

WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 1)

Industrial development of the country. The success of the protectionist tariff policy, as evidenced by the establishment of new American branch plants, has been repeatedly stressed by the leaders of the Government during the tariff debates. In addition to increasing the rates of duty on a considerable number of commodities, the Canadian Government has also made certain changes in drawback regulations and the methods of fixing the basis for ad valorem duty with a view to increasing the advantages of the domestic industry. A contributing factor is to be found in the intensive campaign in favor of Canadian products carried on by the Government in connection with the upward revision of the tariff. According to a statement by the Premier on June 1, 1931, 87 new foreign branch plants, including 74 American, had been established in Canada since August, 1930. No information is available as regards the amount of investment involved.

"It is of interest to note that while in the case of Canada the upward tariff revision has proved successful in attracting foreign industrial capital, a similar, but even more drastic, policy in Australia has so far failed to produce the desired results, primarily on account of the uncertainty connected with the economic policies of the country."

CHINESE

(Continued from page 1)

Tahushan 1,200 infantrymen, 1,000 cavalrymen and 50 pieces of artillery have been reported by aeroplane observers.

TOKYO, Nov. 30.—(A.P.)—Japanese officials declared today they expected negotiations to clear away all difficulties in connection with the proposal that a neutral zone be established between the forces of China and Japan in Manchuria.

The question of policing the area of neutrality—between Mukden and Shanhaiwan, at the great wall on the southern boundary of the province—seemed to be the chief difficulty.

In official quarters it was said this might be disposed of by an arrangement permitting troops to enter the zone whenever they were required to stamp out bandit activities. Such a plan already operates in the Kwantung territory, which is leased by Japan.

CHINA ACCEPTS PROPOSAL

NANKING, Nov. 30.—(A.P.)—China today accepted the proposal of the League of Nations that a neutral zone be established between Chinese and Japanese troops in Manchuria.

Word of this decision was dispatched to the Chinese commander at Chinchow, last stronghold of China in the province, and he was directed to inform foreign observers there. The situation at Chinchow, the Foreign Office said, now is considered by China to be entirely in the hands of the neutral observers on the spot.

After official announcement of China's adhesion to the neutral zone plan, Dr. Wellington Koo, the new Foreign Minister, and Marmoro Shioemitsu, Japanese Minister, held a conference apparently for the purpose of discussing details. Both Dr. Koo and Chiang Kai-Shek, President of the Nanking Government, committed themselves to a policy of peace and moderation.

BIRTHS

MATTHEWS—At Alberton, on Nov. 19, 1931, to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Matthews of Alberton, P. E. I., a son, Frederick Lea Kennedy.

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

(Continued from page 1)

RESTIGOUCHE GREETINGS—Omitted from the greetings received by the Caledonian Club on St. Andrew's night, published elsewhere in today's Guardian, was the following message: "Greetings on this, Saint Andrew's Day, Restigouche Caledonian Club, R. L. Sinclair, President."

IN CITY—Rev. James Relder, Hillsburg, Ontario, and J. Kerr, Bathurst, New Brunswick, are in the city, registered at the Canadian National Hotel.

MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT—About 7:30 yesterday morning a motorcycle with front and rear seats occupied skidded in front of the Fire Hall, and before the machine could be controlled crashed into the small entrance door smashing the casing. Both occupants of the machine were thrown to the sidewalk, but not seriously injured.

HOUSE ENTERED—While two young ladies, residents of King St., were attending church last evening, their home was entered and the rooms thoroughly searched. As nothing is missing so far, it is thought the work of young boys looking for money. The door was opened by the key which was hanging outside and after going through the house, the culprits left a light burning upstairs, and the door open. A trunk in one room was gone through and the contents scattered over the floor. Burned matches were found in some of the rooms, which goes to show they were used for lighting purposes until the blinds were drawn down and lights turned on. The matter has been reported to the police.

RETURN HOME—The Prince Edward Island delegates to the meeting of the National Liberal Organization committee held last week in Ottawa have returned home. The delegates who went were Messrs. S. A. MacLeod, E. T. Higgs, Charlottetown, Hon. J. P. MacIntyre, Savage Harbor, Hon. Russell C. Clark, Mt. Stewart, and Mr. A. J. Matheson, O'Leary. There was a full attendance of delegates from all over Canada and a most enthusiastic and satisfactory meeting is reported.

ADDITIONAL

(Continued from page 1)

es, sporting carabines and parts thereof; air guns, air rifles, air pistols and parts.

Domestic spoons and forks of metal, other than gold or silver spoons and forks.

The order also demands a previous order regarding metal furniture. The new provision reads: furniture, made wholly or mainly of metal—other than aspic hospital furniture—of the following description: Tables, desks and counters, chairs, stools, seats; bookcases, bookshelves, cabinets, drawers and cupboards; shelving, storage bins and storage racks; office letter racks and letter trays.

The debate was placid. The Minister of Agriculture announced the importations affected amounted to about \$55,000,000 a year, based on 1930 figures. He argued the purpose was to strike at luxury imports which did not form part of the menu of the mass of the people. He instanced new potatoes from North Africa which sold in London at extravagant prices.

"The Champ" Makes Big Hit

The hero of "The Big House" plays the father of "Skippy" in a combination that is really an event of the screen season. Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper appear as two stars in a single picture in "The Champ," dramatic romance of sporting life and the human angle behind it, which is now showing at the Prince Edward Theatre.

Primarily it is a mighty drama of the love of a father and his son. There is a gripping element of human sacrifice. Surrounding this is comedy galore and the thrills of a Mexican border town, with its gambing, racing and prize fighting. Much of it was actually filmed in Mexico.

Beery is seen as a defeated fight champion, who has taken his small son to a border resort where he tries to achieve a comeback. To all others he is a "has-been," but to the boy, he is the greatest man on earth. And, when the time comes, the old fighter makes a sacrifice for the boy's future that proves him the best man of them all.

BIRTHS

MATTHEWS—At Alberton, on Nov. 19, 1931, to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Matthews of Alberton, P. E. I., a son, Frederick Lea Kennedy.

CLANSMEN

(Continued from page 1)

C. Lawson said it would take too long to deal adequately with his subject which was one of great importance.

It did not make any difference today whether St. Andrew lived or not, but the ideals of St. Andrew—faith, steadfastness, honour, truth—are of tremendous importance to all of us.

Scotland is, because she was. It is told of Scottish soldiers who left their native home after Colleen and enlisted with the French, that on one occasion they asked their commanding officer for the privilege of capturing a strong fortress, an achievement which they carried out successfully. Of this exploit there is the following reference in Ayton's ballad "The Island of the Scots."

"The German heart is stout and true, The German arm is strong, The German foot goes seldom back Where armed foemen throng. But never have they met in strife So stern a charge before, And never have they felt the sweep Of Scotland's broad Claymore."

We must not forget the deeds of our forefathers because they revive the spirit of courage—and courage applies both to the moral and physical spheres.

Feelingly the speaker referred to the sterling characteristics of the Scottish character of the days gone by.

Loyalty, truth, uprightness, steadfastness—these qualities of the Scottish people were typified, he said, in the character of Sir Douglas Haig.

The old-fashioned Scotch hospitality and friendship existing on the Island was dear to the speaker's heart. He expressed regret that these old time characteristics were dying out.

It was poverty and hard work that made the Scottish character what it was. Today we have too much money, too much luxury, not enough of the strenuous toil of other days.

The finest expression in the English language the speaker declared in conclusion, was that noble passage of Sir Walter Scott, beginning with the lines:

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead Who never to himself has said This is my own, my native land."

HON. J. A. MACDONALD

The practical problems of Canada and her progress in commerce and industry since Confederation were sketched in broad outline by the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, M. P., in replying to the toast "Our Great Dominion."

"The increases in trade and population and the development in manufacturing and natural production were particularly emphasized. In 1868, the speaker pointed out, our manufacturing amounted to only \$321,000,000 while last year it represented over three billions of dollars, the total natural production last year amounting to nearly four billions.

Canada's phenomenal increase in external trade was also shown, comparative figures being cited to show this increase, particularly during the past thirty years. Today there are over \$1,200,000,000 of imports into the country, and our exports have kept pace. 1929, the last year of which we have full figures, shows an increase over imports of over \$100,000,000.

Canada has come up to fifth place as an exporting country of the world. The problems of the country have multiplied with trade expansion. Here again both revenues and expenditure show large increases in recent years, the expenditure having increased nine times in the past thirty years.

The great items of expenditure, namely interest charges, pensions, Canadian National Railways, were shown to total the enormous sum of \$278,000,000, leaving just \$67,000,000 of revenue for the actual carrying on of the business of Government.

\$315,000,000 of new money was produced in Canada last year through the mining industry. The phenomenal development of this industry in recent years was dealt with in a striking manner. Canada's place in the British Empire and the responsibility upon Canadian citizens of playing their part in patriotic peace-time services were then dealt with. Our business as Prince Edward Islanders, the speaker suggested, is to get away from insular ideas and think more in terms of the Dominion.

ederation was a good thing, the speaker believed. It was a bargain to which there were responsibilities as well as privileges attached.

REV. MR. SINCLAIR

Following was the address of Rev. D. M. Sinclair in reply to the toast "The Land of the Heather:"

When the Rt. Hon. Ian MacPherson was visiting in Canada a few years ago he remarked that he found only two classes of people in this country, those who were Scotch and those who claimed to be Scotch. From Canada he went to Australia, where he visited Melbourne. He asked the Mayor "Have you many Scots in the state?" "Yes," replied the mayor, "and a great many, but our worst pest is the rabbit."

When we talk about Scotland today we mean the Lowlands, the Highlands, and the Islands, with the accent on the Highlands. But until as recently as 185 years ago Scotland meant only the Lowlands. Not till after the "Forty five" did the Highlands become known to the outside world. When Boswell and Johnson made their tour in 1773 they found travelling very difficult after they left Inverness, and the people and customs quite different from anything they had anticipated. It may be little wonder that Johnson describes the Highlander as a "fierce and savage deprecator, speaking a barbarous language, and inhabiting a gloomy region which fear and prudence forbade all strangers to enter."

Three things in Scotland confounded the worthy Doctor: Gaelic, the bagpipe and haggis, a formidable trio for any mere Englishman to attempt to diagnose.

I shall not try to enlighten you on any of these subjects tonight, taking for granted that you are all Scotchmen or claim to be, and hence quite capable of defending yourselves against any taunts the world may throw at you regarding Scotland's language, music or food.

Rather I shall confine myself to these two thoughts suggested by Wordsworth's lines:

"Two voices are there; one is of the sea, One of the mountains; each a mighty voice."

The voice of the mountains and the voice of the sea have been mighty forces in Scottish life. They have been heard by the Gael and they account to some extent for his imaginative power and his passion for liberty. There are lands with brighter skies, and more fertile soil, but in the heart of a Scot there is no land so grand as Scotland when the bloom is on the heather.

In speaking of the bays we must not forget that there are many fertile glens and straths at the foot of the hills. A Lowland minister preached a sermon to the Highlanders from this text in Isaiah "Let the inhabitants of the rock sing."

The awe-inspiring solemnity of the hills as they are shrouded with mist, have an air of mystery about them. So too has the Scot. The mountains appeal to his imagination. Around each glen, loch, corrie and crag he weaved a mysterious tale, and even the very air abounds with elves, fairies and goblins. These tales he fashioned in poetry and recited them to the wonderful doings of magicians, the pranks of the fairies, the courtships and jealousies of fair women and brave men, the death of heroes, and the grief of parents for those slain in battle.

For expressing himself on any of these subjects the Highlander had at his command a language preeminently adapted to render his every shade of meaning accurately. The Gaelic language is specially appropriate for story telling, where the voice of the speaker represents by its modulations, the yearning, the pathos, the fervor, the affection, or the scorn of the heart. Such stories as told by the bards of ancient Scotland, be they truth or fancy, have enlisted many an evening in the chieftain's hall and the clansman's cottage, and during the lonely nights in Spain, before Sebastopol, in the jungles of India, in the trenches of France, have often been mused on by the gallant bronze-faced Highland soldier, and sometimes when all was quiet for a time, have been recited in that expressive language, which however uncouth it may sound to a stranger's ears, yet never fails to give eloquence to the tongue by which it is spoken.

The mountains have done another thing for Scotland. The origin of the clan system was largely due to the mountains. Out of it as they were from their neighbors by these huge hills, the dwellers of each glen developed their own community life, acknowledging the authority of a chief, following him to war and obeying him in peace. They recognized no lawmakers but those of family and blood, and no laws but those of honour and might. To the decision of the sword they made their first and last appeal. The early Scots were an exceptionally proud race, yet they did not hesitate to descend at times from their mountain homes and laying waste the lands of the Lowlands, to carry off their flocks and herds to their own secure fastnesses. In these early days they showed their fondness and aptitude for war. They fought the Romans and the Danes, and when they could find no worthier opponents they fought with one another. Hence arose the numerous feuds between the Macleans and the Macdougalls, the Macleods and the Macdonalds, the Mackenzies and the Campbells. Some of these feuds lasted for hundreds of years. The mountains have indeed influenced Scottish character.

And the other voice is that of the sea, calling for adventure and freedom. A passion for liberty has characterized the Scot all down the ages. From the early times when vikings harried the Western Isles, down through the war of Independence culminating at Bannockburn, the short brilliant campaigns of Montrose, through the struggles for religious liberty, the Scot has always fought for freedom. The Scot loves the sea as dearly as he loves his mountains. It is a significant fact that some of the most popular English sea-songs were written by Scots, e.g. Rule Britannia by James Thomson, Ye Mariners of England, by Thomas Campbell, and A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea by Allan Cunningham.

No matter where he may be the Scot retains this love of mountain and sea. As his native land has its wild, barren, heather clad mountains around which the mists swirl, and the smiling sea below, so the Scotchman has his rugged intellect, and his lofty idealism, and beneath, the mystery of hidden things.

It is this unique combination of mind and heart, of the practical and romantic, that has made the Scot a great Empire builder. The brave men and women who left the lone shelling in the misty isle and sailed westward were of stout hearts and courage unsurpassed. They left never to return, yet however attached they became to their new country, they always looked back with wistful memories to that forsaken but and ben in the lonely glen, which they called "home." Wherever he may be, the Scot hears the hills of home calling him. The bigness of the hills is bred in him, the mysterious depths of the sea is part of his being.

In conclusion Rev. Mr. Sinclair recited the verses of a Gaelic poem, "Albanach Chanada," composed by Rev. A. M. MacLean Sinclair. The verses were received with enthusiastic applause.

HON. DR. MACMILLAN

Replying to the toast "Our Province," Hon. Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, Minister of Health and Education, expressed regret that the Premier was not able to be present, owing to his duties at the Supreme Court in Summerside.

Ground for considerable optimism was found by the speaker in the fact that the census returns show that during the past ten years this Province has practically held its own in the matter of population.

We have in Prince Edward Island a citizenship, Scotch and otherwise, which is essentially loyal. We see this in the progress which has been made in agriculture and other lines of industry.

A mistake has been made, the speaker believed, in placing too much emphasis on the production of seed potatoes. Better results would have followed, he thought, had the advice of the late Dr. James Robertson been followed in observing a proper proportion of mixed farming.

The Provincial Government's activities in connection with the relief of unemployment were referred to. An endeavor was made to live up to the spirit of the agreement made between the Dominion and Provincial authorities that no religious or political affiliation should be considered in apportioning the work.

During the past few months about 30,000 tons of Island gravel have been placed on the roads under the unemployment scheme.

Referring to the problem of social diseases in the city and Province the speaker said he looked upon this situation with alarm. It would require, he said, the serious consideration of all concerned to stamp out this evil.

The age of the automobile has been an age of progress in mechanical invention. It has also, unfortunately, been one of retrogression in matters of social morality. It would have been a godsend to the Island, he was convinced, if we had no automobiles here.

The time has come, Dr. MacMillan insisted, to speak plainly on the subject of moral evil. We are paying for our neglect in the number of delinquent children, in overcrowded jails, in automobile accidents, in disregard for law and in other ways. The danger is that the coming generation will not be one of healthy individuals either physically or morally.

HON. MR. MACKENZIE

The toast to the ladies was proposed in a genial and effective manner by Hon. Walter MacKenzie. The speaker cited the achievements of the ladies in the noble profession of nurses, also the Women's Institutes in this Province through whose efforts we are largely indebted to the Provincial Sanatorium. The achievement of equal political status was also referred to by the speaker who concluded with a quotation expressive of the warm appreciation in which the ladies are held.

Hands were joined in the hearty singing of Auld Lang Syne, The National Anthem then brought the function to a fitting close.

MENU

- "Some heat meat and canna eat. And some wad eat that want it; But we heat meat, and we can eat, And see the Lord be thankit." —BURNS
- Chow Chow
- Oyster Cocktail
- "Tis an appetizer, ye ken," Scotch Mutton Broth
- "Sheds a heart-inspirin' steam," Botted Salmon, Hollandaise Sauce
- "Bonnie fish an' hawsome farin'." Steamed Potatoes
- Roast Stuffed Turkey
- Cranberry Sauce
- "The wale o' food," Green Peas
- Fondantes Potatoes
- THE HAGGIS
- "O wad a glorious sight, warm-reekin' in, rich," Oat Cakes
- "Aits set up their awnle horn." Plum Pudding
- Hard Sauce
- "Just a wee deech an' dork." Demi Tasse
- "But ye whom social pleasure charms Whose hearts the tide of kindness warms, Who hold your being on the terms, 'Each aid the others' Come to my bow, come to my arms, My friends, my brothers!" —BURNS

For the success of last night's function much credit is due the Dinner Committee of the Caledonian Club. With Mr. Thomas F. White, chairman, on this committee were Messrs. D. J. MacDonald, J. M. MacFadyen, J. G. MacFadyen, A. B. Brown, Aben MacLean, C. F. MacDonald, Malcolm MacKinnon, and T. M. MacMillan.

The officers of the Club, to Lawson.

He said this, Dr. MacMillan pointed out, because he believed that in the serious-thinking people of the Province lay the hope of remedying these evils which are giving so much concern today.

COUNCILLOR HOLMAN

Owing to the regrettable illness of Mayor Prowse, Councillor B. Roy Holman responded in a short and effective address to the toast "Our City."

The significance of the fact that Scotsmen was pointed out by the speaker, who then reviewed the amount of civic works which have been completed to date in the way of streets, equipment, etc. The satisfactory condition of the civic finances, the Fire Department, the Police Force and other civic organizations was also pointed out. Charlottetown citizens have every right to feel proud of their city.

Councillor Holman paid tribute to the work of his colleagues, the Mayor and chairmen of the various committees of the City Council. In the course of his remarks he gave the following interesting statistical information.

Up to 1919 when the laying of asphalt streets in Charlottetown was commenced, all four streets were of clay and macadam foundation. At the present time, we have the following:

- Gravel streets 7.18 miles.
- Macadam streets 2 miles.
- Asphalt streets 14 miles.
- Concrete sidewalks 19 miles.
- And 14 miles of storm sewers to carry off the rain water from the streets.

The market square has been improved by having same covered with a concrete base and asphalt surface.

Under the unemployment relief a new addition has been erected in connection with the City Hall building; also work of rebuilding the Victoria Park breastwork and the approach to Hillsboro Bridge from Grafton Street to City Limits, was begun during the summer and is now practically finished, all at a cost of approximately \$60,000, half of this amount being contributed by the Provincial and Dominion governments.

A new water system has been installed, the base of supply for which is situated on the Backley Point Road about four or five miles from the City, this system costing a little over \$100,000.

The financial condition of the City is good and when bonds are offered for sale bids are always received from the leading financial houses of Upper Canada and good prices secured.

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The officers of the Club, to Lawson.

BOARD OF RETURNS FROM TRADE MEETS CONVENTION AT TORONTO

A council meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The President announced that the meeting was to discuss the sending of representatives from the Board to the sitting of the Railway Commission at Halifax tomorrow.

The following telegram received by Premier Stewart was shown: Hon. J. D. Stewart, Premier Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.

Railway Commission will hold sittings Court House, Halifax, ten a.m. December third at which it will be pleased to hear representations regarding Prince Edward Island, train time table of Canadian National especially with regard to communication between the Province and the mainland. Please notify parties concerned.

R. RICHARDSON

Hon. H. F. McPhee stated he had seen the Premier who was unable to go to Halifax but the Government were willing to pay the expenses of two delegates from the Board and suggested Mr. Tweedy and Mr. Mutch.

A motion moved by Mr. McPhee was passed to the effect that the President Mr. Tweedy, Mr. R. E. Mutch and Mr. R. L. Cotton be a committee to deal with the matter, two of them to go to Halifax. The motion was carried.

Mr. R. E. Mutch suggested that a third delegate be sent at the expense of the Board.

A motion to that effect was moved by Mr. S. A. MacLeod and carried.

Mr. B. W. Robinson of the Summerside Board who was elected vice president for Prince Edward Island at the Maritime Board meeting last week was a visitor to this meeting. He gave a short account of the session of the Maritime Board at Halifax.

Some discussion took place regarding air mail service for this province. It was decided to let the matter rest pending the decision of the Railway Commission regarding double train service.

WESTERN GUARDIAN

—S'IDE POLICE COURT—In the Summerside Police Court on Monday morning one drunk had his bail of \$10 estreated and another was fined \$5 and costs.—S

Violin Recital

The first of a series of violin recitals by pupils of Miss Kathleen Hornby was held at her home Saturday afternoon, in which a few pupils from the different grades took part. Following is the programme:

- 1. (a) Hush-A-Bye, Dollie! (b) Jack and Jill, Betty Bruce.
- 2. Vesper Bells, Krogman; Roy McKenzie.
- 3. Evening Song, Krogman; Martin Mitchell.
- 4. (a) Rainbow Fairy, Krogman (b) Primrose Dance, Krogman; Justin Jordan.
- 5. Flower Song, Lange; Helen Wood.
- 6. Adoration, Borowski; Jim Hornby.
- 7. Meditation (Thais), Massenet; Winifred Moran.

Accompanist: Thelma Burns.

IN MEMORIAM

In fond and loving memory of our dear brother, Willie Rodgerson, died Nov. 27th, 1927.

Alfred Rodgerson, died Dec. 3rd, 1929.

The finest flowers are first to fall, The sweetest ones to fade, The fondest, dearest of them all Within the graves are laid, 'Tis sweet to know we'll meet again Where partings are no more, And that the ones we dearly loved Have only gone before. Inserted by loving sister and brothers. 11580

whom congratulations also are due, are: Chief: Aben MacLean. President: J. M. MacFadyen. Vice Presidents: M. MacKinnon, John Reid. Treasurer: C. Frank MacDonald. Financial Secretary: A. B. Brown. Recording Secretary: T. M. MacMillan. Corresponding Secretary: Mathew Lawson.

CLANSMEN

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Justice A. E. Arsenault returned Saturday evening from attending the second annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Publicity and Tourist Bureaus, which was held this year at Toronto and of which he was President.

This is considered one of the most important bodies in Canada and has a splendid future. The Association now has members in every province in Canada and at this meeting five additional applications for membership were received. Nowhere else in Canada will you get a convention of thirty-five members that represents such an amount of money. It represents a revenue of \$175,000,000 to \$300,000,000 yearly.

"One of the principal results of the formation of this Association is the spirit of co-operation being established between different transportation companies in Canada and between the different Tourist Bureaus. In the convention each Bureau is urged to take a wider view of the tourist business, that is to forego selfish interest and adopt the wider view of working not only in interest of the province represented by the local Bureau, but for Canada as a whole. It is generally considered that a tourist visiting one province should be instructed as to the advantages of visiting the others. If each province does this there will be a beneficial interchange of business."

Mr. Justice Arsenault was the first President of the Association and was re-elected last year. This year it was thought best in interest of the Association to adopt the system of promotion. Mr. George Warren, Director of Publicity of Victoria Island, who was for two years first Vice-president, was this year promoted to the Presidency. Mr. Hele was made first Vice-president, and Col. Bousette, of the Manitoba Bureau, former executive secretary, became second vice-president. Mr. L. M. Fraser, Director of Nova Scotia Government Tourist Bureau became third vice-president. Mr. Justice Arsenault was made Honorary President of the Association.

The members made the Royal York their headquarters. However, the Governor of Ontario placed a room in the Parliament Buildings at their disposal for purposes of the convention. The greatest courtesies were extended the members during their stay. On Tuesday they were entertained at luncheon at the King Edward Hotel by the management of the Hotel. On Tuesday evening a banquet was tendered by the Province of Ontario, at which Hon. Mr. McAulay, Minister of Roads, presided in the absence of the Prime Minister. On Tuesday evening the members were also guests of the Province of Ontario Tourist Bureau at the Royal Winter Fair. After the Fair Mr. Justice Arsenault entertained in conjunction with Mr. William Findlay at an oyster supper. The oysters served were real Malpeque oysters, which had not been on the scene in Toronto for fifteen years. At this supper Hon. G. Shelton Sharp gave a very interesting talk on oysters, their propagation, and cultivation. This address was both interesting and instructive and Mr. Sharp received many commendations. This was certainly a splendid piece of publicity for Prince Edward Island as press dispatches were forwarded to different newspapers all over Canada. On Wednesday a luncheon was given by the management of the Royal York Hotel. Wednesday evening the members were guests at a banquet tendered by the City of Toronto.

Invitations to hold the next convention were received from the Bureau at Charlottetown, the Nova Scotia Bureau and from other places. It is probable however, that the convention next year will be held at Ottawa as being more central.

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