

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

W. Chester S. McClure, President J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher D. K. Currie, Associate Editor

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The second series of lectures under the auspices of the young Ladies Guild of St. James Church opens tomorrow, Wednesday afternoon at 4:15 in St. James' Hall.

The programme this year is along similar lines to that of last year, biographic, philosophic, an alytic, dealing with distinguished men of letters, why they are distinguished, indicating the character of their work and its value to the world; in philosophy and psychology many interesting phases of modern life will be discussed and every lecture may be looked forward to as educative in the broadest sense.

In these days of strenuous living when men and women cannot afford the time to analyze the works of authors they read or to fully grasp the thought or the motive which inspired them it is refreshing and educative to have the matured opinion of a master critic and analyst of the calibre of Dr. Stewart. The Stewart lecture course will be a valuable education which every intelligent man and woman will appreciate and we feel sure that none will miss them who can possibly attend. It is a busy time, we know, but the busiest can devote an hour to the learning of a lesson which will go far towards creating an appetite for things worth while. Each lecture will be of an hour's duration and, unless demanded, there will be no discussion and no time wasted. Everybody is at liberty to leave the hall when the lecture is over and everybody can afford to spend one hour in acquiring a good lesson.

Canadians are slowly awakening to the fact that our trade with the United States is becoming uncomfortably lopsided, particularly in the matter of agricultural products. In a recent issue we pointed out that according to a statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics our imports of agricultural, vegetable and animal products from the United States for the four months ending July 31st, exceeded our exports of these products to that country by about \$3,000,000. Further our exports of these products for those four months fell short of those for the corresponding period last year by \$2,000,000, while our imports for the same period exceeded those of last year by over \$6,000,000.

This is not profitable trading, nor is it the trade of a few years past. Neither does it compare favorably with the promises made by the Liberal party when canvassing for the position they now hold. The bald statement is that while our imports from the United States are increasing rapidly our exports to that country are declining even more rapidly. Our home market is now largely dominated by United States farmers, and the reason is obvious. They have erected customs barriers against us for the protection of their farmers; we have left our bars at the former low level for the purpose of securing the political support of a few American wheat farmers in our Western provinces.

In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1923, we imported from the United States provisions, including meats, butter, cheese, eggs and lard to the value of \$13,382,895, to compete directly in our own markets with our own Canadian products and yet a few Liberal vote-hunters tell us we should still continue this

importation in order to induce the American farmers to let down their tariff bars and let us in to their markets. The American farmer is simply laughing at us, keeping up his fences and sending his products into our markets.

Canada is awakening slowly but surely to the necessity of protecting the Canadian market for the Canadian people, to the necessity of a sound, definite fiscal policy. They are weary of platitudes about open competition and the value of the American market to Canadians. So long as the Americans choose to keep us out of their market so long have we the right to exclude them from our markets on the terms which they have themselves laid down.

SOME FIGHT, SOME DON'T

The question is often asked why practically all men and even gentle women, love a fight. Thousands of men travelled several days and nights, paid railway and hotel fares and a heavy admission fee for the pleasure of seeing two men pummel each other until one or the other was pounded into unconsciousness. One scientist explains it by declaring that the pleasure of the spectator lies in the fact that somebody else, not he, is getting the pummelling. No doubt each of the spectators at the recent fight in New York felt a thrill of gratitude that it was Dempsey and not he that was driven through the ropes, that it was Firpo, not he, that was knocked out. Yet this does not explain it all; this pleasure might be equally, though perhaps not so ferociously enjoyed by the absent method of treatment.

The gentle reader will indignantly disclaim any fondness for a fight either by self or others, yet he—or even she—would immediately rush to the door and even run around the corner on hearing belligerent voices: to obtain a closer view of the combat. Moreover he—or even she—would immediately champion the cause of one of the other of the combatants although they had never seen either of them before.

Why is this? Is it not the remnant of the savage within each of us? And it must be admitted that we are not as strenuously crucifying the savage as might be expected of us after two thousand years of Christianity. Yet, with all due respect for the savage, the instinct of fight is inherent; we have been created to fight, our whole civilization is the cumulative result of continuous fighting. It is only when our fighting becomes brutal, when we delight in brutality and spend our money freely in promoting it, that we begin to revert to savagery. The recent fight in New York, it is estimated, cost over a million dollars of which some three or four hundred thousand went to the successful slugger and one hundred thousand to his victim. This, while millions are unfed and unclothed, while the teachers in our schools and universities are underpaid, is not an evidence of intellectual progress. We need to beware of the savage within us and present indications are that we are cultivating rather than crucifying him.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The equinoctial disturbances made an early start this year as was evidenced by the gale and rain of Sunday and Monday. Just why there should be any more disturbances while the sun is directly over the equator than there is when it is directly over any other part of the earth, as it always is, has not been explained but they come all the same.

Notes By The Way

It has been announced that, after the first of October next, postage stamps must not be fixed to cheques, notes of hand, receipts, etc. Postage stamps must not, after that date, be placed upon anything but postal matter—that which is carried by post.

After the first of October, also, it appears, the vendors of postage stamps are not permitted to sell the stamps which must be attached to commercial paper. The person who has to give a note of hand or a receipt for more than ten dollars cannot, after that date, buy a stamp for that purpose in the post office. He or she must go to some other appointee of the Government, some other part of the town, or village, or country, to make the purchase of the stamp that the Government requires.

This new requirement will entail loss of time, and make trouble for many persons in all parts of Canada. The nuisance involved in the purchase from the Government of a stamp to be affixed to every bit of paper for every transfer of money from the banks and for every transaction of business, except the smallest, is to be aggravated by the increased difficulty in the purchase. Mr. Brown, in the post office is not to be permitted to sell in some other less central and less convenient place, by some other person whom the "member" for the district will elect and the Government will appoint. As it is in Charlottetown, so it will be all over Canada. The patronage of the Government and the supporters in the House of Commons is to be extended and the accommodation heretofore afforded the tax-paying public at the post offices is no longer to be afforded. Yet the Government will get no more revenue.

There will necessarily be increased cost for the public to bear and increased difficulty on the part of everyone who has to do business—and nothing more to show for it! But partisans of the Government here and there will have something more to do, and the "importance" of the people's representatives—those who support the Government—will be increased. Moreover, the statement has been made that the Minister of Finance said "the new arrangement will settle a dispute between two Ministers as to whose department the credit of getting the revenue obtained by the sale of stamps will belong," or words to that effect.

It need not be urged that this "new arrangement" will not be in the public interests. It will not be economical in any direction. One of the rules in respect to taxation is that "every tax ought to be so contrived as both to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people, as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury." According to this rule taxes requiring a larger number of officials for their collection, taxes calculated to restrain trade and hamper business, and taxes which cause unnecessary vexation are to be avoided. Yet the "new arrangement" when applied will be in conflict with every one of these points to be observed. Large sums must necessarily be paid for the printing of different classes of stamps; and a two-cent stamp of the post office will supply to the revenue just as much money as a two-cent stamp issued by the Department of Inland Revenue—and so all the way through. Additional amounts must be paid those who sell the Inland Revenue stamps, and the cost of their sale will thus be increased. This uneconomical "new arrangement," not at all essential, is the more to be deprecated now that the necessity of economy in every department of business and trade is more apparent than it usually is.

Stamps apart from the variety of taxes now imposed throughout this Canada of ours is remarkable. It has been remarked that "there are taxes upon every article which enter into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon everything which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste; taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion; taxes on everything in earth and the waters under the earth—on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home—taxes on the raw materials; taxes on every fresh value that is added by the industry of man." Really, it seems high time that some reduction were made in Federal taxation as well as in Provincial taxation. Certainly this is not a time in which to add to the cost of stamps, the cost of additional stamp vendors and the expense of additional classes of stamps, not to speak of the additional vexation involved in the "new arrangement" lately announced.

The Public Forum

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

Japanese Fund

Sir,—In common with all others, our people have been called upon to contribute of their means toward the fund now being raised to assist the suffering people of Japan in their great affliction, by providing funds whereby food, clothing and necessities may be procured at the earliest moment for the stricken people.

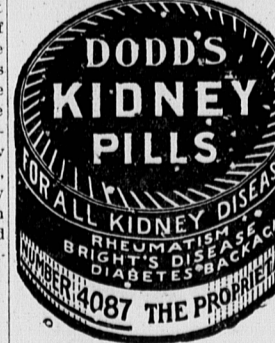
The Red Cross Society in Canada has been made the medium whereby the moneys raised for this object can be sent forward with all possible despatch. By direction of the Head Office in Toronto, the Provincial Branch here has been requested to ask for contributions in cash. At a meeting of representatives of the Red Cross Society and other citizens held today it was decided to ask the Press of the Province to open their columns as one of the means for the receipt of subscriptions to be acknowledged by the respective papers and thus afford to every one an opportunity to give.

We now ask you to take up the matter and to request subscriptions to your respective papers and to acknowledge them. It is hoped that by the 30th of September a creditable sum will have been received from this Province and sent forward. All public bodies, societies, clubs and other organizations, we trust, will feel it their duty and privilege as well to co-operate and contribute in this matter. All funds when collected will be required to be remitted to Mr. D. A. McKinnon, Treasurer of the Red Cross Society, Dominion Savings Bank, Charlottetown, when it will be forwarded to the Head Office in Toronto.

It is confidently expected that our Province will sustain its good reputation and assist to the best of their ability the greatly stricken people of the East. Yours faithfully, F. L. HASZARD, Honorary President.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

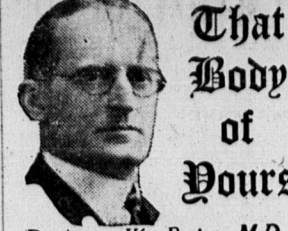
FAITHFUL AND TRUE. Far, far away, I seek the country lanes To dance with silver birches on the way, Or lie among the emerald ferns a day. And listen to the songs that truant rains Compose on pines or catch the sweet refrains. A brook may sing to make dull moments gay. When sunshine seems no longer gold but gray To hearts that drag along in heavy chains. But silver birches turn for me To silver spray along a golden shore. And ferns are billows leaping with a roar. I snatch the clouds, where'er I go the sea. Appears in everything below, above, Because I love it with a steadfast love. A BEGGAR. A man with nothing but money is a beggar in the scales of civilization.



A Man and His Debts

Business ventures undertaken in the expectation of continued life often involve the shouldering of a considerable load of debt. A sudden demise will not cancel any obligations, but may cause serious financial loss to an estate. To preserve his estate intact for the benefit of his family, every man should carry sufficient insurance to cover his indebtedness. This can be done quite easily with Great-West Life low-rate, profit-earning policies.

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By James W. Barton, M.D. SCIATICA

When we were students we were told that rheumatic pains were just as if you placed the part in a vise and it was tightened to the extreme limit, but sciatica was as it after the vise seemed to be at the limit of tightness it was given one more turn. Sciatica then is like a real toothache in the largest artery in the body. Those who haven't suffered from it can only dimly imagine the agony of it, by comparing it to a terrific toothache.

It is called sciatica because it is a pain in the sciatic nerve which supplies the hip and leg. As a matter of fact, although this pain comes in the hip and extends down the leg into calf and ankle, the real trouble is in the hip where the nerve emerges from the spinal cord. The pain is usually of a severe stabbing nature although in mild cases it is simply a dull ache. And what is the cause? It is generally acknowledged now that the pain is due to some poison in the system, or to some mechanical injury such as strain or pressure from a chair or actual blow. One patient exhibited both forms of sciatica.

In the right hip due to a strain in the hip he suffered an intense sciatica which could only be relieved by absolute rest in bed on the sound side. Adhesive strapping about the affected joint followed by wearing a well fitted brace brought relief and finally permanent cure. On the left side he experienced another sciatica, but the symptoms were different in that while the pain was hardly as intense, the muscles began to lose their power, and the toe actually began to drag. As the tonsils were bad they were removed, and the pain disappeared in forty eight hours and never returned. The leg muscles remained weak for about six weeks, but gradually became normal. And the lesson?

Something causes the sciatic, so don't just take pain killers, but go to your physician and give him a chance to locate the cause.

WHEN LORD STANLEY WAS GOV. GENERAL

The recent visit of Lord Buns of Vinay, Governor General of Canada, to the Maritime Provinces recalls to my memory an incident that happened some years ago when Lord Stanley was the chief executive, and was on a tour of New Brunswick. There had been a "fish" accident to one of the cars of the special train, which was being repaired at Campbellton during His Excellency's stop there, and not finding anything particular to occupy his time Lord Stanley took a walk around the town, in the course of which he was rather surprised to see a short stout gentleman come out of the newspaper office. (The Restigouche Pioneer, I think it was), and say: "How do you do, your Excellency I am glad to see you; walk right in the office and make yourself at home, and read the papers. I have all the latest exchanges. My name is Bruce MacDougall and I am very glad to meet you. Have a cigar, Your Lordship." Lord Stanley thanked him and accepted the invitation, and shortly afterwards a messenger came and informed His Excellency that the car had been fixed, and he started for the railway station. Before leaving, however he said to Mr. MacDougall: "I thank you very much for your courtesy to me—you have been very kind indeed. Don't mention it. Your Excellency" said Bruce as he took the Governor-General's arm and accompanied him to the station. By this time it had got noised all around the town that Lord Stanley was present, and was a large concourse of people gathered to see him. His Lordship stood on the platform of the rear end of the railroad car and said: "Mr. MacDougall, in acknowledging your great kindness I beg to extend you an invitation to come to Ottawa, and I will be most pleased to return the favor you have so kindly shown me here today." "That's all right, Your Lordship, I was only too glad to show you that hospitality is one of our strongest

New Fall Goods at the New Store

Every day we are receiving large shipments of new goods in Ladies Mantles, Furs, Silks, Cottons, Coating, Millinery, Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Underwear, Sweaters, Caps, Gloves, etc., etc. Our Miss Seaman has arrived home from attending the fall millinery openings, the latest New York and Paris hats are now being made and copied in our work rooms, and at a much lower price than the imported models.

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S. A. McDonald

over Bruce said to me: "Price, I knew you had something up your sleeve when you asked me to take tickets at the door!" H. PRICE WEBBER August 1, Me. Sept. 8. A GOLDEN WEB Better to weave in the web of life A bright and golden filling, And do God's will with a cheerful heart, And hands that are ready and will to snap the delicate, minute thread Of our curious lives asunder, And then blame heaven for tangled ends, And sit and grieve and wonder. —Charles Mackay



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E. Lillian McKenzie MUS. BAC.

Instruction in Pianoforte Singing and Theory 277 Richmond Street Term Commences October 1st 2wks.

GOOD GAME

This game is such fun to play out of doors. One boy or girl chooses an object he can see, such as a tree, mill, etc., and then calls out the first and last letter of the word. Immediately the others try and guess the object, the first player to do so winning a point. And the boy or girl with most points at the end of half-an-hour has won the game.

HAVE YOU NOTICED THAT? A match has a head, but no face. A watch has a face, but no head. A river has a mouth, but no tongue. A whip has a tongue, but no mouth. An umbrella has ribs, but no trunk. A tree has a trunk, but no ribs. A rooster has a comb but no hair, and a dog has hair, but no comb.