

# The Charlottetown Guardian

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## AS TO THE FUTURE

According to the last census, in 1911, the population of this province was 93,728. At the previous census, in 1901 the population was 103,259, a decrease of nearly 10,000 in ten years, or, in round numbers, 1,000 a year.

It is generally admitted that the exodus from the province in the past five years has been considerably less than during the decade above mentioned, and that probably the natural increase since 1911 balances the exodus. Yet during the past three years we have lost through military enlistment about 3,000 men. Our population today, it is quite safe to estimate, is not more than 90,000, and is very probably less.

One feature of the decline in population during the last census period that is especially noteworthy, is that while the whole population of the province declined by 9,531, the urban or towns population increased by 15, so that the weight of the whole exodus fell on the farming sections.

The rural population of the province in 1911 was 78,758, and not all of these were farmers, as fishermen, tradesmen, mechanics, etc., were included.

To say that this is too small a population for a province of which 85 per cent of the land is arable would be expressing what everybody acknowledges to be a fact. We should have a population of at least half a million, and we could support a million, or rather a population of a million could support themselves, much more economically and to better advantage in every way than the present population of 90,000.

It is very evident that the question for the immediate future is how to induce immigration. As at present situated we are wasting thousands of acres of land, eking out a bare living on hundreds of farms, that do not pay interest on the capital invested in them, nor a living wage to those who are working them.

The question of large versus small farms has frequently been discussed and the advantages or disadvantages of each have been wisely and otherwise set forth, but the trouble does not lie with either the small farm or the large, as such, but with the man who is running it. The large farm, like the large store, requires executive and business ability to run it successfully. The large and successful store has all its capital working; there are no dead shelves, no old goods left to accumulate year after year; no idle hands waiting for customers; every department that does not pay is cut out and new lines to meet the market's demands are substituted. Similarly the large and successful farm is kept working; there are no half starved fields; no half starved stock grazing a precarious living off poor pasture; no idle hands on it waiting for a job to turn up; the farm and all hands are working, just as the successful store and all hands in it are working. Unfortunately many of our farmers have impoverished themselves by undertaking to manage farms that are too large for them; farms of which the largest proportion is lying idle and the rest little better than idle. A twenty acre farm properly worked and all worked will yield a profitable return while a two hundred acre farm or even a one hundred acre one may work its owner to death without paying him a common laborer's wage.

In this province there are a good many thousand acres that today are yielding nothing, and that are preventing their owners and their owners' sons from earning a good living in some other business or even on a few acres of their own farms. This is one of the corrections that must be made in the near future, and the sooner it is done the better. With the present prices of farm produce farming should be the most profitable business in sight in this province, and in view of the fact that these prices are going to continue for many years to come, every effort should be made to get every acre of every farm working, even if it should mean the selling of half or more than half of the farm. Indeed this would be the prudent course for every farmer to follow who finds that some of his fields are not producing.

## APOLOGIZING FOR QUEBEC

After all the nonsense issued by the Patriot during the past two or three weeks it was not to be expected that it could stop short just because the local election campaign had closed. Its apology for Quebec in its Wednesday's issue is a fitting sequence to its campaign stuff.

It is disgusting in the extreme to hear in this province of ours these cheap apologies for Quebec, this blaming of the government for Quebec's failure to do its duty in the hour of the Empire's peril. Why in heaven's name should Quebec require special treatment in the matter of recruiting? What did the government do for Prince Edward Island or for any of the provinces of Canada to induce them to enlist? Nothing, absolutely nothing more than was done for Quebec, yet the Acadians here contributed a larger proportion of their available man power to the 105th Regiment than any other race. The war came; Canada was called upon to come to the help of the Empire, to the help of the world freedom that was threatened, and every province in Canada responded—except Quebec. That is all the story, and yet not all. Canada was urged to send more men, and all Canada responded with its best manhood—except Quebec. And when all Canada—except Quebec—urged that conscription be applied to save Canada and the Empire, and when, in compliance with this urging, conscription was introduced, certain elements in Quebec openly threatened rebellion and Sir Wilfrid Laurier stood by those who so threatened to the disgust and disappointment of his followers in every province—except Quebec—and a few heeled like the Patriot, like Mr. J. J. Hughes and Mr. E. M. McDonald, who saw in the incident an opportunity to make some political capital out of it in conjunction with the slackers who remained in the country. The less we hear of these apologies for Quebec the better for Quebec and the rest of Canada. It is poor stuff to deal out to the fathers and mothers and wives of the men, Acadians among others, who are enduring the hardships and laying down their lives in order that Canada—including Quebec—may live and enjoy the liberty that is being so dearly bought.

## THE NEXT PARLIAMENT

When the dissolution of Parliament occurs, candidates for election will face a new division of constituencies in all the provinces as a result of the redistribution of seats following the census of 1911. Representation is based on population, and the apportionment among the provinces is simple and equitable. Quebec is given for all time the fixed number of 65 members, and there is assigned to each of the other provinces such number of members as will bear the same proportion to its population as 65 bears to the population of Quebec. The census of 1911 returned the population of Quebec as 2,002,712, and this divided by 65 makes the unit of representation in the Commons 30,811. The great increase in population in the decade 1901-11 having been in the Northwest, that portion of Canada becomes entitled to much larger membership in the next House, while Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick not having gained population proportionately with Quebec, will have their representation reduced. The provincial representation in the present and in the next House of Commons is thus shown:

	Present House.	Next House.
Ontario	86	82
Quebec	65	65
Nova Scotia	18	16
New Brunswick	13	11
Manitoba	10	15
British Columbia	7	13
Prince Edward Island	4	4
Saskatchewan	10	16
Alberta	7	12
Yukon	1	1
Totals	221	235

The membership of the next House of Commons will be fourteen larger than at present, the increase being drawn entirely from the Western provinces. These provinces will send to Ottawa 57 members, or one-fourth of the whole; they will have nearly two-fold the representation of the three Maritime Provinces, 57 seats against 31; and their combined membership will be only eight less than that of Quebec. Truly, westward the course of Empire takes its way, and it is easy to appreciate that in the next and succeeding Parliaments the influence of Northwest opinion will be much more potent than in the past.

## HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Queen Mary in opening the medal exhibition in the Georgian galleries of Messrs. Waring and Gillow's, London, observed two young Canadian officers, Lieutenant N. Clarke-Wallace and Lieutenant G. E. Harding, Halifax. The Queen immediately stepped over to them and graciously shook them both by the hand, and enquired after their comfort and experiences at the front. Her Majesty wished them good-by, again shaking them warmly by the hands. These two young officers were delighted by the gracious recognition and came smartly to the salute, giving a happy conclusion to this unexpected honor.

There was another enjoyable informal dance at the Regent Hotel, Brackley Beach on Thursday evening, quite a number of guests going out by auto from the city.

Numerous friends here will be greatly interested to learn that Captain Clarence Timmarsh, of the Divisional staff at Bramshot Camp, had the honor to be selected to represent the staff at the Memorial Service held in Westminster Abbey, on July 1st. His Majesty, the King and Queen were present. Captain Timmarsh is now taking an advanced staff course at Cambridge University and expects to be there for two months.

The Duke of Devonshire, accompanied by Lord Richard Nevill, reached Ottawa on Monday from Quebec and will return to Quebec. It is expected that the household will be at Rieuau Hall very shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Grant and children, of Ottawa, are among the latest arrivals at Brackley Beach.

Amid a shower of beautiful roses, the chief decoration, Miss Hobkirk entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon, upwards of sixty invitations having been issued. The social hour was very pleasantly passed, the visitors enjoying the hospitality to the fullest extent, as a bevy of pretty young people dispensed refreshments.

Last week was the occasion of a very pleasant home-gathering at 35 Classic Avenue, Toronto, the residence of Mrs. J. W. Selby, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Selby, when numerous members of the family from near and far were able to meet once more. Among the guests were Mrs. F. T. Woolverton, the eldest daughter, with her three young sons, and Mrs. Alvin Selby, all of New York; Mrs. Percival Selby and baby, Margaret, with her sister, Miss Sadie Reagh, from Regina, Saskatchewan, the latter being daughter of the late Arthur Reagh, of Milton, P. E. Island, and grand-nieces of the late Sir Charles Tupper; Mr. Jack Robinson, and daughter, Wilma, cousins, from St. Louis, U.S. Major Hill, a nephew, came down from Camp Borden, to be present at the reception given in honor of Mrs. Selby, of Regina, when many relatives and old college friends of the family were present. Mrs. H. Wade Harrison, great-grandmother of the children, came down from her summer cottage at Lake Simcoe, when photos of the four generations in direct line were obtained as souvenirs of the event. The only drawback to the enjoyment of the whole affair was the inability of some of the sons to be present, but letters were received from all, even the one with the C.F.A. in the fighting line in France. Mrs. Percival Selby and Miss Reagh have come to spend the summer with their mother in Prince Edward Island.

Among the visitors here this week were Mr. H. A. Richardson, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, and Mr. W. P. Hunt, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at Montreal.

A jolly crowd of young people were entertained at a nicely arranged tea on Thursday evening, when Miss Katherine James entertained for patriotic purposes to the young ladies of the social hour and daintily served refreshments, as they chatted and discussed the numerous summer amusements.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pitblado, of Montreal, who have many Charlottetown friends, are spending a few weeks at the Birchdale in Halifax. It will be remembered that their son, Lieut. C. E. Pitblado, who was young lad when they resided here, is now a prisoner in Germany.

The latest war-time fancy of the Atlantic City bathing girl is to brand on her arm the initials of her soldier boy sweetheart who has gone to war.

**DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS**  
Published by W. S. LOUSEN.  
SERVICE.

Elizabeth Bert on Fahnestock.  
Make Thou me strong, O Lord!  
Not for the victor's wreathed crown,  
Not for the glory and renown,  
But in the hour of grim defeat  
That comes upon the battle's heat  
Bless Thou my blunted sword!  
Make Thou me strong, O Lord!  
Not for the council's highest seat,  
But mingling in the sweat of street  
To speak with yonder lowly man  
As with a brother, of Thy Plan—  
Bless Thou my humble word!  
Make Thou me strong, O God!  
Not to be first upon the way  
When hungry millions tread their day,  
But if, at eve, when courage pales  
My steps shall guide some foot  
That falls—  
Thine be the path I tread

## AMONG THOSE ENJOYING THE FISHING AT MORSON'S POND THIS WEEK ARE JUDGE KNIGHT, MR. HOWARD P. ROBINSON AND MR. G. WILMORE MERRITT, OF ST. JOHN, WHO ARE ANNUAL VISITORS TO THIS IDEAL FISHING GROUNDS.

There were several small afternoon teas this week in honor of visiting friends, there being many strangers at present in the city.

A despatch received from London this week says that Earl Grey, a former governor-general of Canada, is seriously ill. He recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blake, after a thoroughly enjoyed visit to this city, being widely entertained by their numerous friends, are leaving this morning on return to their home in High River, Alberta.

Much to the regret of his relatives and friends, Lieut. Ronald Stewart (turlough) ended early in the week and he proceeded to Toronto followed by the good wishes of everyone.

The favorite hobby of Princess Mary of England is to collect photographs of aviators.

Mrs. G. C. Mackenzie, of Ottawa, and her three children, are at Brackley Beach, for the summer.

Mrs. R. C. Goff, after a delightful visit among his former neighbors and friends, has returned to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. George Latow, of Halifax, were welcome visitors here for the past several days, returning home yesterday.

It is rumored this week that Miss Alberta McFarlane, the popular assistant supervisor of the Women's Agricultural Branch of the Department of Agriculture, is leaving next month for Vancouver, where she has accepted a lucrative position. Miss McFarlane who is a Summer-side young lady, has endeared herself to everyone here.

(Continued on page five)

## FIFTH SIEGE BATTERY

Sir—I am informed that there is a general misunderstanding that the men of the Siege Artillery Drafts were transferred into Infantry and the Officers were not. This is not being correct I wish to explain the way we were transferred.

Upon our arrival in England we went under canvas at Otterpool Camp. After remaining there ten days, orders define that the drafts were to proceed to the 26th Canadian Reserve Battalion, with one Officer, namely, Lieut. R. C. McLean. If this was done, it would separate Lieut. L. H. Davison, O. C. of the Fifth Siege Draft, from his men, Mr. Davison, at once applied for a transfer with his men, and obtained it. Both Officers came here with us and are still here, being attached to the same company as we are. I may also state that they have tried very hard to have us returned to the former branch of the service, but have not been successful as yet. I am writing this letter in fairness to both Officers, who certainly have done for their men, all within their power.

I am Sir etc  
N. E. 2099827  
PTE. CLARENCE C. ACORN  
No. 3 Coy. 26th Can Res. Batt.  
Bramshott, England

## OUR BOYS AND AUTOS.

Sir—I have been reading with a feeling verging on disgust the anti-automobile letters in the Island papers. It is almost impossible for us boys out here to realize that any person whether farmer or merchant, would protest against the rapid strides of civilization as some people at home are doing.

If the farmers in Prince Edward Island could see for themselves what important features in this "Great War" motor cars, are. I do not think they would try to boycott the running of them.

To a very large extent, the ammunition is taken up to the guns in motor lorries capable of carrying three tons. Horse ambulances are a thing of the past. All despatches are carried by despatch-riders in motor-cycles. Troops are transported from one part of the line to another by buses. The mobile part of war-fare is carried on by motor-vehicles of different kinds to suit the work they have to perform. But, then, some may say, "This kind of traffic may go on in France but not on the Island." Those people, Sir, are misinformed. Motors can run in P. E. I., just the same as in any of our sister provinces.

Our roads in their present state cannot stand a great amount of traffic. Anyone who is satisfied with the pleasure of seeing good roads twelve months of the year. We have second class roads for a few months of the year, during mid-summer. This improved condition is due to that intricate piece of machinery called the "Road Drag." During fall and spring business is held up sometimes for weeks because of the mud.

Those conditions can be remedied by mechanized roads. I do not think that any P. E. Islander could call his province a thriving and up-to-date country till such conditions were realized.

You cannot discuss the auto question without also discussing the road question. They are linked together. It is impossible to have motors without the good roads and without either we are the laughing stock of the world.

In conclusion, Sir, I wish to say that autos and motor trucks must run without any other than the ordinary restrictions before we can get first class roads. The men with motors running the most influential men in the province are brought face to face with the road-problem which they will not lose any time in solving.

This letter is voicing the sentiments of every man in the battery. Thanking you for publication and hoping autos will be allowed to run over all highways on P. E. I., before the boys return.  
Sincerely,  
SGT. W. I. JENKINS,  
No. 2 C. C. A.,  
France.

## KING'S COUNTY PROHIBITION.

Sir—It was with quiet amusement that I read the letter from Prohibition Inspector Bruce published in your issue of recent date; the element of hysteria seems to have had large place in the soul of the Inspector when he penned that epistle. From the startling accomplishments of 1865 the writer travels with lightning speed to the more moderate feats of the present period, touching the outstanding features of the work en route; it is not every man that could do justice to so lengthy a subject in a column of space. The Great Eastern Lodge, Moral Cowardice Alliance Meetings, William McLeod, War, Slackers, The Government, and Mr. Rand, are subjects which seem each one to be striving for the mastery in the mind of our esteemed Prosecutor.

If Mr. Bruce had taken the trouble to have read carefully the statements attributed to me in which I referred to himself, he would have at once seen that I had indicated in no unfairness of his work. The article which occasioned the mention of his name was a brief one appearing in the Guardian of June, 29th. This article reads as follows:

"Mr. A. W. Bruce, Red Point, is in the city; he reports that King's County is practically dry, all the rum-holes of which there are any knowledge having been put out of business. Mr. Bruce deserves and receives the highest credit for the manner in which he has discharged his duties in connection with the enforcement of Prohibition."

My public assertion on June 30th was to this effect, that if Mr. Bruce had personally stated that King's County was practically dry from his own home for many weeks, or he had been suddenly stricken with blindness; I stated at that time that King's County was not DRY but WET; and I make bold to affirm that there is not a conscientious resident of this section of the County but will admit that my statement was correct; it is bordering upon the ridiculous, indeed it is satirical, for anyone to say that all the "rum-holes" in King's County have been put out of business. Let me repeat I did not criticize Bruce's past performance of duty, but I did challenge the veracity of the above mentioned statement attributed to him, and again I challenge it, and I ask Mr. Bruce to prove the truthfulness of it. If there are no "rum-holes" in King's County then it should be an easy matter to prove the non-existence of such places of infamy.

The Inspector indirectly designated himself as one of his accusers; permit me to inform our irate prosecutor that when last Fall the enthusiastic Mass Temperance Meeting was held in Dundas, it was strenuously urged that we place our witnesses names directly before the Premier and make complaint against the seeming disinterest of the Prosecutor. I myself proposed such action and advised sending the witnesses names to Mr. Bruce, that he might have opportunity to do his own work and this has been my stand on several occasions, and so I have been the supporter of Mr. Bruce rather than his accuser.

But since the Prosecutor has brought this matter to the attention of the public there are two or three questions which I would like to have him answer. 1st Since it is an easy matter to gibberish state to the press that "rum-holes" have been put out of business, would he be willing to make the same statement in the presence of the Eternal God, He who knoweth the hearts of men, and all things as they really are. 2nd Will he kindly give the public some light as to why it is so hard to get a conviction in the case of rum-selling doctors, druggists, and tavern keepers. And does not Mr. Bruce think it very inconsistent to state in one newspaper article that ALL the "rum-holes" in this County have been put out of business, and in the next article admit there has been a "rum-hole" in this section for fifty years.

## 3RD. MAY I ASK WHAT THE PROSECUTOR HAS DONE TO PUT THIS PARTICULAR "RUM-HOLE" OUT OF BUSINESS.

I dislike hearing Mr. Bruce use the word "slacker". I wonder if he uses it advisedly; it is a fit-revealing word and sometimes returns with bombing effect against the user of it.

Thanking you Mr. Editor for your valuable space, and also Mr. Bruce for the opportunity of making myself clear on this matter

I am, Sir etc  
R. N. RAND  
(Examiner please copy.)

Mr. Rand does not treat Mr. Bruce fairly in this letter. The quotation does not state that "all rum-holes" had been put out of business but "all rum-holes" of which there is any knowledge. If Mr. Rand has evidence which would lead to the putting out of business of a "rum-hole" of which he has knowledge his mandatory duty is to strengthen the hand of the Prosecutor by communicating to him the information in his possession. In this respect Mr. Rand's responsibility in the presence of the Ruler of the Universe is no less than that of Mr. Bruce.—Ed. C. G.)

## LOBSTER SEASON EXTENSION.

Sir—I would like to enquire through your paper in regard to this new Lobster Season which opens Aug. 10th.

1st. Was it this commission that was appointed to investigate the preservation of the Lobster Industry in 1910 the same men who advocated a standard trap etc? The fishing season which has closed July 3rd was a poor season for some parts of the Island, and elsewhere compared with last season's pack, while some of the factories along this east end of P. E. Island have packed more Lobsters than they have for years, owing, no doubt, to their being less traps fishing in those particular places. No doubt there will be a good pack of Lobsters caught in this extra season. But who is going to benefit by it? Don't think it is the man who fishes the Lobsters or the man who packs them, as the packer will not be able to sell his canned goods to any advantage, for if there is a large pack they will be worth little or nothing after deducting the price of supplies, etc.

Why you can't get within two dollars per case now of what you could have got about one week ago. It will be the same cry next spring—market stacked up, supplies high, we can't pay you any price for your fish, but if you want to fish we will do the best we can."

Another Point: Farmer Fishermen are going to neglect their crop which would mean more to them than the Lobsters they will catch. Also fishermen who follow the cod and hake fishing are assured of good prices for their supply and a ready market, why then prolong the lobster season.

I am Sir, etc.  
FISHERMAN,  
Murray Harbor North,  
P. E. Island.

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