

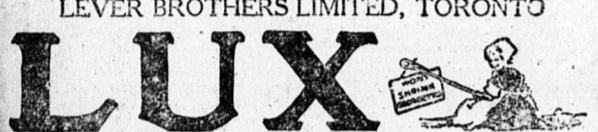
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SUPERIOR TEA
 Fragrant - Delicious
 In 1/2 and 1lb. cartons

Twice the life for your silk stockings!



SOILED stockings wear out soonest! LUX-washed stockings last the longest. Its so simple and easy to wash them in the quickly made, creamy LUX lather. Do it without twisting or rubbing. Do it in a very few moments. Iron while damp with a warm iron and the daintiest, sheerest stockings look like new—for LUX is so pure that it will harm nothing that pure water may touch. There is no substitute for LUX. Grocers and departmental stores sell it.

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INTERNATIONAL LINE

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Steamship GOVERNOR DINGLEBY will leave St. John every Wednesday at 8 a. m. and every Saturday at 6 p. m. (Atlantic Time). The Wednesday trips are via Eastport and Lunenburg, due Boston 11 a. m. Thursday.

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We are better equipped this season than ever to undertake the drilling of a well, the installation of a water system or lighting plant.

We have a new machine in the field especially designed to drill the sand formations making it possible for us to quote very attractive figures.

ASK FOR THEM

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Clearance Sale

30 to 50 p. c. Discount

TO CLEAR

All our Men's Oxfords, some of them new this spring, some bought last summer. Nothing old or out of date.

Ladies Brown fine Kid Oxfords cut to \$3.40
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 Ladies Brown fine Kid Boots, Louis heel, cut to \$4.12

Just received largest shipment of HOLEPROOF HOSIERY this spring.

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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Mr. Charles Dalton, President, J. H. Burnett, Editor and Publisher, D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

Morning Daily (founded 1857) \$2.00 per year (delivered) in advance 5.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada, and \$5.00 to U. S. A.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1921

PRICES.

The different provinces regard with different interest the rise and fall of commodity prices. In the west high wheat is the summum-bonum; in Ontario and Quebec with their growing industries and their agricultural interests the prices of iron and steel as well as of agricultural products plays an important part; in New Brunswick lumber is a big factor, while Nova Scotia is chiefly interested in the price of coal, iron and agricultural products. In our own province, which is almost exclusively agricultural, the exception being our comparatively small fisheries, we regard the situation as prosperous if the prices of agricultural products remain at a high level.

Unfortunately the past year has witnessed a slump in our chief industry as well as in our minor one. Prices have fallen very considerably as will be seen by the following statistics recently issued showing wholesale prices in Montreal on May 15th 1920 and the same date in 1921. Pig iron and steel are quoted f. o. b. Pittsburgh:

Wheat, bush	\$2.48 1-2	\$1.88 1-4
Corn, bush	1.97	.61-62
Oats, bush	1.30-1.31	.58-58 1-2
Flour, mbs.	14.85	10.50
Bran, ton	54.25	29.25
Shorts, ton	61.25	31.25
Butter, lbs.	60-60 3-4	34 1-2-35
Cheese, lbs.		.32-33 .16-17
Eggs, doz.		.54-55 .30-32
Cattle, lbs.		.14-15 .09 1-2-10
Sheep, lbs.		.13-14 .06-08
Hogs, lbs.		.20 1-2-21 .11 1-2-12
Cotton, N. Y.		.40-.30 .12-36
Coal, ton.		14.00-15.00 17.00
Pig iron		47.05 25.51
Steel bars		3.75 2.10

According to press quotations cattle and hogs are higher in Montreal than anywhere else in Canada, the immediate needs of its large home market being probably the principal reason. One item in particular remains at the top figure, that is rent. The housing problem still remains one of the great questions. City populations are increasing and the need of houses is constantly growing. This will undoubtedly continue until house building becomes very much more in evidence than it is today. The obstacle in the way of building is the cost of labor which is estimated at eighty percent; that is the material, brick, stone or wood costs on an average twenty percent of the whole building cost, while labor costs eighty percent. Until there is a very material lowering of the cost of labor there is little prospect of any material improvement in the housing problem.

A DOUBTFUL CLIMB.

Mr. MacKenzie King's elevation to the premiership of Canada does not look very hopeful from the present political road. Bye-elections are in progress in York-Sunbury, N. B., and in Medicine Hat and the Hon. Mr. MacKenzie King has not a candidate in either. In the New Brunswick constituency there was a fighting chance, Medicine Hat has been Liberal since 1911 and yet Mr. MacKenzie King could not face the music in either, and he left the fight to the United Farmers. He had shirked the issue in the bye-elections in Glenarry-Stormont, in Yale, in Colchester, in Victoria and in Kingston. Just how he is going to become prime Minister at this rate would puzzle the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer.

Current Comment

Another short but has been fished out of the garbage stack by the scandal hunters of the Opposition, but there is grave uncertainty as to whether the original of this stub was smoked by the Government or by the old Liberal forces. This new found stogie remnant is paraded through the Grit press as the cynosol of a "diminished majority." And it worries them to think that a Government should continue to rule with only a plurality of twenty one behind it. They think it monstrous that in view of conditions the Government does not hand the whole machinery over to a disorganized minority, without any quality or genius of government and without accomplishment outside of muck-raking and political fifth hunting. If this "diminished majority" represented a want of confidence on the part of the people, it would then be sound pabulum for politicians, but not having been produced by such influences it is only useful to the party adventurers who like drowning men are grasping at every straw that floats upon the waters of politics. And so because in only a partially filled House, the vote on the budget gave but twenty one of a majority, the whole Liberal press are in the supreme ecstasies of delight.

As we remarked, if this reduced majority was the outcome of a vote of the people there would be something in it. But unfortunately for the revellers in scandal it is not. In the total of election contests since Premier Meighen took charge, the votes of the people, BY THOUSANDS OF A PLURALITY, DECIDED IN HIS FAVOR. Sir Herbert Ames, called by League of Nation business, resigned his seat, and could not be present to vote. That was not an expression of want of confidence by the people. Likewise Sir Thos. White has resigned, Sir Sam Hughes was confined to a bed of illness, others also were ill and unable to be present, while death had also its toll from the absentee list, whose places were perforce vacant. In all these cases it was the operation of the laws of nature, fact, and in no instance did it represent an adverse expression on the part of the people. Again a Conservative, Hon. F. B. McCurdy withdrew from his seat in Queens-

Shelburne, TO PROVIDE A SEAT FOR HON. W. S. FIELDING, who, lured by the prospect of stepping into Sir Wilfrid Laurier's shoes, forsook the party which he was elected to support. And those talk of sheep-stealing.

Added to this, Mr. A. K. McLean, Hon. F. B. Carvell and a few others, whose contract, as they interpreted it, only covered the period of the war, either returned to their old party or to other activities, and did so in proper order. The attraction of a \$28,000 salary from the Grain Growers was an inducement to Hon. Mr. Crerar for which a very great many will not be disposed, in this age of self ambitions, to severely blame him. But the big point which we make by all these references is, THAT IT IS NOT AN EXPRESSION OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE BY THE PEOPLE. Now, this "diminishing" of majorities is not by any means a new thing in the history of Canada, and as our Liberal friends are either careless and neglectful in the study of their past chronicles, or wilfully blind to facts, we propose to freshen them up a little on the subject. In passing we might refer to the campaign "Pacific Scandal" which they conjured up against that greatest of all Canadians, Sir John A. MacDonald, "diminishing his majority to a vanish, and then, when the people realized the enormity of the mistake they had committed, how they placed him so solidly upon the pinnacle of power, that all the powers of Liberalism and political hell could not prevail against him.

And just one more citation by way of illustration, this time on the other side of the board. It is familiar to our old and medium old men. It was in the days of Liberalism in our own province when the party support in the legislature had sank so low that the final crisis was momentarily expected. A new Premier, the Hon. Donald Farquharson, was called to lead what appeared to be a dying party into the dark atmosphere of political oblivion. Even to the most optimistic of his party there was not the faintest glimmering ray of hope. All before them was

(Continued on Page Five)

Charlottetown 150 Years Ago

BY HENRY SMITH

Continued

The erection of the first church began on the 23rd of April, 1800, and the building was finished the next year as the following entries taken from a journal kept by Benjamin Chappell at that period will show.

"1800, April 23rd, Both of us away to level the Square with all the soldiers."

"April 24th. The Church Square was levelled and finished by the soldiers today."

"Nov. 4th and 5th. Office, (Mr. Chappell's son) in the woods for the church."

"Nov. 13th, Richard (Mr. Chappell's other son) went to the woods to get the church timber."

"1801, April 17th, Richard turns the Church ball for steeple."

"May 4th. At turning the urns for the Church."

This closed Mr. Chappell's entries regarding the building of the Church and it is fair to conclude it was about ready for occupation at that time.

The Church stood on Queen Square near the site of the present Market building. It had a steeple on the west end in which was hung a bell. The interior had a gallery across one end, and at the opposite end, over the Communion Table, were Tablets containing the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Apostle's Creed.

These Tablets, which were presented to the Church by the family of Governor Fanning a century and a quarter ago, are now on the walls of St. Paul's Parish Hall, Charlottetown, where they were placed when the second Episcopal Church building was taken down.

The Barracks were built about the same time as the Church on the land now fronting Dundas Esplanade and are described in Stewart's history of Prince Edward Island as follows:—"The Barracks consist of two separate ranges of buildings, each 260 feet in length, which front each other, being divided by a spacious parade. They are calculated to accommodate upwards of three hundred men with their officers. A handsome colonnade runs along the front of each range, the whole are painted white, and though flat roofed have a respectable appearance, and in point of accommodation are not surpassed by any Barracks in North America. Within the same inclosure are a Hospital, a store for provisions, and another for ordnance, and a wharf. In front of the town 248 feet in length is also a military erection. This wharf which is at the foot of Queen St., was then called King's Wharf."

(To Be Continued)

Daily Selections Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

People Will Talk
 We may get through this world, but I'll be very slow. If we listen to all that is said as we go; We'll be worried and fretted and kept in a stew; For meddling tongues must have something to do— For people will talk you know.

If quiet and modest, you have it presumed That your humble position is only assumed. You're wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're a fool; But don't get excited, keep perfectly cool— For people will talk you know.

If generous and noble, they'll vent out their spleen, You'll hear some loud hints that you're selfish and mean, If upright or honest and fair as the day, They'll call you a rogue in a sly, sneaking way— For people will talk, you know.

THE OLD GARDENER SAYS

If you want to make sure of annuals that will grow quickly—and fill in whatever vacant spots there may be in the flower beds, try the Pot Marigolds and the Portulacas. They may be transplanted even in mid-summer and when budded without causing them to stop blooming. Remember, though, that Portulacas must have a sunny place if they are open their flowers, and that they thrive best where the soil is sandy. Pot Marigolds have the advantage of blooming very late in the fall, often passing through the first light frosts without harm.

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.

CENSUS APPOINTMENT

Sir,—I beg to bring to your notice a matter which should receive the serious attention of the public, this is the ignoring of capable returned men for the appointment of census enumerators.

In this town boasting a veteran association of over sixty members, some of whom are highly qualified for clerical work, no attempt was made to get in touch with the local officials, and the appointment, I understand, goes to a man well endowed with the world's goods—so well endowed in fact that he is not obliged to work for a living, while returned men mentally alert, although more or less physically incapacitated are passed by.

It is in small matters such as these, that it is being brought home to the returned men that, now the necessity passed, they are now wanted.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. J. CHEVERIE,
 Souris, P. E. Island.
 May 25th, 1921.

The Coming Census

Objects and Uses of the Census

With the census of ancient times we would today have little sympathy. Originally the Census was no more than a means of mustering men for foreign wars and of enabling kings and obligatories to tax their subjects. So far are we removed from this conception that it is now expressly forbidden to use census data for any such purposes.

In Canada the fundamental legal RAISON D'ETRE of the Census is to determine the representation in our federal Parliament. As is well known the British North America Act gave the Province of Quebec a fixed number of seats (sixty five) in the Dominion House of Commons. The number assigned to the other Provinces was PRO RATA with an arrangement that the first readjustment should take place on the completion of the Census of 1871 and that a similar readjustment should follow every subsequent decennial census. The Census is thus taken primarily to enable a redistribution bill to be passed by Parliament.

But the Census has far wider uses than to fix electoral representation. It constitutes in fact under the modern system nothing less than a great periodical stock-taking of the Canadian people designed to show from the widest angle the point that has been reached in the general progress of the nation. It is difficult within brief compass to explain how this function is fulfilled. Fundamentally, the importance of the Census hinges upon its analysis of the human element or man power of the country. The people themselves after all are the basic asset of every state. Their numbers, sex, age, occupation, racial origin, language, education, etc., are facts in themselves of the greatest moment. They constitute, moreover, the background against which almost all other facts must be projected if the latter are to have real significance. The well being of the state, physical, moral, economic—including such varied phases as birth and death rates, education, transportation facilities, financial conditions, etc.), with its converse in any form, can be apprehended and interpreted only through the medium of population statistics. Even if the Census went no farther it would be the basis of all study of our social and economic conditions. Linked with other official data, however, it rounds out the scheme of information by which as by a chart the Government directs the national affairs. Without the Census it is literal truth to say that legislation and administration would be carried on in the dark and that there would be no means of knowing whether the country was on the road to success or disaster. So cogently is this felt that censuses at five year intervals, instead of ten are universally advocated, the only drawback being the heavy cost.

As the practice of nations in regard to Census-taking tends more and more to uniformity the Census affords the inestimable benefits of comparison with other countries and enables our national problems to be studied in their general setting. Especially is this true of the countries which constitute the British Empire. The censuses of the various Dominions, India and the Crown Colonies are now taken



No Savings Account too small

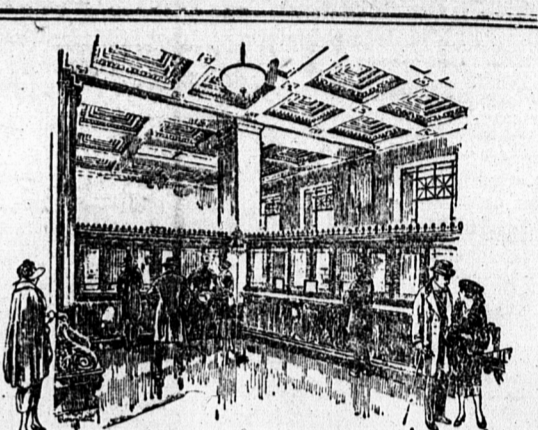
Don't think that because your first savings deposit may be small that it will not be welcomed in The Bank of Nova Scotia. A savings account means a new potential customer. It is the beginning of what may be the foundation of a valuable account later on. It is the young man's stepping stone to a business career.

That is why the smallest savings account is valued in

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Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
 Reserve 18,000,000
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Branches in all important centres in Canada
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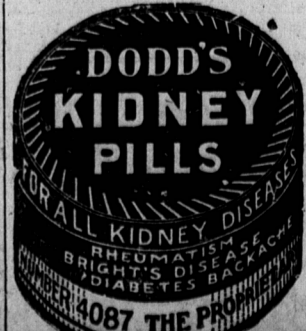
In the same year and within a few weeks of each other; so that when the results are completed we shall have a large and harmonious body of data at command for the study not only of the relations of the dominions INTEREST, but also of the place of the Empire as a whole among the nations of the world.

Scope of the Canadian Census

As already remarked the primary task of the Census is the enumeration and description of every man, woman and child in Canada. Good business dictates that when so large an organization as this requires has once been created, it should be put to every available purpose. In other words, the "overhead" must earn its maximum. The Census therefore should deal not only with the people themselves, but directly with the people's institutions and affairs, insofar as the latter can be properly brought within its scope.

As this point arises a problem involving considerable discrimination. To guarantee the people demands a large organization from the physical aspect, but it does not require any special technical training on the part of those who collect the information, the questions being such that any person of fair education can explain. This, however, is not the case when the inquiry is shifted to certain other fields. Industrial production, for example, is so many-sided and complicated in its processes that no body of men appointed and instructed as are the Census enumerators can hope to deal with it successfully. Then again, it has al-

(Continued on page six)



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, INDIGESTION, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, PAINFUL URINATION, URINARY CALCULI, GONORRHOEA, PROSTITIS, HEMATURIA, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

4087 THE PHARMACEUTICAL