THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $4.00 per year (delivered) in advance; $3.00 per year (mailed, in advance, in Canada, and $3.50 for U. S. A.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1920.

BELL GOVERNMENT WILL TAX YOU MORE.

The "great" Bell government which promised to reduce taxation and save the people from further increases now confesses through its organ the Patriot that it is not in a position to fulfil its pre-election promises. The Patriot warns CITIZENS and FARMERS alike that they must be prepared for INCREASED TAXATION, or, to quote its own language: "THE GOVERNMENT MUST HAVE REVENUE AND MORE REVENUE AND THE INCOME TAXPAYERS AS WELL AS THE FARMERS MUST MAKE UP THEIR MINDS TO CONTRIBUTE IN JUST PROPORTIONS."

What are the electors to think of this face-about? In addition to this the Government intends taking advantage of the Federal grant for better roads, and this according to the Patriot's own showing, means an addition of $42 taxation on farms valued at $6,000.

In defence of the Government's extraordinary procedure in demanding a sworn affidavit from everyone regarding their incomes, the Patriot says the procedure is the same as followed by the Dominion Government and that the necessary provision was made by the Mathieson Government. This does not represent the facts as they really are. Every government reserves to itself the right to demand a sworn affidavit in such cases at it appears to it sufficiently full and complete information has been withheld by the prospective taxpayer. The Mathieson Government made this necessary provision and used it only under such circumstances. The Dominion Government does not call in the first instance for a sworn statement. It sends out forms for particulars and this questionnaire has to be filled and returned to the Treasury, or the Treasury's representatives in the respective centres. If these officials be not satisfied with the information provided they then may demand a sworn declaration or call upon the parties concerned to produce their books for inspection by the government officials. Had the Bell Government adopted these means no exception could be taken; but it has demanded that every man in the province should proceed to Charlottetown or Summerside, or some other centre where there is an official or an attorney, and make sworn declaration as to the details of his income. It may be argued, as we said before, that everyone has not been supoenaed, but if that be so it would be interesting to know who are the exceptions and why they have been placed on the Government's favoured list?

The defence put up by the Patriot will not enhance the reputation of that organ or save the Bell Government from the consequences of its action. One thing is certain and that is that the Bell Government is going to increase our taxes and give nothing in return in the way of a boost to the development of our agricultural interests. It is going to be a case evidently of take everything and do nothing to add to the prosperity of our agriculturists and through them the people generally of the province.

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EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY

Dun's Commercial and Legal Record, a weekly record of deeds, mortgages, agreements, judgments etc., in this province, is an excellent barometer of our prosperity. In the current issue, January 2, twenty-eight releases of mortgages are recorded. For the past six months or over, at least fifty percent. of references to mortgages were records of release.

Many mortgages of farms in the province have been of long standing and until recently the releases have been comparatively few; indeed the mortgages recorded week after week outnumbered the releases. The recent records are very gratifying and show as nothing else could the growing prosperity of the past year or two. Many of the motgages recorded meant, not a going behind in farm operations but generally the purchase of new farms, necessitating a mortgage on either the old or the new farm. Others no doubt were a heritage from lean years of long ago, possibly from the days of the land purchase from the original proprietors. The fact that so many of them are now being paid off indicates that the farmers are now able to lay by a surplus from their yearly operations, in many cases a very substantial surplus and a growing prosperity which augurs well for the future.

Last year's field crops were valued at approximately twenty million dollars, while dairy and animal products including fox fur, fisheries, etc. added several millions more. This was only an estimate and its accuracy is not vouched for. Were authentic statistics available, as they should be, the information would be a revelation to ourselves and to others. The shipments from and to the province, of which unfortunately we have no record, are known to have been exceedingly heavy this year and the value of our various products is generally conceded to be much larger than the figures given above would indicate. The best advertisement this province could send abroad, the most convincing argument for our friends at Ottawa when we are asking for more shipping facilities, would be a detailed statement of our production and of our purchases.

Wearing of Hats In Parliment

Recent discussions regarding the hat that Lady Astor may or may not wear in the House of Commons after her election has brought to mind the history of the silk hat, variously called "chimney-pot," "stove-pipe," "cylinder," and "what not," which became fashionable in Paris about the year 1790, soon after the death of Benjamin Franklin, in whose honor it was for a time known as "chapeau Franklin."

Notwithstanding the numerous changes of styles this cylindrical form of headgear has maintained its ground ever since, unexpected as such a result would have seemed at its introduction. For a time this sort of hat was considered revolutionary in Germany and in Russia, but its evil reputation did not long persist and the tall, still hat, the ugliest head covering that man has ever worn, according to esthetic authorities, outlives all other styles.

In certain of the European parliaments the president, when he finds it necessary to end an argument, gravely puts on his "cylinder," as the Germans call it. Though it happened about half a century ago, there are still those living who laugh at the recollection of one president who, to close a celebrated debate, took up his neighbor's hat by mistake. It was by far too big for him and, falling about his ears, snuffed him out completely from the gaze of the crowded house. In Germany when a distinguished politician meets a friend in the street the passerby allows them a wide berth otherwise the majestic sweep of the uplifted "cylinder" is apt to send the passerby into the gutter.

While as a symbol the silk hat has played an important part in civilization, it is nowhere more cultivated than in England, in the Parliament of which there has grown up such an elaborate etiquette concerning it that new members always find themselves involved in difficulties.

No honorable member sits in the Commons without his hat on his head. If he rises to address the house, greet a friend or cross the room he must hold his "tile" in his hand. Should his name be mentioned in the course of a member's speech he lifts his hat respectfully. If it is in his hand when his name is uttered etiquette demands that it shall hastily be clapped on his head in order that he may lift it with proper deference.

Foreigners visiting either house of Parliament are apt at first to experience a sensation of surprise at observing a number of gentlemen sitting on the benches with their hats on their heads. Two reasons have been assigned for this wearing of hats by members while in the chambers, the one being the sturdy independence of the chamber to which the behatted members belong and the other that absence of restraint that is said to be a traditional privilege.

As a matter of fact, however, the custom is merely the survival of the ancient practice of Englishmen in general who, like the women of the present day, were once privileged to wear their hats within doors. It is a fact that two centuries ago, hats were worn by Britons as they are in Parliament today, in private houses, even at dinner time, and curiously enough, in church, too. There is in Pows an entry to the effect that he had contracted "a strange cold" in his head, "by flinging off" his hat while at dinner.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, who now wears a wig, a relic of the universal habit of the upper classes during the time of the restoration, was accustomed long before the introduction of the wig to don his three-cornered hat while in the House, but he could not, without gross breach of etiquette address the House while it was on his head. Onslow, while speaker, wore the three-cornered hat over his wig.

When the Speaker is summoned to the House of Lords he brings with him his three cornered hat, which he holds in his hand while "waiting on the lords." The presiding officer's hat has another use in that it is customary for the Speaker while counting a quorum to point with his hat to each member as he is counted.

The member may not, however, always remain covered. In both houses any member who speaks must rise in his place and remove his hat. Moreover, all members entering or leaving the house while debate is on must be uncovered. The only occasion in either house when a member may speak sitting and covered is when a question of order has arisen during a division or vote, when the doors are closed. This practice is due, it is said, to the fact that a member addressing the house thus seated and covered, when other members are moving about and uncovered, is more likely to attract attention of the Speaker, or, in Parliament phrase "to catch his eye."

There are times when every member of the House of Commons and the House of Lords must be uncovered, i.e., when there is delivered a message from the King while the minister charged with the message informs the house that he has a message from the King, signed by himself, while the message is being read by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords or by the speaker of Commons.

Then too, there are occasions on which every member instinctively removes his hat, as when announcement is made of the death of distinguished men or of former members of parliament.

Daily Selections For Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

TAKE THE CHILDREN

(By Strickland Gillilan

The preacher strives, with God-augmented power,
To crowd with truths the Sabbath service hour.
The little children fidget, squirm and writhe
Until we think that scarce a tiny tithe
Of all he says, or reads from out the word.
Is by these restless, heedless child ears heard.
Yet later on 'twill guide them just the same,
Though they themselves may know not whence it came.

Be not misled by childish restlessness.
(by youth-time's prediction to digress
To things impertinent) into believing
They miss the point—thus are you self-deceiving.
Things said in earshot of the child will find
A life-time lodgment in that plastic mind,
This we learn later to our joy or sorrow—
Take heed and take the child to Church tomororw!

Others View Point

ON A STARVATION BASIS

(New York World)

Two members of President Wilson's cabinet, Bryan and Garrison, retired because of differences with the president over questions of policy. Two resigned in order to accept other offices, McReynolds, who was appointed by the president to be an associate justice of the supreme court, and Glass, who is about to leave the treasury to become a United States senator from Virginia.

Three cabinet officers have retired to resume the business of making a living, McAdoo, Gregory and Redfield. It is now announced that Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, is about to resign, thereby losing to the government the service of one of the ablest men now in public life.

To a man who has no independent income there is little inducement these days to become a member of the cabinet. The American people are mean beyond description in their treatment of certain classes of public servants. They starve their cabinet officers, they starve their federal judges, and they starve their ambassadors, ministers and consuls. They seem to think that nobody except a rich man should be an American diplomatist or a member of the cabinet, and as for judges, the fact that they serve for life is an excuse for keeping them on a basis of bare existence.

It is one of the curiosities of mass psychology that while the American people tolerate year in and year out the most reckless extravagance on the part of congress in the matter of appropriations, the payment of decent salaries of men charged with the most responsible duties of government is always resisted in bitter hostility.

A DREAM AND THE AKAKENING

(From the New York Herald)

That news from Amiens of the court martial of Robert Roekling, the German "steel king"—Teutonic director of pillage and organizer of the ruin of French industry—will cause as much satisfaction here and in other Allied nations as it will produce dismay in Berlin and Karisruhe, where they still dream dreams about escaping the consequences of their acts. Ten years of imprisonment, to be followed by fifteen years of exile, will give Roeckning ample time to reflect on the folly of overconfidence in the success of a bad cause. The fine of 10,000,000, is restoration. He tried to hide behind the orders of his superiors, but it was shown that the enthusiasm for looting and the method were all his own. This is the sort of punishment that will bring the former enemies of society to their senses as nothing else can do.

THE REASON WHY

WHERE DOES THE WIND BEGIN

The movement of these currents of air leaves many pockets of space where there is no air, and when one of these is uncovered the air rushes in and creates a wind in doing so. These air currents are continually-pressing against each other to get some place else. They change their direction according to the pressure that is being applied to them. Sometimes the pressure will be very light in one part of the air, many miles away perhaps, and then the air in another part, which is under great pressure, will rush with great force into the part where the pressure is light and thus form a big wind. When the pressure stops the wind stops.

We have probably felt the wind which comes out of the valve of the automobile tire when the cap is taken off to pump up the tire. It is a real wind that comes out. The reason is that the air in the tube of the tire is under great pressure, and when the opportunity is given to get where the pressure is light it starts for that place with a rush and comes out of the valve a real wind.

—From the Book of Wonders. Published and Copyrighted by the Bureau of Industrial Education, Inc., Washington, D. C.

German Pen Pictures of London of Todya

LONDON, Jan. 2.—For the first time for five years a German journalist has been observing London. "The City of the Conquerers," as he terms it.

He is Dr. Bernhard Guttmann, one of the foremost newspaper men of the time in Germany, and for a considerable period before the war the correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" in London. In today's issue of that paper he gives his first impressions.

"London," he says," appears to the returned visitor scarcely to have changed at all, especially when he thinks of what has become of Berlin and Vienna. Paris has decked herself with thousands of conquered cannon, which stand hideous and black in her beautiful streets and squares. There is nothing of that to be seen in London; if there are trophies of victory anywhere they are not conspicuous.

"As Moses Parted The Red Sea"

"How the swift, unebbing tide of human beings still sweeps along the streets! The traffic perhaps the most remarkable thing in this city, still thunders along from morning till evening.

"Still there stands the tall, serious-looking policeman, with war medals now on his breast, and still at regular intervals he brings the long street cavalcade to a halt, just as Moses parted the Red Sea.

Dr. Guttman finds food conditions little altered, and he indulges in a little gibe at the U boat romancers who were always promising that England would be starved into defeat, while as a matter of fact "England never suffered serious want."

"The meaning of year-long underfeeding is unknown in England," he goes on. "For that reason the sufferings of Central Europe to a great extent are not understood."

New People of an Empire City

But this German observer sees a change in the people if not in things. "Immense in endless flood, her street traffic continues, and oppressed under the brown-grey heaven of early winter lies this city of conquerors, this centre of that Empire which is Rome and Carthage in one, which chains the sea with its fleets, and has stamped armies of millions out of the narrow plot of the homeland.

"The city remains unchanged, but the people are not unaltered. Another people lives on this island, just as another people inhabits Germany. The hourly strain of two thousand days of fever has changed the souls, and other souls make other bodies. England is militarised."

Dr. Guttman says he notices a great difference in the gait and the physique of the people, and that the soldier is evident in the walk of most civilians. London he thinks well clothed; there are few shabbily dressed people to be seen—the reverse being the case in Berlin.

He thinks the condition of the English worker greatly improved but finds the most serious results of the war in the decline of the middle class—"though that development is not proceeding so rapidly as in Germany."

Our upper middle class, he is sure, is suffering most, and that he regards as a serious matter for England, because that stratum was a strong part of the backbone of the country. It was "Conservative and aristocratic in its outlook even when politically Liberal," but the new upper class produced by the war" is politically reactionary, has no relations with culture and no social or business prejudices."

The high cost of living is pressing life's breath out of the middle classes. Dr. Guttman finds these "nouveaux pauvres" very bitter about the state of affairs, and, seeing that they cannot, as in Germany, pour their wrath on the Government—"for the Government is as reactionary as it can be"—they vent it on the Germans.

"In that class," says Dr. Guttman, "the national fanaticism, hatred of Germans, is the strongest."

Pen Pictures

In the article there are some "Pen Pictures."

"On the omnibusses one sees young conductresses, an audacious species with high boots and lacquere riding hats; they pack people tightly in the conveyance and on the top, and talk to them in over-bearing tone—"Come along, guv'nor; hurry up, old man"—but, nevertheless, the passengers are not so badly handled as in Berlin."

Then he turns to the new upper class, and says of it:—"I am told that in well-dressed circles, including the high halls of Westminster, a low-class manner of speech has never been so general as now."

"As in Germany, only the profiteer in a comparatively small way feels the rigers of the law.

Dr. Guttman thinks the English people hate paper money; that is one reason why they are spending so much, and this instinctive despising of notes is telling against our habit of thrift.

A World of Shylocks

He marvels at London's spending capacity and riches, and appears to be rather disappointed regarding our theatres. In five years, he says, our dramatic literature has not progressed. In his view there is only one outstanding achievement: "Moscovitch's "Shylock" in "The Merchant of Venice."

"This Shylock," says Dr. Guttman, "is a Zionistic Shylock born out of the feeling of being a complete stranger in Europe. And I think Shakespeare so saw the Jews. It is a wonderful effort—and what an unfathomably true figure Shakespeare created. When was that figure so prominent as it is today in this wolfish time? The world seems to consist only of Shylocks, each one eager to cut the throbbing heart from the breast of the other."

GEORGE RENWICK

EATON EMPLOYEES WILL BE INSURED

TORONTO, Jan. 2.—In addition to the many improved working conditions which have been extended to the workers of the T. Eaton Company, Sir John Eaton has sprung a surprise upon the 13,000 empoyes in the form of $1,000 life insurance policies for all workers who have been with the company for six months and upwards. This, together with a pension system, which is now being worked out, and which has been announced in a general way, was Sir John's way of celebrating New Year's Eve and marked the close of the Golden Jubilee Year of the company. About 13,000 of the Eaton employes in Toronto will benefit under the new plan. Sir John Eaton, as president of the T. Eaton Company, has always been keenly interested in the welfare of his staff of workers, and he has now made it possible for all his employees to feel that they will have an income in their old age, and that in case of death they will be able to leave a sum of money to those dependent upon them. Sir John's announcemet of his insurance and pension schemes was made to his army of workers in the form of the following letter:

May Extend Insurance.

"To the staff:—At the close of our Golden Jubilee Year we are pleased to announce that commencing January 1st, 1920, life insurance of $1,000.00 will be placed year by year on all members of the staff who have completed, or may later compete, six months' continuous service, and the premium for this insurance will be paid by the compan.

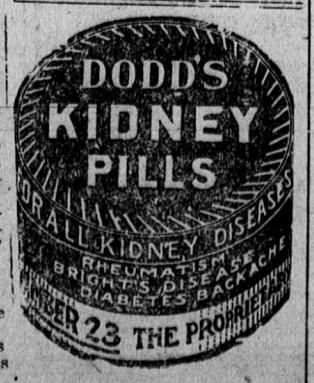
"Also a plan will be presented whereby those who have competed, or may later complete, one year's continuous service, may take out additional life insurance for certain amounts, subject to the rates, conditions and privileges applying generally to life insurance: and to the insurance so taken the company will supplement a further amount in acocrdance with the shedule based on length of service and wages, and pay the premium for such supplementary insurance.

"And further, pensions will be provided for men and women on attaining certain ages, and on competing a certain number of years' continuous service, which will be in proportion to length of service and wages received.

"The insurance benefits paid by the company under the above plans will continue only during service with the company.

"Further details and conditions applying to the plans as outlined, with any modifications, will be available at a later date.

"JOHN C. EATON,
"President."



Prince Edward Island Hospital

Annual Collections

In October last the Trustees of every school district in Queen's and King's Counties were asked to kindly interest themselves in the affairs of the Hospital and to appoint collectors who were to start making collections on November 1st. The majority of the districts have already made a splendid response to the appeal but unfortunately there are too many not yet heard from.

HAS THE COLLECTION BEEN MADE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

If not we want you to find out why. This is very much your business. Just as much yours as it is ours. The Hopital is an absolute necessity for the safety of our people. It is important that it be kept right up to date, and furnished with the most modern appliances for relieving suffering and saving life. It is also important to our people that the charges be kept as low as possible. These things can only be accomplished by each person in the two counties served by the Hospital, contributing their share. It is not just or fair that one district contribute and another not do so.

I would therefore ask anyone who reads this to find out if the 1919 collections have been made in their district and if not take steps to see that it is made at once. The Hospital needs the money now.

W. K. ROGERS,
Chairman Board of Trustees.

Great Rally of World Students

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 3.—The World's Students' Conference, which opened here yesterday, is now in full swing. There are eight thousand delegates in attendance, including over four hundred from Canada. The great feature of today was the addresses delivered by Dean Brown of Yale, and Bishop McConnell of Denver, both of whom spoke on the subject of Christianizing the national and international life.

Dean Brown said that the victory of the physical force has been, but the victory of the mental force has yet to be won. We accepted the war; we did not begin it and Christianity did not prevent the war, because we did not have enough of it, and what we had was not of the right kind. Today young men and women are being called to save the world.

The great task of every nation is the making of a nation of greater national souls. The German gospel had worked the decay of the national soul. What the world stands most in need of today is leaders who will properly direct the upbuilding of the State in accordance with the principles of Christianity.

Card to the Electors

Ladies and Gentlemen, Electors of the City of Charlottetown; —

Not wishing to seem premature but being convinced that there is no time like the present, I take advantage of this opportunity of making known my position, re Civic Politics.

I have been interviewed by many prominent citizens and believing them to be good judges of the Civic pulse, after due consideration I have decided to nominate as a Candidate for Mayoralty honours at the forth-coming Civic Election.

My record for the past two years is an open book. I have endeavoured to give to the City my best and have tried to uphold the dignity of the office. Having had a most strenuous two years, I am of the opinion that a second term may be in order.

If I have the honour to be re-elected, I can assure you Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall as before have the best interests of our City and Citizens at heart, ever endeavouring to promote any and every feasible measure that may arise, whereby our City may be benifited.

I thank you most heartily for your support in the past and the many honours shown me.

It is almost impossible for me to interview you all personaliy. I therefore take this opportunity of soliciting a continuance of your confidence and your votes.

I remain
Yours respectfully
G. D. WRIGHT

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