

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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HOW WE GROW

In 1912 Canada had a population of 7,206,000 and a revenue of \$136,108,000. In 1922 we have a population of 8,766,000 and a revenue of \$381,271,000.

Our revenue, it will be observed, has grown much faster than our population. In 1912 it represented \$18.88 per head of population; in 1922 it represents \$43.49 per head.

Taxation is evidently conducive to growth of revenue but it appears to be detrimental to the growth of population.

In view of the increased obligations of the country the government is "economizing" pretty much along the lines followed by the Bell government in this province. The estimates show a decrease of \$128,000,000 on consolidated revenue and of \$10,400,500 in expenditure on capital account; while these reductions look promising they mean little; they are only estimates. A more tangible reduction is shown in the proposed expenditure on the National Railways. For this service, that is, for operating deficits and betterments the sum of \$91,000,000 has been appropriated as against \$168,000,000 last year. This however is a saving effected because of very large expenditures during the past two years, just as the expenditures in this province in 1921 showed a decrease over the previous year because the previous government had laid in the supplies needed for the ensuing year.

Another tangible reduction, which forcibly recalls our local "reductions," is shown in the fact that the number of officials in the inside service (known in this province as "useless officials") has been reduced from 5,705 last year to 5,665 this year, a reduction of 40 but against this, there is a transfer of 67 Post Office employees from the inside to the outside service. The sum total of this reduction and transfer is that the number of persons on the pay roll has actually increased and the salaries amount to \$51,000 more than last year. This also is reminiscent of home. We also had our "useless officials" and the number was "reduced" by substitution and addition until we now have a veritable army at much greater cost than during the years of "deplorable" extravagance by the late government. So it would appear that the same red thread runs through the whole family of Liberals whether they be local or federal.

THE REAL CONCERN

The real concern in Canada today is not so much the increased taxation, the ever increasing debt and the tariff juggling as the cool and cynical manner in which the whole Liberal press of the country is trying to justify the most flagrant breach of faith ever perpetrated in Canada. Place Mr. Fielding's budget speech alongside the Liberal platform of 1919, a platform adopted by, and in the name of the whole Liberal party and in the presence and with the concurrence of Mr. Fielding and Mr. MacKenzie King, and the perfidy at once reveals itself. Not a scintilla of the platform is to be found in the budget, not a plank on which the party came into power remains. And the whole Liberal press is filled with fulsome praise of the "mastery" manner in which Finance Minister Fielding performed his difficult task and the great benefit that is to accrue to consumers, to importers to industries because of the "prudent" and "sagacious" tariff adjustments effected. It is worth recalling what the Liberal party set

out to do and promised to do if elected. Here it is as produced at the great Liberal convention of 1919 and officially reaffirmed in October, 1921, two months before the election:— "That the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation be made with a view (1) to diminishing the high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; and (2) reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion.

"That to these ends, wheat, wheat flour, and all products of wheat; the principal articles of food; farm implements and machinery; farm tractors; mining, flour, and saw-mill machinery and repair parts thereof; rough and partly dressed lumber; gasoline illuminating, lubricating, and turpentine; nets, net-twines and fishermen's equipments; cements, and fertilizers, should be free from customs duties, as well as the raw materials entering into same.

"That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent of the general tariff.

"And the Liberal party hereby pledging itself to implement, by legislation the provisions of this resolution when returned to power."

That such pledges were restated as the policy of the Liberal party in an official handbook issued just before the general election, namely, in October, 1921, under the authority of its leader, Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King.

The subsequent Liberal press pretends to find room for boasting in the fact that 2 1/2 per cent reduction in "in the direction" indicated by the pre-election promises. It is true that such reductions as have been made were downward but, generally speaking they are on such British goods as we import in but small quantities; and the additional sales tax offsets any benefit that might accrue from the tariff reduction.

Financially the country has not profited to the extent of a single dollar by the reduction in the tariff while an additional burden of \$35,000,000 has been imposed by the increase in the sales tax. Morally the country has lost much. It has lost its respect for men in political life. It has learned once more that the pre-election promises of certain politicians and even the unanimously adopted platforms of the once great Liberal party are made to be broken. That reputable men and once reputable newspapers should try to condone such a system of deception is a much greater handicap to the development of the country than its additional debt and additional taxation. If Canada is to become the great nation its natural advantages make possible means must be adopted to infuse honour and integrity into its public life. Who could conceive of a British political party turning its back squarely upon the policy by which it had attained power? Nothing of the kind has ever occurred in Great Britain. Shall it ever again occur in Canada?

EDITORIAL NOTES

Indications are that the present summer will be the busiest from the tourist point of view that Prince Edward Island has experienced in many years. To take care of this business there should be some organization and preparation. Our future tourist business will depend very largely on the success of this summer's work. What are our merchants and others interested in it doing about it?

Notes By The Way

Such a noteworthy event as the celebration of the "Diamond Jubilee" of Rev. Dr. Heartz naturally sends our thoughts backward to the days when he was first set apart to the Christian ministry. Charlottetown, his native city, was in many ways different then from what it is today as was also this province. Canada and the world were also different from what they are now.

It is true that Charlottetown had in 1862 eight church buildings, but all of them were wooden buildings with the single exception of the Methodist Church on Prince street which had just been built and because of its more substantial character was long known as "the Brick Church." There is a wide contrast between the church buildings, the Post Office, the Market Building, the school buildings, the Bank buildings then in existence and those of today.

In other respects the contrast was even wider. The city had then neither water supply nor sewerage systems. It had no electric lights and no telephones. Its streets were mere country roads and its sidewalks were of wood, in many cases in decay or dilapidation. The shops and stores were vastly inferior to what they now are. There was no railway station of course, for we had not yet begun to build railways.

Some institutions we had then which we do not have now, for instance there were taverns and hotel bars. We did not have prohibition or a prohibition commission. We had no moving pictures, no street numbers for business places or residences, no steam fire engines, or street rollers, concrete sidewalks or asphalted streets in those days. Newspaper presses and job printing machinery were operated by man power. Such things as electric carpet sweepers, fountain pens and automobiles had not yet come into existence in 1862.

As for the province at that date it had a governor sent from the Mother Country. It had also a legislature of two chambers either of which could defeat any bill that had been passed by the other, which was sometimes a great convenience politically. But inasmuch as the province had not entered the Dominion we had no Senators or Members of the House of Commons and managed to get along without them. We had no Dominion officials, and better still no Dominion taxes then, in fact we had no taxes at all except what we imposed on ourselves.

We had our own Custom House and our own Postmaster General, and issued our own postage stamps and our own copper, silver, and gold coins in 1862. The stamps were good. They would carry a letter to any part of the world. And the money was good. It would pay for a suit of clothes, a barrel of flour or a keg of West India rum just as well as the best Canadian money of today. And there seemed then to be occasion to buy all these things and places at which to buy them in both city and country. Along all the roads there were blacksmith shops, carpenter shops, shoemaking shops, and taverns that are not there now.

In 1862 millions of colored men were held in slavery in the Southern States of the great Republic beside us and a fearful war was raging, the rivers running red with blood. But in a few brief years liberty for the black man followed in the wake of victory. Who would go back to the days of slavery? A man of middle life with wife and children about him may in a fleeting moment wish he were a boy again, but he would still desire to be a husband and a father. For a man is something more than a boy. If some things were better in the former days, many things are better now—many, but not all!

No, not all are better. For here in our own blessed Island we had Coles and Whelan then and we have Bell and Johnston now. Income and poll taxes had not come to us in 1862 and nobody was praying for them to come. We got them later, when the people became more Liberal, (with a capital L.) And the potato bug had not come to us then. And yet few of the ills of which we are wont to complain are beyond remedy. Also, many of the best things of former days are guaranteed to us in perpetuity. Among these are the sunshine and the rain, the beneficent succession of the seasons, cold and heat, seed time and harvest. Wherefore let us be as thankful as we ought to be and as contented as we may.

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.

Migratory Bird Law

Sir,—I feel it my duty as a Canadian to express my opinion concerning this new and unfair Bird Law. How our Canadian officials came to agree to such foreign oppression it is an evident fact that they did not give the matter due consideration. Some will argue the States have their closed season. I claim they have none at all; they shoot all the year, and the geese and brant are there just the same as before the migratory game law came into force. They can shoot until March 10th, by that time geese are migrating northward for Canada to "feed hatch, and fatten", but must not touch until they are returning from their hatching grounds. Geese and brant are our only game, so why prohibit taking them when they are fit to eat? Then comes our open season in September and October, when they are nothing but "pin-eathers and bones."

In November they are in good shape and if you are clad in Esquimo clothing you might get a dinner such as our friends in Uncle Sam's land enjoy. The poorer class of laborers and farmers are busy gathering their winter supply at that time of the year they have no time to shoot, but they can see our rich American friends come down here, take advantage of our open season, follow the birds across the line and shoot until they leave there again. I cannot see the great difference of shooting a goose in P.E.I. on about March 20th, and shooting one in the United States on March 9th. They are just as liable to shoot a hatching goose as we are. We all know that the hatching geese do not stay here any time because it is about the last of April before the body of geese leave here and they return here about the middle of September, only 4 1/2 months to lay, set and mature their young. We who raise wild geese know it takes 5 1/2 months before they can fly. But I feel sure we will get some amendment not to slaughter, but to let us take a limited number. If not let us never word the old poem. Breathes there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land. I am Sir, not the old sportsman but,

Others' View Points

Ellen Terry's Charm. (Hamilton Herald.)

Young people cannot know how high a place Ellen Terry occupied in the esteem and affection of the English speaking world in the last generation. Many thousands of old-timers who admired the woman and the actress must have been pleased to learn of the high honor paid her the other day when she received an honorary degree from the Scottish University of St. Andrews. In conferring the degree the Dean of the Faculty said, most truly: "She has triumphed always in her own right, and by the most precious of possessions—by her ample and unflinching charm." That is the word—charm. No actress of her generation possessed it in equal degree with Ellen Terry.

Buried Treasure. (Halifax Herald.)

It is stated that the United States famine relief organizations are returning from Russia and contemporaneously with the information newspapers in the former country are giving it out that millions of dollars which Russians owners buried for safety are likely to be soon dug up, and put into circulation. The time when the digging will begin will depend upon the measure of safety accorded to the owners of the buried treasure. The custom of burying gold is said to be an old one in the Russian country. The owners considered it to be safer there than in the banks. In our country the "old stocking" was regarded by many people as the best "safety deposit box," and that view is not entirely exploded. Many a dollar was dug out of "stockings" when the Victory loans were floated in Canada. It is estimated that between four and five million people in Russia have money stored away in the ground; and apparently it is believed that many of them own large sums which have thus been preserved. When this money is released and goes into circulation it will be of considerable influence in

Advertisement for American Navy Black Smoking Tobacco. Features a large illustration of a pack of tobacco with the text 'Fire Cured' and '20¢'. Below the illustration, it says 'FIRE CURED! That's the answer to AMERICAN NAVY PLUG'S great quality! Yes, fired to create the best smoke man ever put in his pipe! "Fire-curing" unites true quality and flavor with a perfect mellow mildness which yields more smoke pleasure right down to the last puff. Rock City Tobacco Co. Ltd.' The pack also has 'AMERICAN NAVY' and 'BLACK SMOKING TOBACCO' written on it.

Advertisement for 'Letter From Liverpool' by W. L. Cotton. The title is 'The Canadian Exhibition—Gadstone's Birthplace—A Great Cathedral.' The text discusses the Liverpool Exhibition and the cathedral. It mentions 'One of the first things that greeted our eyes in Liverpool—after we had seen the Nelson monument and the Royal Exchange building—was the exhibit of Canadian products. It made quite an effective show in the window of one of the principal buildings in one of the chief streets of the city, and it gave us a thrill of pleasure and pride. The products in grains, fruits and vegetables, were certainly creditable to Canada. They proved conclusively and beyond any shadow of doubt that Canada has a soil and climate capable of great things, and that civilization only is needed to make it a reliable source of food for the millions who need food. It is to be hoped that many thousands of young British farmers may be induced by the demonstration in Liverpool and other cities of the over populated Old Country, to come to Canada for the betterment of their own conditions, for the improvement of our country, and for the supply of means of subsistence for those dwellers in cities who are in need.' It also mentions 'The Canadian exhibit in London is not, I am sorry to state, so attractive as that in Liverpool, Australia and New Zealand are in a better position than Canada in this regard. These members of our Commonwealth of Nations have a splendid building in one of the busiest parts of the greatest of cities. The headquarters of the Canadian Commissioner in Great Britain of somewhat cut of the way of commercial traffic. Though far from Westminster, the Canadian offices are rather in the shadow than in the limelight of London. Those likely to be attracted by such evidences as we saw in Liverpool do not ordinarily pass that way; as the Canadian exhibits further up town are not particularly attractive. Canada certainly needs a headquarters in London that will be worthy of her. I learn that Mr. Larkin is trying to interest the powers that be in the erection or purchase of a better building building upon a better site than that which he and his staff now occupy; and it is to be hoped that as soon as the war debt has been paid or considerably reduced his representations will be successful. While walking along Rodney street towards the new Cathedral in Liverpool we noted a tablet in front of one of the residences bearing the inscription: "In this house William Ewart Gladstone was born, etc." Liverpool evidently takes pride, as other cities do, in the great men born and reared within her borders. She also, evidently takes pride in the erection within her borders of one of the most splendid Cathedrals in all Christendom. It will be the first object distinctly seen from the deck of every ship that enters the greatest of commercial ports. It is 415 feet above sea level. Only a third of it has yet been erected and it is already one of the most prominent buildings in the city. When completed it will be 584 feet long. The height of the vaulting over the nave and choir is 111 feet and the nave and

Advertisement for 'Montcalm Ashore At Pt. Bigot' and 'Dodd's Kidney Pills'. The Montcalm Ashore ad mentions 'MONTREAL, June 5.—The Canadian Pacific Steamship Montcalm is ashore at Point Bigot on the St. Lawrence between Three Rivers and Quebec, according to word received here last night. The tug Gopher and Lord Strathcona are on their way from Quebec to the assistance of the Montcalm. She sailed from this port Friday morning at 11:30 carrying a very heavy passenger list of 539 cabin and 318 steerage passengers. The crew number about 250. The Montcalm is a 16,000 ton ship and was on her second trip from Montreal to Liverpool.' The Dodd's Kidney Pills ad says 'BOSTON, June 5.—Seventy five thousand depositors in six closed Boston trust companies may be compelled to wait two years longer for further dividends, because of thousands of cases awaiting trial in the superior courts. This may happen unless the legislature changes the law so that superior courts may advance cases for speedy trial, according to statements made before joint judicial committee by Attorney General Allen, and Samuel Child, representing the commissioner of banks. "Unless this or similar legislation is enacted," said Mr. Allen, "the trial of many cases which must be determined before the closed banks can be completely liquidated and dividends paid probably will be delayed for more than a year, possibly two years.'" Below the ads is a circular logo for 'DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS' with text 'ALL KIDNEY DISEASES' and '4087 THE PRO...'.

Advertisement for 'Household Necessity' and 'Gillett's Lye Eats Dirt'. It says 'Make Gillett's Lye your household assistant. Use it for making soap for washing dishes for cleaning sinks for washing greasy pots and pans. It cleans and disinfects.' Below is an illustration of a can of Gillett's Lye with the text 'Made in Canada'.

Advertisement for 'Daily Selections for Guardian Readers'. It says 'From the W. G. Louson collection. It is The Little Things That Count. Just here and there boys A thrill in the blink, A dime for a yellow novel. Another for "just one drink". A little spent in the card room A trifle for a cigar. But O, do you ever think boys That little things make or mar; Just a little time on the street-boys, But ah, your unwary feet May be lured into sn stained by paths That lead to Ruin Street. 'Tis just the first wrong thought boys Just a few vile words, ah me And your current of life is changing You are drifting out to sea. That is strewn with the wrecks of manhood Rudderless, storm-tossed, lost Don't you think these so-called pleasures Are bought at a fearful cost, 'Tis the little things that count boys. That make up the mighty whole, 'Tis the bubble of sinful pleasures In the balance against your soul.'

Advertisement for 'Hyndman & Co. Ltd' and 'Strawberry Boxes'. It says 'The Oldest Insurance Agency in Prince Edward Island. THE RIGHT SORT OF PROTECTIVE ROOFING FOR YOUR BANK. BALANCE IS FIRE INSURANCE. A stream of water from the fireman's hose does not protect your home as well as our insurance protects your finances. We will carefully explain to you the policy you need, if you will call.' Below is an illustration of a man with a sign that says 'INSURE'.

Advertisement for 'Strawberry Boxes' and 'Carter & Co., Ltd'. It says '65,000 65,000 (in Stock) Regulation size, best make. There will likely be a big crop of Strawberries this year as the plants wintered over in good shape. Book your order with us NOW. Sold in any quantity. Lowest prices WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Carter & Co., Ltd.'