

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1926

A NATIONAL SPIRIT

To the man who has no country it matters little where he earns his dollar. The man who has a country prefers to earn it in his own, to give the value for it to his own country. The latter has a national spirit; the former has not.

We in Canada complain of the continuous exodus to the United States. Why do they go? Doubtless to earn money because opportunities there are larger than in Canada. Yet, if the dollar earned at home had, in the eyes of prospective emigrants, a little more value than the foreign dollar, a sentimental value if you will, a little more value because it was earned in and the work which earned it was for "my own, my native land," not so many of us would emigrate.

The national spirit in Canada is by no means dead, witness its awakening during the Great War. True that was the Imperial spirit, the spirit which is the very breath of the British Empire and of which the Canadian national spirit is a part. This spirit has never left us but it has slumbered often in slumbering now. We have not any doubt that if our Empire or our Canadian portion of it were again threatened our men and women would offer their lives in defence of it as willingly as they did in 1914.

But, have we need of a national spirit only when the enemy is pounding at our gate? Why should it require the thunder of war to assure us that the spirit is alive? Is there no danger of its becoming stale and flat through want of exercise?

Whether or not there is danger of decay or death of the national spirit, one thing is sure, namely, that there is danger of its becoming so weakened that, to some at least of us, any other country may be just as dear to us as our own, that we would just as soon earn our dollar in and give our work to some other country.

We are not exercising our national spirit. We are not telling our children enough about the achievements of our great Canadians and we have had Canadians who did great things. The history of Canada, a history glittering with glorious deeds for three or four hundred years, occupies but a small place in our schools. On our national holidays our flags are only conspicuous by their absence. This is not as it ought to be. The true national spirit is as necessary during peace as in time of war. It is in our intervals of peace that our national interests should become consolidated, our national mind strengthened and our country, for which our sons bled and died, becomes more dear to us. But all this requires cultivation and our children, who are so soon to become the guardians of our nation, require to be reminded.

There is no country of its age in the world that has a more glorious history than Canada and there are few countries whose children know as little about their own as the children of Canada and particularly of Prince Edward Island. The Canadian history used in our public schools is little use in the feeding of the national spirit. Until a better one is provided the teachers would do much for Canada by placing more emphasis on Canadian achievements and Canadian citizenship.

OUR RAILWAY TROUBLES

That we have railway difficulties in this province few will question. Interruption has followed inter-ference they obstructing?

ruption for the past two weeks. Business has suffered, many people have been inconvenienced or prevented from carrying out legitimate intentions and there are grave fears that during the next two months there is a probability of even greater difficulties.

So far as the local management is concerned there is every reason to believe that the best possible is being done with the equipment available. Our equipment from the road-bed to the engines is absolutely inadequate for the service and for this the blame lies with the Railway authorities and upon the supreme heads of our representative at Ottawa. During the past four years we have had a "solid four" at Ottawa who allowed the railway service to go from bad to worse. Now we have only half the number and the neglect has been doubled. The situation has never been as bad as at present.

Can we imagine a two days hold up on the mainland on a section of 28 miles as has been the case this week between Charlottetown and Summerside? Or such as the whole eastern section of the Island railway tied up for a week at a time? On the main line in Quebec, the other day, an unprecedented snow fall which threatened to tie up the system, was cleared up by scores of snow-plows and more than a thousand men in a few hours.

We cannot, with our present equipment get a service of that kind however dire our need may be. In the first place our road bed and rails would not carry snow-plows of sufficient weight to remain on the rails. The snow-plows in use are but little better than so many wheel-barrows. Four of them were off the track at one time last Thursday.

All this is the price paid for neglect and callous indifference to our needs on the part of the authorities and the subservience of our representatives whose only concern apparently is to stand by and see that the government is not voted out.

The car ferry also is apparently suffering from the infirmities of old age and hard usage and may be held up indefinitely at any time. She was held in dock a whole day for repairs only a week ago. What comes next?

We have half a million bushels of potatoes to ship within the next few weeks. What will it mean to have a prolonged tie-up?

Little can be done during the remainder of the present winter to ward off any further misfortune. One thing however can be done, that is, to demand such strengthening of the road bed as will permit of the use of adequate engines and snow plows and the standardization of the remainder of our railway, to have an order placed for the second car ferry—and, for all of these, to have a sufficient amount placed in the estimates during the present session. If our representatives cannot get this done they had better come home.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Will the Liberal government go on with or without a cabinet?

The two parliaments of this province, the farmers' and the politicians, begin operations next week and the parliament at Ottawa is taking a "well-earned" rest.

The King government has now been in session for nearly two months. The Order Paper is filled with notices of resolutions and measures of all kinds, not one of these has been brought down. And the government charges the Conservatives with obstruction. What interruption has followed inter-ference they obstructing?

Notes by the Way

A noteworthy feature of the political situation at Ottawa is that the Progressive party has since 1921 given its support to the so-called Liberal Government without being represented therein. Fusion has been eagerly sought for by Premier King and his lieutenants but has so far been definitely refused by the Progressives. The Progressives have not shared in the benefits of patronage in the way of appointments to governorships, senatorships, judgeships or other salaried positions, which have been allotted to Liberals only since the King government came into power.

It is generally understood that before the October election the Progressives were offered two portfolios in the Cabinet and a proportionate share of other good positions if they would unite organically with the Liberal party but declined the offer. Yet they had kept the King Government in power during the entire period of its existence down to the date of the dissolution. And it is hardly conceivable that they did this on purely public or patriotic or even personally selfish grounds.

In the October election, in Alberta and Saskatchewan notably, the hardest fighting was between Liberals and Progressives with the result that three Conservatives, 19 Liberals and 15 Progressives were elected. There was nothing in this to stimulate Progressives to greater love for the Liberal party whose champion Premier Dunning, with his colleagues in the Provincial government did more to defeat Progressive candidates and obliterate that party than any other agency in the campaign. And as a first result the Progressive representation in Parliament was reduced from 65 to 23.

The Liberal representation in Parliament was also largely reduced, but it was the Progressives who suffered most and they owed their loss of 60 per cent mainly to the Liberal party and especially to Mr. Dunning, who has now been taken into the Liberal Cabinet. And what has been the effect of this rebuff upon the attitude of the remnants of the Progressive party? Apparently it has been to throw them into the arms of the King Government as witness their increasing solid vote in favor of the government during the present session.

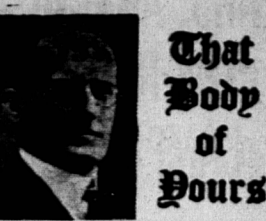
Apparently a working agreement the co-operating Progressives as which did not exist before, the terms of which are in part secret as yet, but must before long be fully disclosed. This much is known, that all government measures and bills are to be submitted to a committee of Progressive members before being introduced in Parliament. This is of itself a surrender by the Government to the co-operating Progressives as an admission of Progressive dominance in legislation. Behind this in the shadow there is believed to be a mutual agreement that the co-operating parties shall stand together in their refusal to permit another appeal to the people, which is the one thing most feared by Liberals and Progressives alike.

It has been said of the Ivy plant that "the greater the ruin the closer it clings." It seems to be thus also with the Progressive party. Whatever may be said of their support of the King government during the past four years, there was at least the semblance of a government in office to support down to October 29. But that date it crashed into fragments. It is around the ruin wrought in that disaster that the Progressive ivy clings with a closer embrace than ever before.

A statement has now been issued by Mr. Forke, the Progressive leader, in regard to the relations of the two parties concerned. He stated that "fusion," or "coalition" is not contemplated, but "open support" will be given to the government by the Progressives. It is to be given "on a legislative basis," whatever that may mean. No similar or other statement is made by or on behalf of the government although the agreement is between the two parties. It is, Mr. Forke alone who makes the proclamation, speaking as the Great Mogul of the two parties!

EDITORIAL NOTES

We shall hear more of this when Parliament resumes its session. Premier King may be forced to say something, although it will be of little consequence, since the Lord Paramount and Chief Oracle of the Co-operating Conspirators has already spoken.



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

CATCHING UP WITH THE EAST.

Notwithstanding all our apparatus over Eastern people, there is one important place where they have shown more sense than ourselves.

It would seem that in our efforts to put brains and efficiency in the forefront of our thoughts we have forgotten entirely the other extremity, the feet. A European physician in commenting upon this, attributes a great deal of our foot troubles to the manner in which children are taught to walk. Instead of letting the entire weight of the body, and it is only about two inches long by an inch and a half thick, and about the same depth. By turning the toes outward this bone gradually slips inward and in a flat foot slips downward also.

And even as we grow older we tend to turn them inward, to be "pigeon-toed," would be considered unmanly or unwomanly.

However owing to this outward swing of the toes, and also to our long periods of standing in this position, the amount of disability and nervous irritation, has now become a serious matter. Every shoe manufacturer set the fashion in shoes. All sorts of styles pointed toe shapes were sold and you took them or did without them. Some manufacturers made shoes from one particular last for people who simply had to have "comfortable" shoes, but they did not cater to them.

Now most of our manufacturers are turning out comfortable shoes with the inner side running in a straight line from heel to toe, instead of swinging outward at the toes.

Further there is more room at the toes, and the heels are lower, thus preventing the entire weight of the body being thrown on toes, and destroying the arch that runs crossways under the ball of the foot, the anterior arch.

Of course for "dress" affairs high heels, narrow shoes and so forth are still used to a considerable extent, but fortunately the everyday man and woman is now wearing more sensible shoes.

We can catch up to the Eastern nations in the care of the feet.

YOUR SMITHY

MARCH 7.—You are a careful, methodical person, but plan things that you do not even attempt, because of your extreme caution. You are very tender-hearted, and will often allow others to impose upon you rather than hurt their feelings. Cultivate more courage, and take love when it comes to you. Never listen to gossip.

Your birth stone is a bloodstone, which means presence of mind.

Your flower is a violet.

Your lucky color is white.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

March 6, 1926

GOD TEACHES—"And Moses said unto the Lord, O my Lord, I am not eloquent, \* \* \* but I am slow of speech. \* \* \* And the Lord said unto him, Who hath made man's mouth? \* \* \* Have not I, the Lord? \* \* \* Go, and I will \* \* \* teach thee what thou shalt say." Ex. 4:10-12.

PRAYER—Lord, Thou canst ordain strength out of the mouth of babes and sucklings. Enable us to trust and obey Thee.

March 7, 1926

GOD'S WORD CONVINCES—"And Aaron spake all the words which the Lord had spoken unto Moses. \* \* \* And they bowed their heads and worshipped. Ex. 4:30-31.

PRAYER—Lord, we believe; help Thou our unbelief.

RELIANCE

Not to the swift, the race; Not to the strong, the fight; Not to the righteous, perfect grace; Not to the wise, the light.

But often faltering feet; Come surest to the goal; And they who walk in darkness meet; The sunrise of the soul.

A thousand times by night The Syrian hosts have died; A thousand times the vanquished right Hath risen, glorified.

The truth the wise men sought; Was spoken by a child; The alabaster box was brought In trembling hands defiled.

Happenings of The Week

Sweet Spring is coming pretty soon. I wish that Spring were here! I'm tired of these gloomy days. So dark and dull and drear, I'm tired of seeing ice and snow. Although I'm not in ice, I want to see the robins come And catch the early worm!

I want to take a Springtime dose To purify the blood. I want to see the country roads All ankle-deep in mud. I'm tired of so much frost and sleet. I am tired of muck and gloom. I want to see Spring's harbinger. The green skunk cabbage bloom!

Mrs. Heartz, wife of Lieutenant Governor Heartz left Thursday morning on a visit to her daughter Miss Ruth and other friends in Montreal.

Mrs. (Dr.) Bagnall returned Tuesday from a short but delightful visit with Summerside friends.

The St. Augustine, Florida Record says that Mr. George Rogers of Charlottetown Prince Edward Island, Canada, is the guest of Mrs. George Howatt. Mr. Rogers has been travelling through the state and declares that he regrets that he did not come to St. Augustine earlier as he is charmed with the city.

Mrs. John McLeod entertained at five tables of Bridge Monday in honor of Mrs. L. G. Whear of Montreal who is visiting her home in this city.

Mrs. J. Holroyd and young daughter, who arrived home from High River, Alta., Wednesday, on a visit to Judge and Mrs. Warburton, are being cordially welcomed.

Mrs. MacDonald of Georgetown, who is visiting her son, Mr. Reuben MacDonald and Mrs. MacDonald at their pretty home 8 Hillcrest Avenue was the guest of honor at a tea Wednesday, given by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. MacDonald on the occasion of her 51st birthday. Mrs. MacDonald, who wears her years with grace, cordially welcomed her visitors and with them greatly enjoyed the musical selections given by Mrs. Jonathan West on the violin Mrs. Milton Stewart at the piano, and the old times solos sweetly rendered by Misses Mae and Ethel Renner. Surrounded by flowers, congratulatory telegrams from her family abroad, birthday gifts, old friends and good wishes a happy afternoon all too quickly passed away. Mrs. MacDonald was assisted in serving tea by Mrs. H. H. Shaw Mrs. D. C. Schurman and Miss Fannie Gordon.

The P. E. I. Orphanage Bridges go merrily on and the ladies are now busy with a quilt sale, the lucky winner of which is to be announced at the Exhibition next autumn. The rummage sale on Thursday was the usual splendid success.

The girls of the Y. W. C. A. entertained their student friends at a very jolly party Thursday evening at the Cundal Home.

Mrs. Benjamin Rogers of Alberton has been the guest of several social gatherings lately given by friends who are glad to have her with them on a visit. Last week Mrs. R. H. Rogers invited quite a number of ladies in for a delightful evening in honor of her welcome guest.

Mrs. Blanchard entertained very pleasantly as a Bridge hostess last Saturday.

The Mt. Allison University co-eds met defeat last Saturday when the Charlottetown girls defeated them at hockey in their own rink the score being 9-1. After the game the visitors were pleasantly entertained and notwithstanding the snow blockade and delays on the way home had a really enjoyable week-end visit.

As a pleasing diversion during Lent several literary clubs have been formed among the ladies. These are being greatly enjoyed and the members feel they are being well repaid for the time and thought given the books read and discussed at the weekly gatherings.

The time honored tailored suit of spring will make its customary

Not from my torch, the gleam, But from the stars above; Not from my heart, life's crystal stream, But from the depths of Love. —Henry Van Dyke.

Concluding Impressions of Visit To Ottawa

(By R. L. COTTON)

POPULATION AND PAY-ROLL

Before leaving Ottawa I had fully intended writing one or two additional letters and winding up my holiday series with some thoughts which had struck me as being particularly applicable to us as Prince Edward Islanders.

But in the last two or three days in the Capital city there were so many things to do and see that had previously been neglected that there didn't seem to be any time for writing home. Since getting back to Charlottetown many have spoken appreciatively of my Ottawa notes and perhaps these will now bear with these two concluding letters.

At the last two sittings of the House which we attended at Ottawa there were a number of particularly interesting and informative addresses. To all interested Prince Edward Islanders I would specially commend the reading of the Hansard report of Thursday, February 11th, containing the concluding part of Colonel Cantley's instructive speech on Maritime Rights, particularly in respect to Nova Scotia's coal and steel industry and so directly concerns the prosperity of Prince Edward Island. Also a carefully prepared address by Mr. O. B. Price of Moncton, the Westmoreland representative, dealing very fully with the Maritime railway situation and the movement of Canadian grain to European markets.

In this day's Hansard also is the address of Mr. J. E. Armstrong of East Lambton one of the older Conservative parliamentarians, president of an Ontario creamery company and representative of a mixed farming constituency, the interests of whose farmers are almost exactly similar to our own. Mr. Armstrong in his speech submitted a mass of information relative to the Canadian production, consumption, export and import, and the rates of duty charged on various farm products, dealing particularly with butter and cheese, eggs, meats, fruits and vegetables, and the detrimental results to our farmers following upon the operation of the Australian and New Zealand treaties as well as the French, Belgian and Netherlands treaties entered into with recent years. Finally on this day also there was the address of Mr. Estlin, representing a British Columbia rural constituency producing dairy products, eggs and fruit on an extensive scale.

Ever since the beginning of the session the best informed and most thoughtful members of the House on both sides have repeatedly emphasized that the immediate outstanding need of Canada is greater population, and practically all Canadian leaders in banking, transportation and commerce have been and are proclaiming again and again the need of stimulating growth of population by an efficient, aggressive immigration policy.

But it remained for Mr. Estlin to appear as a New York style expert. Make no mistake about that. But it may be replaced by some fashion devotees by an ensemble consisting of a short coat fastened like a man's with two big pockets in front and a skirt of pleated crepe de chine. The sleeves of the coat will be lined with crepe de chine of the color of the skirt and the cuffs will be turned back to show this lining. The blouse worn beneath the coat may be of the same color as the skirt. Jackets will be of navy blue Florentine red, or tan, while skirts and blouses will be in grey, beige or pale blue.

The weekly Bridge club met at Mrs. W. S. Stewart's home on Thursday afternoon.

The Ladies Aid of the G. W. V. A. held a meeting on Thursday with a large attendance to make arrangements for their annual Valentine tea on the 17th which is always an event of the Lenten season.

A very pleasant week end visit has been planned for the Sackville Bankers' Hockey team which is to play their postponed game here tonight.

Sympathy will go out to Mrs. Charles Hensley of Summerside in the death of her brother Mr. Harris S. Smith of Windsor, whose funeral she is now attending before proceeding to England with her husband and daughter.

Spring this year will bring with it to London the "blues". Fashion experts declare it will be an all-blue season and all tones and half-tones of blue tints will be worn by well-dressed women. A new pastel blue that is said will be popular for afternoon and evening wear has been christened "Elizabeth Blue," after the Duchess of York, who like other members of the Royal Family, is particularly fond of all shades of this color. The reason given for the return of blue is that better navy blue dyes than have been obtainable for years, are now available. "The blues," are also having

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bracket in a wonderfully effective manner the word "pay-roll" with ham. Since 1921 Canada has spent more than ten millions of dollars to get immigrants. To show for this she has drawn from all the countries of the world five hundred and seventy-one thousand immigrants. But in the same thirty-five hundred and thirty-six thousand Canadians went to the United States with consular certificates and paid head tax, and in addition thousands upon thousands of others were bootlegged across the border evading head tax and consular fee. The attraction in the United States that drew away so much of Canada's best blood since 1921 was the pay-roll. Canada spent ten millions for immigrants but the net result was a loss of population greater than the gain—immigration that exceeded the immigration. In the solution of Canada's immigration problem the first essential is to dam the stream of migration to the United States. That stream can only be dammed by Canadian pay-rolls—pay-rolls developing Canadian farms, pay-rolls developing Canadian industries, pay-rolls developing Canadian forests, pay-rolls developing Canadian fisheries, pay-rolls developing Canadian mines. If Canada is to stem the movement of Canadians to the United States the Canadian pay-roll must be kept there. A lower cost of living in Canada did not keep the boys from going to the United States fifty years ago and will not keep the boys from going to the United States now. Free Trade with the world outside of North America or Freer Trade with any part of that world can never do it. The development of Wider Markets can not do it either. The young farmer will never be encouraged to stick to farming by lower priced implements. But he will be encouraged to stick to farming by higher priced farm products. A higher pay-roll—a bigger pay-roll—alone will do the trick. And when the Canadian pay-roll is on the same level as the United States pay-roll it will not be necessary to spend good millions in encouraging immigration but instead Canada would be able to exact a head tax for entry as the United States is able to do today. During my visit to Ottawa the outstanding impressions made upon me by all the speeches to which I listened, and all the articles which I read, and all the conversation which I was privileged to enjoy, was this: That if Canada is to develop as a nationality apart from the United States, if Canada is to prosper as nature intended that she should prosper, if Canada is to stand out among the younger nations of the world and claim the twentieth century as especially her own—Canada has got to put her pay-roll upon a party with the pay-roll of her great neighbor nation to the South; and has got to keep it there. Canada has the resources in her lands and her forests and her waters and her mines. And Canada has the other needed resource as well as in the enterprising brains of a virile people. With the Canadian pay-roll on a party with the United States pay-roll the incentive to move across

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