

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (delivered) in advance
\$4.50 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada and United States

THURSDAY, AUG. 30, 1923

DEPARTING GUEST.

It is currently reported that the Bell Government is about to go out of office next week. An earlier departure had been anticipated and we are not disclosing any secret when we express the unofficial opinion that an earlier departure would not have occasioned any widespread regret. The final decision to vacate recalls an incident. A certain guest, not entirely welcome, visited the home of a certain clergyman, prolonging his stay from day to day although expressing his intention of leaving "tomorrow". The morrows multiplied wearily. The kind hearted host, becoming impatient with the indefinite tomorrows, planned an experiment calculated to combine divine intervention and human ingenuity. During family worship, at which the guest was present, the parson added to the ordinary petitions, the divine benediction upon "thy servant who is about to depart this morning". The guest took the hint and left.

With Premier Bell and the members of his government, individually we have no quarrel. They are human and they made mistakes, some of them mistakes for which there was no justification. For these mistakes, now thoroughly understood, they lost the confidence of the people and were retired. Let it not be imagined for a minute, as has been childishly intimated, that they were turned out of office because they increased taxation, improved the roads, and raised the status of education. The people's objection, as has been repeatedly stated, was that they had promised to reduce taxation and then increased it; that the expenditure on the roads, with the subsequent neglect which left them in as bad as, if not a worse condition than before, was enormously out of all proportion to the value received. The boast about improvement in the schools was, as every one knows, not only an empty boast but was founded on fiction. There has been no more normal training than there had been before the Bell Government came into power, the schools are no better than they had been; the teachers' salaries were increased, it is true, in compliance with an irresistible demand from the whole province expressed in many ways and very definitely at a mass meeting in Charlottetown during the early days of the Bell regime.

These matters are all well understood and the people have in very emphatic fashion expressed their opinion and their desire upon them. The record of the Bell government will serve as a warning and a guide to the incoming and future governments. The people must be trusted, the people are, in the last analysis, the government and they will stand by their servants, the legislators, as long as the latter are true to their promises, do the business of the province in a business-like way and keep their hands clean.

For the part The Guardian played during the Bell regime we have no apology to make. We saw the wrong and pointed it out; the people also saw it and in dealing with it acted in what they believed was the best interest of the province.

We shall demand of the incoming government also a square deal with the people, economical management of the country's business and the faithful keeping of their promises.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

The provincial exhibition, now in the near future, is in many respects the most important public event of the year. It is to our farmers what the public examination is to the school, and, like the latter, is of interest not only to

those who are undergoing examination but to the rest of the community as well.

As the pupils prepare for the examination so the farmers prepare for the exhibition. In both cases there is the preparatory brushing up and the "cramming" in certain subjects in the one case and the special spoon-feeding of animals in the other. This is to be expected and while the prizes at the school examination often fall to the student who has "crammed" during the preceding days rather than to the one who has done honest and faithful service during the term, so not infrequently the exhibition prize falls to the man who did the brushing and the grooming in the last week or two rather than to the man who kept his stock fit the year round. The student who does honest and faithful work during the term acquires more knowledge and lays a better foundation although he may miss the prize, than the one who makes spasmodic efforts preparatory to the examination. So also the farmer who looks after the details of his farm who keeps his stock in good condition and keeps the weeds down may not win the prize at the exhibition but, with or without a prize, he is a good farmer.

Nevertheless there is wonderful pleasure in winning a prize in proving to the world that one has produced better stock, better grain, better hogs or hens or cattle or horses than his neighbor. The ambition to win is a worthy one and should be encouraged in every legitimate way. The provincial exhibition is for the whole province. It is everybody's exhibition, everybody's show and every possible preparation should be made for it. It is what our visitors from other provinces judge us by, not only in our agricultural business but in our hospitality, our conduct as citizens, our fairness in business. It is an annual holiday time for everybody when friend meets friend, when new acquaintances are formed. Let us prepare for it, prepare to make it the best exhibition we have ever had. Whether we all win prizes, whether we exhibit for prizes we can all share in the one great prize of having been instrumental in making it the best exhibition we have ever had.

CROP PROSPECTS

Crop prospects in this province have seldom been brighter than they are today. The hay crop has been an exceptionally heavy one and, notwithstanding somewhat irregular weather, has been harvested in good condition. As our hay is now very largely fed on the farm and sold as butter and cheese and milk and cream there is no reason to fear that we shall not realize a good price for it either directly or indirectly.

The potato crop also is a good one, and although there is as yet no fixed market, the growing demands of the home market assure a price for our surplus stock which will leave a fair margin of profit. This crop also is more profitably sold indirectly as pork and beef and the constant demand for these assures a good market for the common varieties while all the registered seed potatoes are already sold at a good figure.

In grain we shall have an average crop. The cool weather has retarded ripening and the harvest will be later than usual. There is a good prospect for at least fair average prices and in this case also our home market absorbs a larger proportion of our surplus.

Our farmers are optimistic regarding the general outlook, the exceptionally large crop and the prospects for marketing giving ample assurance of a good year.

Notes By The Way

The successful work of the Soldiers' Settlement Board in Canada has deservedly received wide and we may add unanimous approval in Parliament and in the press of both our leading political parties. A few of the salient facts in this great work may be here recalled. It had its birth and origin in the clear brain of Hon. Arthur Meighen in the period immediately following the armistice. Mr. Meighen was assigned the task of formulating a plan by his leader, Sir Robert Borden when he (Mr. Meighen) was Minister of the Interior in the Union Government.

Mr. Meighen worked out his plan in full detail and expounded it at length in Parliament where it met with universal acceptance. Under his guiding hand it was set in operation and continued. During his Premiership and before his retirement from that office the work was in its essential features practically carried forward to completion. About 30,000 ex-soldiers were settled on Canadian farms, representing in the aggregate an agricultural community of about 130,000 persons. More than \$100,000,000 was expended by the Board in purchasing and extending loans for live stock, implements, etc.

These loans extended over twenty years in their repayments, but already more than \$16,000,000 has been repaid and further repayments are being made at the rate of \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 a year. What could be more creditable to these soldier farmers, or to the plan of settlement and the manner of its administration than the fact that 80 per cent of the men so settled have been able to pay back the money as it came due? Many of these men had no previous experience in farming but these were given training, and guidance by the 250 field representatives of the Board and are making good in their new calling, while the number of failures has been surprisingly small.

Mr. Meighen's plan of soldier settlement was so well approved that it was adopted by the United States by Australia and by the United Kingdom. In devising and putting the scheme into successful operation Canada led all the nations of the allied world and was followed by them. No other part of the vast work of reconstructing the shattered world was more important than this, the supplying of permanent homes, useful and productive employment for our returned citizen soldiers in their own homeland. It was the most necessary and useful part of the work of reconstruction.

It was great and statesmanlike work. It saved to Canada thousands of her best and bravest and strongest native born sons who but for this wise provision might have migrated abroad at the close of the war. It was wisely expanded to include not only Canadians, but officers and men of the British and Indian armies. Many ex-officers of the Indian army have settled in British Columbia and other provinces, while others are confidently expected to follow. At the present time forty are reported on their way to the Pacific Coast averaging about thirty years of age and with approximately \$10,000 each.

A second report states that eighty-five ex-officers of the British army with an average capital of \$5,000 each have been accepted in England by the representatives of the Settlement Board with prospects of forty more to follow shortly. So the good work so wisely devised and put in operation by Mr. Meighen is still going forward. Let the credit be given where credit is due. The Conservative Leader is far too modest to boast of his own work, however praiseworthy it may be. Neither in parliament nor in his public addresses around the country has he taken the credit to himself in this matter. He simply did his duty as no other man in Canada could have done it and lets it go at that.

But his work in regard to soldiers' Settlement is and has been appreciated not only by his thousands of friends and admirers within the party, which he so ably leads, but by prominent fair-minded men of all parties in Canada and throughout the Empire. Never was a hundred millions of dollars expended in Canada to better purpose, or with less friction, or criticism. In devising the scheme and putting it in successful operation he conferred untold benefits not only upon Canada and the Empire but upon the English-speaking world.

The Conservative leader is endowed with rare powers of analysis. Canada has so far produced.

Rockefeller Is The Greatest Of All Philanthropists

In twenty years the Rockefeller endowed philanthropic funds have paid out or pledged, with cash in hand to fulfill the pledges) an aggregate of \$186,832,574. This fact is brought out in connection with the recent issuing of the first report of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. The capital contained in the Rockefeller trust funds for philanthropy is today \$383,278,041, including an estimated \$15,000,000 for the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The Laura Spelman Memorial is shown, in its report, to have distributed \$9,361,871 from its founding, four years ago, down to the end of 1922. The Rockefeller Foundation has disbursed \$76,757,040 in its ten years of existence. The total amount of gifts of the third big Rockefeller donating organization, the General Education Board, is \$97,216,774 in payments or pledges.

In Memory of His Wife.

Chronologically, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial is the last of the four important Rockefeller funds. Its purposes are charitable and philanthropic. The recent summary of its work, covering the period up to December 31st, 1922, showed that the total income to that date was \$13,605,048.85. In addition to the actual distribution of \$9,361,871.12, the memorial promised \$3,496,888.66 to be paid on the fulfillment of conditions. After the deduction of \$43,861.81 for administrative expenses, there was a margin of income over outgo to the extent of \$712,427.26. As in all the Rockefeller funds, the directors have the privilege of spending the principal as well as the interest. Each of the Rockefeller funds is operated independently. These benefactions represent a total investment of approximately four-fifths of the \$500,000,000 which John D. Rockefeller put into charitable and philanthropic work up to 1921. According to official figures down to date the principal represented in the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial is \$73,875,457.37. The principal of the General Education Board is \$129,197,960. The principal of the Rockefeller Foundation was \$182,704,624, but from this principal \$17,500,000 has been given, in addition to gifts, from interest, the residue principal being \$165,204,624.

Millions for Education

The General Education Board's last report, for the year ending June 30th, 1922, showed that from its foundation its appropriations of \$53,469,022 to 297 educational institutions required the beneficiaries to raise \$190,137,914 more for the cause of education. These were general endowments, aside from special gifts to schools of education and medicine. In the year covered by the report the appropriation from the general and teachers' salary funds were \$5,124,083, given to sixty-five institutions, which agreed to raise \$9,981,667 more. A twenty year review shows that the board has paid \$44,772,573 besides appropriating \$52,444,200 more to be paid as conditions are filled, an aggregate of \$97,216,773. The purpose of the Rockefeller Foundation is "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world," and a map of its activities covers both hemispheres. Its work has become largely medical and its subsidiary departments include the International Health Board, the China

and criticism, coupled with the gift of clear and forcible expression. In these faculties he excels other leaders of parties in parliament and is therefore the more admired by his supporters and feared by his opponents. He is met with the cheap comment by those who cannot withstand his logical exposures, that his criticisms are destructive but not constructive. This is a cheap commentary indeed. What is more necessary in discussion than to meet misstatements with irrefutable facts, and to expose the weakness of sophistry and bad logic by sound reasoning? That is Mr. Meighen's method. It is destructive only of what ought to be destroyed and constructive of truth and reason.

If we turn from argument to useful public measures we venture to place in contrast the soldiers Settlement Scheme as a great constructive measure, with any and all the measures yet formulated by the King Government. Let any intelligent and fair-minded reader consider this aspect of the case and he must conclude that Mr. Meighen stands well to the front among the great constructive statesmen whom Canada has so far produced.

CALLS LABOR TO UNITE FOR PEACE

(Canadian Press.) CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—The menace of the next war overshadows all other issues which confront the laboring man and "the achievements of centuries of human progress will be swept away by another red tide unless the workers exert their political power to banish forever this scourge of mankind," Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said in a Labor Day message today.

"American Labor can render no greater service than to secure the co-operation of forward-looking men and women in this country as well as in other lands, for the maintenance of permanent world peace," Mr. Stone asserted. "The second great issue in which the workers of America are involved is the struggle between autocracy and democracy in industry. The stability, the harmony, and the prosperity of the nation's economic fabric is at stake. There cannot, there should not be industrial peace until the men who invest all they have—their labor and their lives in the nation's basic industries, have a voice in directing the destiny of those industries, at least equal to that of the men who merely invest their money.

"Democracy in government goes hand in hand with democracy in industry. Because we have ignored the latter, we are in danger of losing the former. If the workers of America are not to slip back into a state of economic serfdom, they must organize their political power as never before, and use it regardless of party labels to secure honest, efficient, and imperial government. Here lies the remedy for the usurped veto power of the courts which enables a few reactionary judges appointed for life and removed from the voice and needs of the people, to nullify child labor laws, minimum wage protection for women, and other humane reforms repeatedly enacted by Congress in response to the almost unanimous demand of the American people.

"On this day consecrated to the holiness of human toil, the workers of the nation take stock of what they have already achieved, re-direct their course in line with their ideals, and pledge anew their devotion to the cause of creating a happier, nobler, and more abundant life for all mankind. For labor's purposes are not selfish.

"But, the present Labor Day finds us at one of the most critical periods in the American history. Problems such as our grandfathers

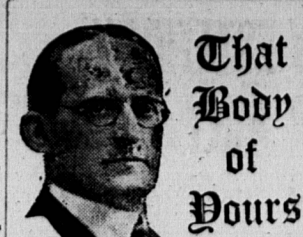
Medical Board and the Division of Medical Education.

Of Unknown Dimension

No announcement has ever been made of the size of the fund which created the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, but in the 1920-21 edition of Who's Who in America, material for which is generally supplied by the subjects of the biographical sketches, the institute's endowment is mentioned as \$15,000,000. Mr. Rockefeller's itemized gifts, according to the same authority, include an original fund of \$13,000,000 for the General Education Board, supplemented by \$32,000,000 in 1907; \$125,000,000 to the Rockefeller Foundation, and \$23,000,000 to the University of Chicago. The donated fund, plus interest, does not always represent the working fund of a big benefaction. The General Education Board for instance received an additional \$50,000,000 from Mr. Rockefeller in 1919, to be used in co-operation with colleges for the increase of teachers' salaries. The gift was in securities and the security market slumped. As a result, the board adopted \$40,000,000 as its working base valuation of the \$50,000,000 gift.

Benefactions Abroad

A study of its work for 1922 alone shows the endowment of medical chairs in China, a promise of \$1,125,000 for a college of medicine in Iowa, contributions to medical schools in Canada, Brazil and Siam; a survey of medical schools in Austria Czechoslovakia Germany Hungary, Poland and Switzerland; the despatch of visiting physicians of eminence to various countries including Salvador, and the Philippines; a visit to the United States by a Strasbourg commission emergency aid to the Pasteur Institute of Paris and many other European institutions the contribution of \$2,000,000 toward a school of hygiene in London, co-operation with American States, counties and towns and similar held work in Porto Rico, Nicaragua, Brazil, Palestine, Australia and the Philippines; support to medical divisions of the League of Nations the provision of fellowship for students in twenty-three countries, and aid to the public health administration of various nations. Mr. Rockefeller's initial endowment to the Foundation was \$100,000,000 and his total gifts have been \$182,704,624.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

PAINFUL KNEE

Being consulted by a patient with a painful knee, a physician diagnosed the trouble as a strain of the inner ligament that helps hold the bones of the upper and lower leg together. He found it up and some relief was obtained, but it was not long before the patient was back again. The physician then went carefully into the history of the case. The patient was middle aged, of good weight, and his work necessitated his standing by a bench or table all day. In other words the muscles of the feet would be bearing all his weight without any actual movement of the "arch" muscles.

And when the feet were bare, a real flat foot was exposed on the same leg as the painful knee. As the knee was so painful that he was incapacitated for work, severe and immediate measures had to be taken. A plaster cast was made of his foot, and an arch support obtained. He secured instantaneous relief and was able to continue his daily employment in comfort. As was mentioned in another article the exercises raising on the toes, and walking on the sides of the feet will usually bring up a fallen arch. Many people whilst combing their hair, dressing or undressing establish the habit of walking about the room on their toes or outer sides of the feet. Every time they descend the stairs they walk on their toes. So you walk down stairs frequently so you can readily see how easily benefit may be derived. And so if you have a painful knee on the inner side, not due to a wrench or twist, take a look at your foot, and see if the arch is all right. Or better still see your physician and talk over with him the possibility of it being due to a poor arch.

never knew, are pressing upon us for solution. The conferences and intrigues of diplomats and politicians, the exhortations of clergymen, and the resolutions of all sorts of civic clubs have alike failed to solve these problems. It remains for the masses of the workers who produce and transport all the necessities of life to organize and use their economic and political power if civilization itself is to survive the forces of hate, greed and selfishness which now imperil it.

Daily Selections

FOR

Guardian Readers

FOOLS

The wise men said, "Why, the world is flat!" Our fathers' fathers have taught us that; And all experience goes to show, That what our fathers have said is so. It's only fools who would dare allege That one could sail o'er the ocean's edge."

But the fools—the fools!—let the toxin sound it— Sailed to the blue-ey's edge—and found it.

The wise men said, "It is all a dream, That anything can be done with steam."

The wise men said, "He's a fool for fair, Who thinks we ever shall ride the air." But the fools believed, and the fools held true To their foolishness, till they saw it through And a fool must follow his natural bent— So now we swoop through the firmament.

The fools, the fools! how they loom in sight, Gallileo, Columbus, Wright, Watts and Stephenson—pioneers Conquering nature, charting spheres!

And ever the wise men—learning naught, Jeered the aims and the ends they sought, In the teeth of all of the creeds and schools, Man is led to the heights—by Fools!

—Berton Braley

FROM SOCIETY TO JUNGLE.

(Associate Press)

LONDON, Aug. 29.—"Because I hate society life, the dinners and dances, and the constant striving to wear a prettier dress than the other woman. Some people like it but I prefer the rough life." Mrs. Diana Strickland, a well known society woman for organizing what she calls "an expedition of adventure and business" that will start soon for Central Africa. The party will consist of two women, four men and three hundred native porters. From Boma, on the west coast of Africa, it will make its way on foot through the Bahuni country, which is practically unexplored, through the Ituri forest to the Northeast Congo, then east of Lake Edward, and finally to Kenya. "We expect to be away for 12 months and shall travel 3,000 miles, all on foot," said Mrs. Strickland. "The expedition is limited to six Europeans on account of the food difficulty, for we have to take it

Everything as Advertised!



Brass Bed with Spring & Mattress \$29



One of the most attractive values we have ever offered.

THE BED is an attractive design and beautifully finished in ribbon effect.

THE SPRING is all steel with high risers and strong lined fabric.

THE MATTRESS is thick and comfortable with roll edge and the covering of good quality. COMPARE PRICES!

BRASS RAIL BED OUTFIT \$16.00 In single size only. THE BED is white enameled and has brass rails across head and foot, upright fillers and brass knobs. THE SPRING is a strong woven wire. THE MATTRESS is sanitary filled with soft cotton top and art ticking cover. A wonderful value for anyone wanting a single size bed. Compare prices!

BRASS MOUNTED BEDS—\$4.98 100 only strong white enameled iron beds with brass knobs on posts. Any size. While they last at this bargain price. Compare!

HAMMOCKS—20 PER CENT OFF COUCH HAMMOCKS. Complete with adjustable head. Mattress, canopy and steel frame. Reduced to \$20.



Charlottetown

"Be Prepared"

is the Boy-Scouts motto, and a good one it is for all of us. Are you prepared to face a disastrous fire?

"It is better to be sure than sorry."

Hyndman & Co Ltd

The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Security Service

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

Ninety-seven out of One Hundred men starting out with rosy prospects in life, die poor. There will be no regret in future years to the young man or woman who carries a fair amount of Endowment Insurance and perseveres in paying the premiums. This is the highest form of Thrift, as it not only insures independence in your declining years, but is a safeguard all along the way for these depending upon you.

Write or see us for information re Investment Insurance.

J. K. ROSS, Provincial Manager North American Life, Charlottetown New Bank of Nova Scotia Building

all with us, and this necessitates so many porters for each person. "We hope to trade in ivory and do some prospecting, and we are also making a collection for the New York Zoological Gardens, and hope to get an okapi, a giant field hog, and some pigmy elephants. "We shall be pretty well armed and even are taking a machine gun in case of a serious attack. Of that there is little danger. Natives generally attack by stealth and in small numbers.