the country as in the manufacturing towns or the cities and while it is not taught generally in our colleges and our young men fresh from universities join with the free-trade thought of the country, practical business men and every day experience later teach them that there are other sources of knowledge besides books, that demonstration is better than theory, and that actual results outweigh an idle philosophy. But while it is not favored in the colleges it is taught in the schools of experience, in the workshop, where honest men perform an honest day's labor and where capital seeks the development of nature."

port such a long contingent of retailers in city and country where overhead could be cut by a reduction of 50 per cent. He is, however, willing to allow 4 1/2% to make good what the retailer loses by customers who fail to pay. I do not think the intelligent public will stand for any such imposition. He signs himself "Once Stung." Yes, friend, I fear you were very often stung. The time you refer to, however, must have been on the pupil of the eye and you are and permit me some silver-tongued retailer to lead you around.

Another writer tells us that our local merchants are prepared to sell at mail order house prices and have their catalogues on the counter to compare prices with. Well, the method is it not we who patronize the catalogue houses. We are saving others many dollars but they do not seem to see it.

What we are in most need of is some manufacturers to take hold of our raw material. Our hides are now given out for about 3c. per lb., and yet if we want to buy a few pounds of leather for repairs we have to pay from 80c. to \$1.00 for it. Our wool last summer was bought from 23c. per lb. and when it returned from the manufacturer in the neighboring Province it cost 27c. for corning and spinning and all freight paid, but it was sold over the counter in the stores for \$1.00 per pound. This leaves a net profit of 45c. per pound which means 75c. or 80c. gross on the \$1.00 invested, making allowance for waste. As this subject is receiving much attention by the public and all have agreed that some reform is much needed I think if we all put forth an effort and work for the general benefit of the Province and get some factories started along the lines I have suggested the farmers will patronize them and supply the necessary raw material. Employment will thus be provided for the young men of the city, many of whom are now forced to leave, and also encourage our country boys to remain on the farm. What say the other correspondents to this? Will they all become boosters? If they do, when we get things a going and any one starts knocking we will have a powerful force to get after him and knock him down. I am, Sir, etc. EDWARD HUGHES.

tional wealth. It is in my judgment fixed in our national policy, and no party is strong enough to overthrow it." In 1885, while on a visit to the South Mr. McKinley made an address at Petersburg, Va., on the tariff, "delivered," (says the report) in a familiar but effective way which must have set the people to thinking. It attracted widespread attention alike in the South and the North. He put his view of the business aspect of a protective tariff in a homely and practical way calculated to make it clear to school-boys, farmer and all business man alike. We append the following extract: "Now my fellow-citizens what is this tariff? It is very largely misunderstood and if I can tonight make this audience, the humblest and the youngest in it, understand what the tariff means, I will feel that I have been well paid for my trip to Virginia. What, then, is the tariff? The tariff my fellow-citizens, is a tax put upon goods made outside of the United States and brought into the United States for sale on a certain assumption. That is, we say to Germany, we say to France, we say to England—(This reference to England does not apply to England and Canada as England now receives a preference from Canada of 50 percent of the duty imposed.—If you want to sell your goods to the people of the United States you must pay so much for the privilege of doing so; you must pay so much per ton, so much per cord, so much per foot, as the case may be for the privilege of selling to the American people, and what you pay in that form goes into the public treasury to help discharge the public business. It is just like the little city of Petersburg for example. I do not know what your customs may be, but in cities of the North, if a man comes to our cities and wants to sell goods to the people on the streets not to occupy any of our business houses, not being a permanent resident or traveller, not living there, but travelling and selling from town to town he must pay so much into the treasury to protect our own people.

"Just so the Government says to the countries of the old world if you want to come in and sell to our people you must pay something for the privilege of doing so, and pay it at the Treasury at the custom house and that goes into the Treasury of the United States to help discharge the public debt and pay the current expenses of the Government."

"Do you think there would be an idle man in the United States, if we manufactured everything that Americans use? Do you think that if we didn't buy anything from abroad at all but made everything we need that every man would not be employed in the United States and not being a plain simple truth, and that everybody is benefitted by protection even the people who do not believe in it,—for they get great benefit out of it but will not confess it; and that is what is the matter with Virginia."

(Want of space forbids us continuing this argument at present. It will be taken up later.) The reader of the above cannot fail to see that every word quoted above is plain, simple truth, and much more of the same doctrine is yet to come.

STANLEY BRIDGE

Honor Roll of Stanley Bridge School for November:—Quinn, 2 Jean MacLeod, 3 Evelyn Anderson, Grade VII—1 Elmore MacKay, 2 Arthur Walsh, 3 Una Farish, Grade VI—1 Paul Fleming, 2 Myrtle MacKay, 3 Margaret MacKay. Grade V—1 Urban Walsh, 2 Preston Bennett, 3 Geraldine Queen, Grade IV—1 Clara Quinn, 2 Levisa Fleming, 3 Marion Walsh & Penzie Reid, (equal) Grade III—1 Annie McGuigan, 2 Alban Bolger, 3 Tom Reid. Grade II—1 Kenneth MacKay, 2 Hilda Beccot, 3 Freda McGuigan & Charlie Queen. Grade I—1 Louis Quinn, 2 Louis Reid. Perfect Attendance:—Jean MacLeod Urban Walsh Clara Quinn Levisa Fleming Tom Reid Alban Bennett, 3 MacKay Louis Quinn Louis Reid.

AUBURN SCHOOL.

Following is the standing of Auburn School for the month of November: Grade VIII—1 Mildred Simpson, 2 Edward Shea, 3 Ambrose Kelly, Grade VII—1 Augustine Kelly, 2 William Simpson. Grade VI—1 Katherine McKenzie, 2 Edward McKenzie, Grade IV—1 Mary McCarron, 2 Mary Garland, 3 Ella Garland, Grade III—1 Edwin Corrigan, 2 Katherine McCarron. Grade II (a)—1 George Kelly, 2 Mary Callaghan. Grade II (b)—1 Charles McKenzie, 2 Adelbert Shea. Grade I—1 Mary Corrigan, 2 Perfect Attendance:—Augustine Kelly and George Kelly. Louise Trainer, teacher.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, PAINS, GRAVEL, DIABETES, PSORA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, COLIC, CONSTIPATION, URINARY AFFECTIONS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM. 1087 THE PRINCE OF WELLES STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

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LONG RIVER SCHOOL. Following is the standing of Long River School for the month of November: Grade X—1 Florrie Meek, 2 Leigh Johnstone. Grade IX—1 Anna Cousins, 2 Mary K. Johnstone. Grade VIII—1 Mary E. Found, 2 George Howatt. Grade VII—1 Alton Bell, 2 Anna M. Brown. Grade VI—1, Ralph Johnstone, 2 Archie Paynter. Grade V—1, Eileen Howatt, 2 Rhoda MacLeod. Grade IV—1, Esther Bernard, 2 Jennie Howatt. Grade H—1, Francis Dunning, 2 Eustace Paynter. Grade I, Senior—1, Dorothy Campbell, 2 Eileen MacLeod. Grade I, Junior (a)—1, Leonie Paynter, and James Gillispie, (equal); 2, Francis Paynter and Everett Phillips, (equal). Grade I, Junior (b)—1, Ruth Paynter. Perfect Attendance—Anna Cousins, Mary E. Found, Esther Bernard and Dorothy Campbell.—Edwin C. Johnstone, Prin. Bessie M. Marks, Asst.

GLENADELA SCHOOL

Standing for month of November: Grade X—1 Claude McKinnon, 2 Willie Lacey. Grade VIII—1 Ruth McKinnon, 2 Ida Carbonell, 3 Joe Lacey. Grade VII—1 Roy McKinnon, 2 Hannah McKenna, 3 Margaret McKenna. Grade IV—1 Peter Hughes, 2 Annie Power, 3 Stella Hughes. Grade III—1 Louis Mullen, 2 Grade II—1 Willie McKinnon, 2 Florence Power, 3 Grade I—1 Mary Mullen, 2 Reggie Power, 3 Michael McKinnon, Mary Morris, Teacher.

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