

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE ROYAL WEDDING

From the day in which Christ turned water into wine to honor his first great miracle the marriage of His friends at Cana in Galilee, the festive rites of nuptial unions have ever been the occasion of happy rejoicing on the part alike of the principals and of their surrounding friends. It is the opening up of a new home, and the dawning day of an added factor in the sustaining power of the Church and the Nation.

In the ordinary marriage, whether in humble or the more extended social circle, the rejoicings are more or less local and all within a limited range, for at best their importance has only found recognition within the immediate circle of the friends of bride and groom. But the marriage of Her Royal Highness, Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, only daughter of our beloved King and Queen, to Viscount Lascelles, takes the wider and grander scope because the royal sons and daughters of the whole British Nation are within the interested circle of friends of the happy couple, and enjoy, of a natural right, the felicitating with those whom they love.

There is a special interest in this wedding, in that it is democratic and a departure from the antiquated custom of Royalty choosing their consorts only from those of royal birth. Princess Mary, the name by which she was affectionately regarded, was amongst the active and interested workers during the great war. As a V. A. D. nurse she labored with a persistent devotion and an excellent skill, in other labors, visiting girls' hostels, organizing women's clubs, distributing bouquets to women land workers, attentive to the interests of children and to the interests of England and to France in the discharge of her social service tasks. Her Highness attained the honorable position of colonel-in-chief of the Lothian Regiment of Royal Scots and was also the organizer of voluntary aid detachments, holding their meeting in Buckingham Palace. It was always her great pleasure to meet returning soldiers with friendly greetings and in charming little speeches.

It was most natural that one so interested in the war and its accomplishments should accept as her life's partner one who had distinguished himself in his country's defense, and it is equally in keeping with the wise judgment of our beloved King and Queen that they should dispense with ancient customs and crown this union with their full blessing and approval. Wounded three upon the field of battle, gassed on one occasion, winning the D. S. O. in 1918, the bar in 1919 and with these the French Croix de Guerre, it is fitting that he is thus honored by his Royal bride, his King and country.

and often held up entirely, but there has been decided progress. To Dr. Saunders we owe such grains as Marquis Wheat, Prelude, Ruby and Early Red Life wheats (bullets) oats and other cereals. Marquis wheat was introduced in 1909 and in 1918, at the height of the food shortage, over three hundred million bushels was produced on this continent. Had Dr. Saunders done nothing but discover and produce this one variety of wheat in his more than twenty years work, Canada would have been overpaid by millions of dollars for his services. And yet his services were not overpaid, indeed it is probable that if a little more generosity had been shown in this respect his services might have been retained.

The main thing, however, is to impress upon our people the value of research work and there is no more fruitful field for research than agriculture. What Dr. Saunders has done in the hybridization of cereals others are doing and trying to do in connection with plant diseases. This country loses millions of dollars a year through plant diseases.

Experts are now at work in every agricultural laboratory in Canada, searching for the causes which produce these diseases and trying to find preventives. The work is necessarily slow; a year must elapse and often years may elapse before the result of an experiment can be discovered. It is not known just how many years Dr. Saunders spent in ascertaining the particular cross in wheat and hullless oats but no doubt it required years as well as patience. What is known is that results have been secured which worth millions of dollars to Canada.

This will also no doubt be true of research work in connection with plant diseases. But the patient scientist will not be daunted by failure; he will go on with the work not because he is hired to do it but because he loves the work, and to the real scientist there is no more delightful work than trying to induce nature to yield up her secrets. There is an infinite field for agricultural research and our governments, federal and provincial, cannot make a more profitable investment than in this line. We no doubt have our Burbanks in Canada, but they need to be fed and clothed and provided with the necessary equipment and assistance to carry on their work. Through patient and informed research millions of dollars may be added to the value of our yearly crops.

THE TWO PARTY SYSTEM

In England as in our own country there is the trend of passage back to the two party system of government. That coalition under the brilliant Lloyd-George has been a decided success can not be questioned, but yet regardless of this there is the clamouring for a change and a return to the old order of things. That when such a change comes this same big man will figure prominently in the party leadership, may be counted upon as a certainty. Lord Grey, according to the London Morning Post, declared that he has returned to politics because, "since the last election there has been a House of Commons which has allowed any apparent scandal, however great, to remain unexposed, any policy, however extravagant, to go unchecked, any inconsistency, however flagrant, to take place without calling the Government to account... the most vital need of the moment is that the Coalition should go, and that we should get back to those healthy, straightforward, whole some, hearty politics without which this country will never have a consistent, safe, and sound policy."

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The resignation of Dr. C. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist, presented some time ago and to take effect this spring, will be a distinct loss to Canada. Dr. Saunders has held this position for over twenty years and in that time has added, it is safe to say, millions of dollars to the agricultural wealth of Canada. His research work, carried on quietly, patiently in field and laboratory, has been indefatigable and continuous. Like research in other lines, progress has been slow

The Public Forum

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

Hungarian Bonds

Sir—According to instructions received at the American Consulate transmitting a notice received from the Reparation Commission, any American citizen in this Province possessing pre-war unsecured bonds of the former Hungarian Government or any banks holding bonds of this nature for American citizens residing elsewhere should bring them to the American Consulate where they will be received for the purpose of forwarding them to the Reparation Commission through the Department of State. These instructions further state that they apply only to the bonds specified, which on the date of the coming into force of the Treaty of Trianon, July 26, 1921, were held outside the boundaries of the states to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was transferred or states arising from the dismemberment of that Monarchy which assume part of the Hungarian debt. The procedure to be followed is the same as that relating to Austrian bonds of the same nature. The date set by the Reparation Commission for the transmission of lists regarding both Austrian and Hungarian bonds held outside of the Succession or Cessionary States is the end of April, 1922. It is pointed out that this will require early action by interested parties. I am, Sir, etc., GEORGE J. CROSBY, American Consul, Charlottetown, March 2, 1922.

POLICE USE TEAR BOMB TO CAPTURE ROBBER GANG

CLEVELAND, March 2.—Failing in their endeavor to gain an entrance to an apartment here where it was reported a gang of alleged safe breakers were living, police today resorted to a "tear" bomb. The officers said they were deflected because they had no search warrant and were warned by the occupants that they were heavily armed. The capture of one of the officers went to police headquarters for a "tear" bomb which had been left there by a salesman as a sample. A window was broken and the bomb thrown inside. The result was almost instantaneous. Four men and three women surrendered and were taken to police headquarters for investigation.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Lousor collection.

THE QUEST

I took a day to search for God And found Him not. But as I trod By rocky ledge, through woods untamed, I saw his footprint in the sod. Then suddenly all unaware Far off in the deep shadows where A solitary hermit thrush Sang through the holy twilight hush, I heard His voice upon the air.

And even as I marvelled how God gives us heaven here and now, In a stir of wind that hardly shows The poplar leaves beside the brook His hand was light upon my brow.

At last with evening as I turned Homeward and thought what I had learned and thought was still to probe, I caught the glory of His robe Where the last fires of sunset burned.

Back to the world with quickening start I looked and longed for any part In making saving Beauty be And from that kindling ecstasy I knew God dwelt within my heart.

BLISS CARMEN.

the two party system of Government and Opposition, under which England has succeeded in flourishing in the past, and under which we doubt not, she will flourish in the future, has returned. So much the better. It matters little which party is in power if it is checked, criticized and if need be, supported by a powerful opposition.

This is the strong argument of fact, and is as applicable to Canada as to the Mother Country. The days when there will be only two straight parties in our parliaments should be hastened back as the safest and sanest method of government, alike for the good of our people and our country.

Notes By The Way

(From The Examiner.)

"The world is ridiculous and I laugh at it; it is deplorable and I lament over it." So said Democritus, the "laughing philosopher" of his time, to Heraclitus, the "weeping philosopher" of the same olden and golden age. His words have come down to us through the centuries, because they embody in a few words the opposing doctrines of optimism and pessimism, each of which has had its advocates and exponents in every age of human history.

Thoughtful persons may conclude that both these views of life and its conditions are extreme and that our wisest course lies midway between laughing and lamenting, or better still, that we combine or alternate the two, laughing when we can and deploring when we must. That our optimism may have a pessimistic background and our darkest pessimism may have always a gleam of sunshine behind it seems to be desirable. "There is some soul of goodness in things evil," wrote Shakespeare, at the same time reminding us that bad neighbors make us rise early, "which is both useful and good husbandry."

Last summer was hot and dry with little rain. The hay crop fell off from the usual good average. "The grass is short, very short" said a farmer to his neighbor, who replied with a twinkle in his eye. "Yes, but its thin" and then they both smiled together. The crane in Aesop's fable, which had removed the bone from the wolf's throat, had real cause for satisfaction in the fact that its bone was not bitten off. And the wolf no doubt, congratulated himself on the generous forbearance and kindness which so well repaid the crane's helpful service.

A bad government is admittedly everybody's bad neighbor, because it has dealings with everybody. Still there is some "soul of goodness" in the situation if we but look for it. Like the wolf in the fable they might, if only in a very few instances, have done worse than they did. Wherefore let us all be thankful, not forgetting that thankfulness is a virtue. And, have they not taught us all to despise deceit, false pretences, hypocrisy, breach of faith between Governments and the governed as we never before despised them? Thus may a bad government strengthen and elevate the moral tone of the entire community.

If our rulers show a tendency to hibernate like the bears, let us take comfort in the fact that, like the terror of the sheepfolds, they are much less dangerous when asleep than when they are awake. If the Commissioner of Agriculture proposes to take the farmer by the nose in order to persuade him to take the prescribed taxation, bolus, the farmer should remember that in this manner of direct approach, quick action and efficiency in producing results there is a marked feature of moderation and an elimination of several other possible incidents which might have been construed as violent or offensive.

If, for instance, the worthy Commissioner had suggested that the farmer should be first knocked senseless and the medicine administered to him while in a state of coma, or if the Commissioner had chosen to make his approach with his thumb applied to his nose, and with his extended fingers wringing objection might have been taken on the ground of violence in the one case, or a superfluity of ceremony in the other. Was it not the wiser method to take the middle path of moderation?

As stated above, the farmer's hay crop last year was short but it was thin. In that respect there was a noteworthy correspondence between the farmers' crops and the governments' supply of muzzel mud. That also was short, but it was thin. In all, bad governments the same rule prevails. They are all long on promises and short, but thin in fulfillment. Wherefore under present trying conditions, it is well for us all to remember that Pandora's box, containing all the ills that flesh is heir to, had Hope in the bottom. It was the last to fly. Let us hope on!

Let us hope; there's a good time coming, a time of gladness and rejoicing. All weak, sleepy, inefficient and malevolent governments dig their own graves. In these enlightened days they are but transient evils. "A breath unmake them as a breath has made." Men of broader gauge will soon have their innings. It is time even now to write the epitaph of the narrow-gaugers. A single line will be sufficient. Let it read: "In all that's good they were short, but thin."

Payment of International Debt

In its latest review the Royal Bank of Canada remarks that:—There are many points of similarity between the reparations problem and the problem of the allied countries' debts to each other. The French and Italian governments owe large sums to England and the English, French and Italian governments owe large sums to the United States. The outstanding claims of the latter country for money advanced to the allies during the war, now total Ten Billion Dollars. Various proposals have been made in regard to the cancellation of this debt, but so far, this is a step which the United States has been unwilling to take. Looking at the matter from a theoretical standpoint, there is no good reason why they should. England, France and Italy obtained the money as a loan, and they gave their definite promise to repay. Given time, they are capable of doing so, and they are not asking for charity. But a few people in the United States are beginning to see that there is another side to the matter, and they are asking themselves whether after all their own interests do not counsel the cancellation of all, or of part of this ten billion dollar obligation. If matters remain in statu quo, it means that the European countries concerned have to attain a surplus of exports over imports, amounting to at least the interest on the sum they owe—in other words an annual export surplus valued at about \$150,000,000. What country would they look to as a main market for their enlarged exports; the wealthy United States? And what country would suffer most from the economy in purchases which they would be forced to exercise; the United States again? All these vast payments entail disorganization in world trade which is bound to deal a blow to the prosperity of the United States a country whose productive capacity was greatly increased during the war, and whose business depends to an ever increasing extent on the business of foreign countries. The problem is theirs to solve. If they wish their debts to be paid in full, the allied countries undoubtedly will pay them. But they must realize that, in the last analysis, goods are the only means of liquidating the sums due, and their desire for payments logically must be accompanied by willingness to take the goods. As we shall show in the following paragraph no such willingness has up to now been displayed.

Others' View Points

SHOULD WOMEN SMOKE?

(Baltimore, Sun.) Woman's absolute equality with man in every respect is the fundamental principle of the radical cohorts of feminism. In this would seem to be included the privilege of adopting masculine habits and masculine standards of conduct. Whether woman will gain much in the end by the effort to masculinize herself may well be doubted and for that reason the smoking habit and other things which tend to detract from her sexual appeal may not persist very long. A smoking girl is not a persona grata to most young men for obvious reasons and a smoking wife may easily lessen her marital charms and hold.

IMPERIAL INTERESTS IN EGYPT

(London Daily Express.) It is clear, however, that while the Cabinet is prepared to give the widest and most generous interpretation to Egyptian demands for self government, it is determined that the vital interests of the Empire cannot be abandoned. Egypt is the key to our imperial communications. The growth of aerial travel will make it even more vital that our holding in the country which has been remade by British effort and justice, should not depend on the mere whim of any future Egyptian Government. The new proposals should satisfy all the proper aspirations of Egyptian independence. They are sane and reasonable. They do not compromise essential safeguards which we cannot abandon.

CANADA AND CLEAN CATTLE

(Westminster Gazette.) Cattle disease finds its way here, or possibly develops here in conditions which are not thoroughly understood. For the moment the Ministry of Agriculture will be fully occupied with his quarantining regulations and with the orders for slaughter. We would suggest however, that more should be done, along the lines of research than has hitherto been

A NEW BUSINESS

We have purchased the stock of new and used cars, the spare parts, for the "Dodge," "Briscoe" and "Ford," the garage and equipment, the lease of the buildings, the contract for the "Dodge" cars, and the good will of Messrs. Kennedy, Webster & McKinnon who are retiring from the Automobile business, and will conduct business in their old stand at 174 Great George street, Charlottetown.

We believe that we can improve this business and be able to give our customers better service. Now we have bought this business at a price which will allow us to sell the used cars at a price never before heard of.

"DODGE" CARS

To those who know the "Dodge" Car we do not need to praise it, but to those who do not know we wish to make this most sweeping statement, that as far as we know, and we have studied the question for years, there is no car at within hundreds of dollars of her price which is as suitable and which will stand up to our Prince Edward Island requirements as well as the "Dodge." Future car purchasers—please let us prove this to you, if we cannot do so you: perfect satisfaction, then we will not ask you to buy. For instance, this is what a few of the P. E. Island "Dodge" owners have stated, and if you require the names of these people our office will gladly furnish same.

- No. 1—"I have driven my "Dodge" car 16,000 miles during the past two years, at an expense clear of oil, gasoline and tires of exactly 60c."
No. 2—"I have driven my "Dodge" car through the hardest service, and into every corner of P. E. Island, two years, 15,000 miles, and a complete overhaul one month ago cost me \$59.51. The car is now ready for another two years of the same service. This is clear of oil, gasoline and tires."
No. 3—"My boy and I have driven our "Dodge" car during the past year 12,000 miles. The only expense, except oil, gasoline, and tires has been for a curtain torn by our error, and amount paid for it was \$10.00. The car is running so perfectly that I do not purpose to touch her as far as repairs are concerned, until at least another season is past."
No. 4—"I have had a "Dodge" car for three years. I would not have any other car, if I could get one of the same reputed class at half the price."
No. 5—"My "Dodge" car has been driven by me and my family between \$5,000 and 40,000 miles. I have never had to replace an axle, ring gear, pinion, drive shaft, transmission gear or any other part except minor parts, such as shackle bushings and bolts. The car is still running splendidly and I would not part with her."
No. 6—"I have driven my "Dodge" for four years 23,000 miles. My bill for repairs and replacements, clear of tires, oil and gasoline for the whole time is \$93.65. I would not part with her at any price."
No. 7—"I have driven my "Dodge" car two years, in all 8500 miles. Clear of gasoline, oil and tires, she has not cost me one cent, and is now ready for next year's service.

Messrs. Kennedy, Webster & McKinnon state that there are over 50 "Dodge" cars on P. E. Island running from one to five years, in all these cars there has never been replaced a ring gear or pinion. They have replaced two axles and that in the same car. They have never replaced a piston, cylinder block or crank shaft. The complete replacements sold by this firm consist of piston rings, shackle bolts, bushings and other small parts which are subject to excessive wear. Every one of these cars have been driven from 4 to 40 thousand miles.

The "Dodge" car is now sold at the 1913 prices \$1375.00 and there has been at least \$250.00 worth of improvements made since that time, so you can consider the "Dodge" is selling \$250.00 less than in 1913. This record will take some beating. All cars are fitted with 32x4 Cord Tires. We wish to see you in order that we may prove every word we have stated.

In addition to the new cars, we have on hand a large stock of used cars. "Ford," "Chevrolet," "Briscoe," "McLaughlin," "Maxwell," and last but by no means least, the "Dodge." We are going to clear these cars out whether we lose money or not. It is a wonderful chance for a man to buy a good car cheap. We are the Provincial Sales Agents for the celebrated "Partridge" Tires, also the "Dominion" line of rubber beltings, water, steam and fire hose, rubber packings, rubber mats and all mechanical goods made of rubber. We are also Canadian representatives for the "Aircro" Ignition Gauge. We will be glad to see you or hear from you.

W.B. Prowse & Sons

FINED \$200 FOR BEATING UP PRIEST. ST. HYACINTHE, QUE., March 2.—J. B. Courtemanche was found guilty here yesterday of assault on the person of Rev. Father Belanger, parish priest of Saint Dominique, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and costs, or in default of a year in prison. He paid the fine at once. The assault arose out of the desire of Courtemanche to retain his pew in the parish church, although, except during the maple sugar season, he was not a member of the congregation. Father Belanger would not agree to this, and in the course of an argument between the two on December 18 last, Courtemanche struck the priest, telling him it is alleged, kicking him. The doctor's evidence at the trial was to the effect that the priest had sustained two black eyes, a wound on the forehead and showed traces of bruises on the body.

