

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1927

SPASMODIC HOSPITALITY.

THE people of this province are declared by visitors and strangers as hospitable in the extreme. Visitors are invariably welcomed in town or country and no pains are spared to make them comfortable or to show them or even give them the best we have.

Are we always as considerate to the immigrant who takes up a farm or a residence in our community? The British immigrant, for example, whom, through an Immigration Agent, paid at so much a head for securing him, we have induced to take up a farm in our neighborhood, are we as much interested in his welfare as in that of the transient visitor? In many cases the immigrant and his family came from a city in the Old Country. He is not a farmer; his wife and children are not accustomed to the ways of the country, especially of this comparatively new country.

We need immigrants in this country, need them to infuse new blood in our veins, for in too many sections of the province stagnation has set in. We have followed the customs of our grandfathers; we have not changed with the change of the times and we have worn out a groove for ourselves out of which it is extremely difficult to extricate ourselves.

To the immigrant, whether an employee or the purchaser of a farm, we must learn to extend not only neighborly hospitality but sympathy and kindly assistance. We must learn to regard them as acquisitions to our community and province. Their ways, naturally, are not our ways. They have been trained in a different environment and under different methods. Many of them may find it difficult to adapt themselves to the new conditions but tactful and sympathetic help will eventually overcome their prejudices against the new ways.

We must not forget that every immigrant who has come or shall come to this province has been induced to come. He has been persuaded by our representations and by our Immigrant Agents, often perhaps by over-colored pictures of the possibilities here, to invest in a farm or to take up employment on a farm in the prospect of eventually acquiring such a farm for himself. It is a shrewd and experienced farmer, indeed, who can make an immediate success in a country that is new to him. He needs direction and assistance and every possible means should be employed to render these. It is to our interest as a province and as a community, that every man who settles among us shall make good. Every failure of an immigrant is a black eye to the province and a sure detriment to further immigration.

Our young blood is streaming out of the province. This is a natural consequence of being an island, but the outflow is greater than we can healthily bear. We need new blood and we can procure it only by the success of the few who come. Let us see to it that they are assisted towards success.

CONCILIATION.

TO make concessions to the aggressors is usually regarded as an evidence of weakness and, not infrequently, is so regarded by the aggressor. There is much speculation at present as to the wisdom of the British Government in making concessions to the threatening Chinese factions, and there are those who unhesitatingly demand that the aggressors be unmercifully crushed. The latter is not the British way. There is no nation in the world that has so persistently and so patiently resisted the temptation to fight and so end a dispute thrust upon her. She has pleaded with aggressors for an amicable and peaceful settlement. She has made concessions for the sake of peace and has often so averted a sanguinary conflict. She has never gone to war with any nation, big or little, if war could be avoided, but when compelled to she has fought and won.

CANADA'S PROBLEMS.

WE'VE got to learn to use Canada's brains to solve Canada's problems," President Tory of the University of Alberta told the Women's Canadian Club at Ottawa this week. Commenting on this the Sydney Post says: The idea is an excellent one. The difficulty is that right here we are faced with one of those circular puzzles which are constantly confronting us. One of our real problems is to keep Canada's brains at home to solve Canada's problems. Too great a proportion of them, at present, drift southward across the international boundary where they engage themselves in solving the problems of a business rival. Detroit, one of the most rapidly developing of American cities, is said to have more Canadians in its population than any Canadian city outside Montreal and Toronto; and it is reported about Boston that there are more Nova Scotians in the New England States than there are in Nova Scotia. Quite evidently the Canadian brains that remain at home will have to work overtime if they are to accomplish the task President Tory would set them.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Let him finish his work, is a good axiom, provided his work is proceeding wisely and constructively. If otherwise he had better quit. A gentleman boasted from the platform that he was a "self-made man." A voice from away down near the door remarked, "It would have been better if you had let the job to someone else."

It is always well to consult with others, to respect the opinions of others, but final decision remains with the individual who accepts the responsibility. A leader does well to consult his colleagues and keep his ear to the ground, but he is solely responsible for the procedure of those whom he leads. Since the last general federal election politics has been either dead or stupefied. Why, it is not necessary to speculate upon. Even the "triumphant" return of the famous William Duff in Antigonish-Guysboro did not bring out a solitary rooster. There seems to be a kink in the situation.

Notes by the Way.

THE demise of Miss Agnes Maule Machar, widely known throughout Canada as a writer in prose and poetry, occurred at her home in Kingston, Ont., on January 24th. She had been long ill, and by an unusual coincidence her departure took place on the nineteenth anniversary of her birth. She was born in Kingston in 1837, but one block distant from her recent home.

Miss Machar at her birth was "a child of the manse," the daughter of Rev. Dr. John and Mrs. Machar, her father being the pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. He had also served as acting principal of Queen's College in earlier days. Miss Machar lived all her life in Kingston and was active in all good works until her last illness which began a year ago. She had written much before, but her first appearance as a novelist was in 1874 when she wrote and published, "For King and Country," which was widely read and won a prize offered by Goldwin Smith. Among other novels from her pen were "Marjorie's Canadian Winter," "Katie Johnson's Cross," "Lucy Raymond," "Roland Graeme, Knight," and "Heir of Fairmount Grange." In the foreword of one of her books she expressed her ideals in part as she wrote: "If we are to preserve the true greatness of our Empire, our future citizens must be trained from early youth to do justly, love mercy and to walk humbly with their God as the real goal of all education."

Hon James Robb was in Cuba on a brief holiday recently and it is reported that as a result of his efforts Canada will receive preferential treatment from Cuba and the products of that country will be admitted to Canada on terms similar to those extended to France and other favored nations. This is hoped to increase our export trade to Cuba and also to aid the Maritimes.

In the year which ended March 31 last Canadian exports to Cuba were some three millions less than imports. Potatoes were much our largest item of export, with flour, fish and whiskey next in order of value. Much the largest import from Cuba was sugar with tobacco and cigars coming next in importance.

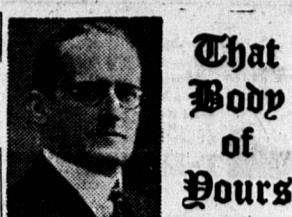
A wrong impression as to the abolition of titles in Canada which was shared by some newspapers was that only hereditary titles were placed under the ban. The Ottawa Journal corrects this mistake and quotes the resolution passed by Parliament at Ottawa in 1918. The resolution in brief prays that His Majesty may be graciously pleased: (a) To refrain hereafter from conferring any title of honor or titular distinction upon any of your subjects domiciled, or ordinarily resident in Canada. (b) To provide . . . by legislation or otherwise to ensure the extinction of an hereditary title of honor, or titular distinction, and of a dignity or title as a Peer of the realm, and that thereafter no such title . . . shall be used by any person or be recognised.

Upon the resolution of the Canadian Parliament the King has acted since 1918 and has refrained from conferring either hereditary or non-hereditary titles upon Canadians who are residents within the Dominion. It is quite clear that all classes of titles above referred to are practically prohibited. There are some persons prominent in Canadian public life who favor the restoration of the former order of things, owing to changed conditions since 1918. These include those who first moved for the restriction, and also such noteworthy personages as Premier Ferguson of Ontario and Premier Rhodes of Nova Scotia.

Premier King is fully aware of the openly expressed views of Premiers Bruce and Coates from the Far South as to what the Dominion should do for their own defence. He must know, for he met them in Canada since the Conference in London. He has been questioned as to what his government proposes to do, but has remained rigidly silent. Of course he must speak out before long. Both the British and Canadian Parliaments are to meet very shortly and the defence question will come up in both these great Assemblies.

Geologists have made an extensive survey of two regions in Iraq in which petroleum is believed to exist and the drilling of test wells will begin early next year.

A golf tee that can be pushed into the hardest ground by hand that has been invented is made of an alloy soft enough to prevent damage to a lawn mower run over it.



By James W. Barton, M.D. WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

Where do you live? I am tempted to ask that question because your physician will tell you that it isn't the city, the neighborhood, or the house that is your living place, but that body of yours, particularly your mind. And where you live and how you live there, really determines your life. A writer in a medical journal has this to say, "At its worst life sometimes seems to be a questionable boon; at its best it is a noble gift of the High Gods."

"Most of us carry on between these two extremes and are grateful for whatever will lift us, even for a moment, to a height where the air is pure and the view broader than they are at the level where we ordinarily live." It was the expression "where we ordinarily live" that I thought was worth a second thought. You and I live our lives more or less free from pain, more or less on the mountains of hope, or in the valleys of despair, according to our view of life at the time, and also the height or depth of our courage.

Now the condition of our stomach, liver, intestine, circulation, all have a tremendous bearing upon our outlook on life because the cells of the brain, and the brain gives us our outlook on life, must be nourished, and wastes removed, by the blood that circulates throughout the body. And this blood will be just what a good liver, a good intestine, good teeth, and good heart will make it, or it can be the reverse if these organs are not doing their work properly. A healthy individual is usually a hopeful individual. This writer says "Most of us do not laugh enough; do not see enough visions."

How can anyone laugh, play, or see visions if his or her body is not doing its work properly? And yet it is only too true that when an individual gets a real hold on himself, at peace with himself and his fellows, it can be reflected in his body, so that the impulses to his stomach and digestive apparatus, will be regular and of adequate strength, his heart will be stimulated to work more regularly and with more strength. So you see your body can influence your brain, and your brain can likewise influence your body.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers January 31, 1927. GOD OUR DEPENDENCE:—Accumbant now thyself with God, and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee. Job. 22:21. PRAYER:—O God, when Thou saidst, seek ye my face, my heart said unto Thee, Thy face Lord will I seek.

WISDOM Strange, is it not, that wisdom seems To shatter dreams? That he who furthest seeks the light Finds only night, And faithfulness and bitter doubt Strewn all about. Strange, that the wisest men appear The more they sneer! That reading deep books, they can find No peace of mind, And seeking joy and promise there Find but despair! Yet flowers bloom and skies grow blue, The sun is true! Brave hearts rejoice, despite the cares, That life is theirs! They love the very things the wise So much despise. Across the fields of doubt they plod With faith in God, And gather what they can of mirth Upon the earth. "Fools!" a sour-minded scholar cries, "You should be wise!" —By Edgar Guest.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon. WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "between you and I." Say "you and me." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: prussic. Pronounce the u as in "up." OFTEN MISPELLED: peaceable; ea appears twice. SYNONYMS: revolution, rebellion, revolt, riot, insurrection, mutiny, anarchy. WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: FINALITY; the state or quality of being final. "The finality of his answer could not be misunderstood."

An Ohio inventor's musical instrument is little more than a bar of tempered steel, to be held by a loop of the metal on a man's lap and struck with a hammer.

The Public Forum This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

Sir,—At a largely representative meeting of the citizens of Carleton, Cape Traverse, and Augustine Cove, which assembled in Cape Traverse Hall Friday evening, January 21st, to discuss the improvement of shipping facilities and passenger accommodations at Carleton Siding, two of the speakers uttered very unflattering remarks on the improvements already inaugurated at that point. It was pleasing to note that the majority of those in attendance resented the comments. If, as the speakers claim, officials have been working against the welfare of the shippers at Carleton Siding ever since its beginning who are we to thank for the improvements already made, such as lengthening the sidetrack from five to twelve cars capacity; putting in the two-end switch; building a loading ramp for the convenience of produce shippers; raising the present station to bring the floor on a level with waggon and motor trucks for convenience in handling heavy freight. These are improvements which are of no small value, even to the speakers. True, the railway has not granted every request made by some shippers and factions, but we must bear in mind that the officials judgment as railroad men has placed them in their present responsible positions, and although they are ever open for suggestions re improvements, it is not in order for their patrons to dictate to them. It is impossible for them to grant every demand made of them; Santa Claus can't do that. I agree that present conditions in regard to the station building at Carleton Siding are bad, and as Hon. A. E. MacLean remarked, we have been a long suffering people, and I think it only right and proper that we should protest and endeavor to our utmost to have the conditions improved, but at the same time why not give credit where credit is due, and show a little gratitude for the improvements we already enjoy. Let us quit kicking and pull with one accord toward the boon we are now pursuing; new and better shipping facilities and passenger accommodations at Carleton Siding. I am, Sir, etc.

INTERESTED BYSTANDER

OUR ABSENTEE LANDLORDS Sir,—Absentee landlordism has been a live question for some centuries, and it has not been successfully contended that there is any benefit to the country from which the rents and profits are extracted, until Canada's advisers stepped in. In 1727 a 20 per cent income tax was imposed on those deriving their income in Ireland and living in England. In 1782 the tax was 10 per cent, and produced \$315,000, which shows that the income withdrawn must have been reckoned at \$3,150,000 per annum. This situation was considered so serious that the British Parliament have been wroth about it. The storm lasted two hundred and fifty years, until the British Parliament recently introduced remedial measures. Canada's absentee landlords withdraw about \$350,000,000 from Canada every year and some of our leading men are asking them to increase it. Economists have agreed that it was a detriment to Ireland. Have economic principles been made to bend to our supposed necessity? Were economists right in saying that the withdrawal of \$3,150,000 was a detriment? And are they still right if they say that to withdraw one hundred and eleven times as much from Canada is a blessing? Were John Stuart, Mill

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS Monday, Jan. 31st "He (the poet) claps wings to all the solid lumber of the world."—Emerson. "We love old travellers; we love to hear them prate, drivel and lie; we love them for their asinine vanity, their ability to bore, their luxurious fertility of imagination, their startling, brilliant, overwhelming mendacity."—Mark Twain

THE AIR CASTLE OF AESTHETICS

Aesthetics is founded on nothing solid. It is a castle in the air. Men have tried to prop it on ethics. But there is no ethics. There is no sociology, nor is there any biology. The completion of the sciences has never existed except in the brain of M. Auguste Comte, whose books are prophetic. When an exact biology will have been established, that is to say in some millions of years, it may perhaps be possible to establish a sociology. That will also take a great number of centuries. But by that time our planet will be very old and will approach the term of its destiny. The sun whose spots, not without reason, trouble us even now, will in those days return to the earth a face of sombre and fuliginous red, half covered by opaque scoriae, and the last men, taking refuge in the depths of the mines, will be less anxious to dispute on the essence of the beautiful than to burn their last fragments of coal before plunging into the eternal ice. —Anatole France

Promotion Of Agriculture

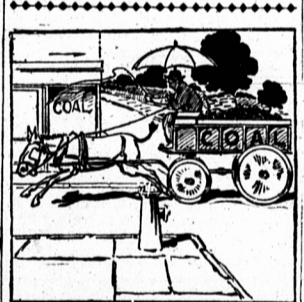
(W. L. COTTON) "As ye sow, so shall ye also reap." Good seed sown in good soil will produce good fruits. This is a truth uttered of old and never more clearly demonstrated than in these latter days.

The success of potato culture in this Province has resulted first of all from the character and culture of its soil; then from the care with which the seed was selected; and then from the appreciation of the excellence of P. E. Island potatoes by potato growers and eaters in the United States and in other parts of Canada. Like success will undoubtedly result from skill and care in the breeding of animals and the manufacture of their products. To obtain the skill, instruction is essential. With all its natural advantages Prince Edward Island could never have obtained its position in agriculture, if the lessons taught under the auspices of the Departments of Agriculture Provincial and Federal had not been applied. Wonderful results have been obtained from the initial work of the late Professor Saunders and Professor Robertson and the publicity given by the press and in the schools, and from the demonstrations afforded at the annual Agricultural Exhibitions and by the Experimental Farms; and no man can tell what may be the effects of the special lessons received and the actual work and care bestowed by the pupils who win prizes in our country schools. The abilities and tastes of individual scholars have, of course, to be cultivated. All the members of the rising generation cannot be converted into good farmers. But the attention and efforts of the schools of this Agricultural Province should be directed and devoted chiefly to the improvement of conditions on the farm. If possible the craze which too many young persons

McCulloch, Young, Senior, Menclench, and others all wrong, or would they prescribe differently for us than for Ireland? We must export \$350,000,000 of goods every year before our exports commence to establish credits abroad, or before we can commence to pay for our imports. Is it any wonder the buying power of the country is drying up? It is because we establish debits at New York that foreign capital can come here, and it is our one sided and unwise fiscal policy that establishes the debits. It would be interesting to know what the law is in the various States of the United States. Perhaps some reader who is informed on this will tell us. It is highly probable that shrewd Uncle Sam will have some restrictions. I am, Sir, etc. W. R. MORSON

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have for city life should be abated, introduction of "a new educational rather than promoted by free education." Her proposals will be cation in the public schools. Ele- looked forward to with interest by mentary instruction must, of course many persons. We must not dis- be given to all the pupils. But it card the old system before we are seems to be reasonable that when "sure that the new one will produce a boy or girl takes lessons leading better results. A discussion of this in to the college and university and highly important subject will, how- away from the fundamental inter- ever, do no harm, and it may re- sults of this Province, he or she ult- sult in much good. A Spanish decree forbidding the use of used paper and metal con- tainers for packing all kinds of cording to a dispatch to The Guard- ian, begun a campaign towards the include used gunny sacks.

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