

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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CANADA AND THE U. S.

An excellent article on the International Position of Canada appears in the current number of the Commerce Monthly issued by the National Bank of Commerce, New York.

The purpose of the article is to show the mutual advantage of trade between Canada and the United States and the writer, Paris R. Russell, vice president of the Bank, makes out a good case. There are many complimentary references to Canada. "By the accepted tests of greatness," he says at the outset, "Canada now ranks as one of the foremost nations of the world. It is immensely rich in natural resources, its government is stable, its population is thrifty and energetic and its business leadership has been proved to be of the imaginative type requisite for the organization of modern industry."

Proceeding, the article refers to Canada's export and import trade, quoting statistics to show that in value of exports Canada ranks fourth among nations and, after the United Kingdom is the foremost foreign buyer in the markets of the United States. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, exports from the United States to Canada were only a little less than the combined exports to France and Germany and nearly three times the value of the total exports of the United States to South America. Imports into the United States from Canada are not exceeded in value by imports from any other country except in occasional years from Cuba. With exhaustive figures the value of the Canadian market to the United States is strongly emphasized. Four fifths of the foreign trade of Canada, it declares, is carried on with the United Kingdom and the United States, and in the twelve months ended June 30, 1922, each of these two countries took about two fifths of the total Canadian export; "considerably more than half the total imports into Canada have long come from the United States."

The article proceeds to show the value of Canadian natural resources in minerals, coal, lumber, asbestos, etc., and the nearness of these to the United States. We quote the following:

"Including the two transcontinental roads and branch lines there are not more than four east and west lines in Ontario at any point from the Manitoba boundary until the peninsula is reached. Contrast ed with this limited transportation between east and west more than ten lines of railway, including branch lines cross the international boundary between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains and, including ferries and bridges, there is a veritable network of railway connections between eastern Canada and the United States. It is 450 miles from Winnipeg to Minneapolis and St. Paul, and 800 miles to Chicago, the entire distance through a rich and settled country. It is 1400 miles to Montreal, much of the way through a sparsely settled country. While the industrial parts of Canada are thus far from some of the main centres of Canadian consumption, of their goods, they are admirably located by means of their natural southerly lines of trade to reach the heavily populated Middle Atlantic States and the Mississippi Valley. A frank recognition of this situation is basic to any understanding of Canadian trade relations.

Here is another extract giving the American view of the relative advantages of trade between the two countries:

"In so far as Canada is a producer of raw materials which the United States does not produce in quantities sufficient for domestic

consumption, this country is a heavy buyer in the Canadian market. Wood pulp, furs, nickel, cobalt and asbestos are representative of this small but important class of Canadian goods sold to the United States. With these few notable exceptions, the U. S. is a heavy exporter of exactly those classes of raw material and food products which make up the bulk of Canadian export trade. Thus, average net exports of wheat from the United States during the three harvest years of 1918-1921 were 271,000,000 while the average exports from Canada were only 118,000,000 bushels.

When reciprocity and other political questions are acute we are usually told that the United States is a consuming rather than an exporting country, in other words, that the United States would furnish an almost unlimited market for Canadian food products.

"While it (the United States) is one of the heaviest exporters of manufactured goods, it's more than one hundred million people by no means consume either its food products or its output of most other classes of raw materials and it is still the world's foremost exporter of those classes of products which have their origin in natural resources in excess of domestic needs. Crude materials and foodstuffs together constitute about half of the total exports from the United States."

CLIMATIC CHANGES

The question is often asked, particularly during unusual weather, if the climate is changing. The present summer, now almost over, has been an unusually cold one; there were comparatively few really warm days. "Our summers are growing shorter and colder," was a general comment. Last summer it will be remembered, was an unusually long and warm one and it will be remembered also that the climate was changing, the summers growing hotter and dryer. There is no evidence to show that the climate has perceptibly changed since the Island was first inhabited, or for that matter that there has been any perceptible climatic change in any part of North America since the first white men landed here. The earliest explorers left records in which climatic conditions were referred to and those conditions differ in no way from the conditions today. There have been cold and wet summers and warm and dry ones; there have been winters of exceptional severity and exceptionally mild ones but they have been interspersed through the years without any apparent regularity or tendency.

Scientists have come to the conclusion that they know absolutely nothing about the causes of weather changes; they can foretell with comparative accuracy what the weather shall be during the next forty-eight hours but nothing beyond that. Certain prognosticators venture far beyond this and some of them have made very good guesses but they were guesses and nothing more. There are movements of the planets which occasionally affect weather conditions and these movements are known to the astronomers but these are rare occurrences. The Saxy gale of some fifty or more years ago was correctly foretold by the astronomer whose name it bore but this is one of the very few instances in which the planets came into such a position with relation to each other than unusual weather and the conditions were inevitable. The old universe performs its evolutions with remarkable precision and has so moved for many millions of years, so many that the few thousand years

Notes By The Way

The statement has been many times repeated that Canada's greatest need is a large population. And if this is true of the entire Dominion, where in eight of the nine provinces there has been a constant and healthful growth in the number of people, how much greater is the need in our province where our population has fallen off from year to year for a quarter of a century past?

The subject of our losses in population is not a pleasant one, but it is urgent and it should be squarely faced. There is the cold fact that we have fewer people in Prince Edward Island than we had fifty years ago, when our Province was first united with the Dominion. The cause of this decline is not to be found in our soil, or climate or in the character of our people. None of the old provinces has better soil, or climate or a more healthy, vigorous, industrious and thrifty population, than Prince Edward Island.

It is true that during the first forty years after our union with Canada, we suffered from inexcusable neglect and wrong at the hands of the federal authorities. The opening up of the free and fertile lands of the northwest, also attracted many of our young men thither at a time when through federal neglect the winter ice-blockade was still unbroken. But it was only in that one respect that we suffered more from western attractions and from harvest excursions than did Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Ontario.

Obviously those harvest excursions, with the return rate 25 per cent greater than the outgoing fare were a monstrous injustice that should not have been tolerated for a moment, but we submitted to them tamely. It could not increase the population of Canada to gather up the people of the East and dump them in the West, but from this cause all the Maritime Provinces suffered greatly and Prince Edward Island most of all. Almost side by side with Newfoundland, we were doomed to see the population of that ancient and barren "Colony" gain 100,000 in population outside the Union, while we, within the charmed circle, remained stagnant or retrogressive.

Such facts as we have stated make, as we have said, unpleasant reading, but they must be faced if they are to be remedied. Our taxation has greatly increased and our provincial debt is rapidly mounting upward. These burdens fall upon a people that are yearly diminishing in numbers. Yet neither the Provincial nor the Federal Government of today are making any apparent effort to recover our lost ground, retrieve our losses or provide any safeguards for our future. The depopulation of Prince Edward Island is apparently a matter of as little concern to the Bell Government here or to the King Government at Ottawa as if ours were a foreigner at Islet in the Pacific or another Iceland in the frozen North.

Not thus careless of our welfare and our future were the Borden Government at Ottawa, or the Mathieson Government here at home in their time. They realised the gravity of our situation and they grappled with it energetically like statesmen. They were not content to allow Prince Edward Island to drift onward and downward along the swift descent to decay and depopulation. The carrying of the increased subsidy of \$100,000 yearly afford the undying

of which we have any history have shown no noticeable change. We need not concern ourselves about possible climatic changes. A few million years hence if we are permitted to take observations, we may note some differences from conditions of today but not before.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Patriot started out on Thursday to rebuke the clergymen of the city for alleged carelessness towards returned soldiers. When it discovered that the clergymen were not guilty it proceeded yesterday to slobber over the returned soldiers. Actions speak louder than words and the Bell government is not a good advertisement of the Patriot's pretended concern for the boys who went over the top and returned.

Happenings Of The Week

To love one's country—to desire For her the best of all that heaven can give: Peace in her borders, freedom's deathless fire. Just laws, and all that makes it good to live.

To love—and loving, to translate Love into efforts, such as wait Upon the heart's best passions, and declare

What deeds alone are able to express— Self-sacrificing deeds, not words of air— The longing for a people's happiness.

Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles are to stay with Lord and Lady Harewood, at Harewood House, in Yorkshire, in the latter part of September and during the first week of October, as it is not expected that Goldborough Hall will be ready for their occupation so soon. Princess Mary is to visit Leeds on Monday, October 2, when she will open the Infants' Ward at the General Hospital. H.R.H. and the small home party staying at Harewood will go to Leeds two or three times during the Musical Festival, which takes place during the first week of October, and on October 9 Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles will go to Newmarket for the race week.

Like a story from the pages of some modern work of fiction was the marriage of Mr. Harry Thornton, a former law student of Edmonton, and Miss Emily Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Davies, formerly of this city, and niece of Sir Louis Davies, chief justice of Canada, which took place recently at Mount Vernon, Washington. After a period of five years without seeing each other, and then in the course of a few weeks to come before a clergyman for a nuptial knot to be tied was the romantic experience of the young couple. Miss Davies left Edmonton some weeks ago for the coast cities to spend her vacation with an old friend, Miss Marjorie McEwen. One day, when strolling along one of Vancouver's thoroughfares she met Mr. Thornton, who was also a newcomer to Vancouver, having been sent there by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company, in the legal department of which he has been associated since leaving Edmonton. The happy couple shortly after their engagement motored to Seattle and other points in Washington, and one day of the motor tour stayed over in Mount Vernon, Washington, and were married. They are in Edmonton now, but expect to leave at the end of the week for Vancouver, as they sail for a four months' trip to the Orient early in September.

Mrs. Harry Thornton, formerly Miss Emily Davies, a popular Edmonton bride of the month, was the guest at a pretty miscellaneous shower at the home of Miss Mavis Griffith, Edmonton, Monday evening. The guests present were Mrs. Harry Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Davies, Mrs. Reg Henry, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Nicholson, the Misses Armstrong, Mabel, Jean and I. Pecknold, Don Fraser, Irene Sheppard, Veva Hornbeck, Elsie Hays and Ethel Meredith.

A cordial welcome was extended to the Rev. Mr. Bruce, of Pasadena, Calif., who took the church service in St. Peter's Church last Sabbath, and assisted also in the morning.

Mr. Bruce, who visited this province some forty years ago, was charmed with the hospitality extended, and the many signs of improvement to be noticed throughout the city.

Summerside had upwards of one hundred and twenty-five visitors on Wednesday and Thursday for the annual meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church for the Maritime Provinces. The several sessions were interesting and inspiring and the entertainment all that could be wished for, the visitors greatly enjoying their brief visit to the Prince County capital.

Miss Gertrude McPherson, of Boston, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Sharpe for a few days this week, being one of a motor party touring the Maritime Provinces.

Mrs. R. H. Rogers and little daughter, left yesterday on a visit to friends in Halifax.

Rev. George Duncan and Mrs. Duncan, who have been summering at Keppoch, left Wednesday on return to Montreal, much to the regret of their friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Agnew and family, who have been summering in Alberton, returned to the city on Wednesday for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. James Paton arrived in Aberdeen, Scotland, Aug. 23, from Nairn, and are delighted with its loveliness. They have been to Don and Dee Bridges, also to the Beach and from there go to Pitlochry, where they will remain for several days. After spending two or three days around Glasgow and down the Clyde Mr. and Mrs. Paton will have about completed their extended holiday before sailing for home. The weather in the North has been much more pleasant, but still keeps very cold, but altogether Mr. and Mrs. Paton have had a most delightful trip. They will be cordially welcomed home by their numerous friends.

Miss Edith Brown, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Longworth.

To Rev. Dr. Herridge and Mrs. Herridge, of Ottawa, in the accidental death by shooting of their son Gordon will go out the sympathy of an unusually large circle of friends. Winner of the Military Cross for bravery on the field of battle, and having a service record that any young Canadian might envy, this vigorous, cheerful young man but recently married seemed to have before him a career full of promise. Fate intercepted at the middle of life's span, and again one is confronted by the insoluble mystery that directs human destiny.

Mr. and Mrs. George DeBlois entertained at a delightful dance at their summer home at Stanhope on Wednesday evening, quite a number of invited guests driving out from the city for the event. It was a wonderful moonlight night, and the scene, as the surf broke on the shore, is one long to be remembered. Mr. and Mrs. DeBlois are ideal hosts and the merry party found the homing hour come all too soon.

Mrs. Rogers and her daughter, Mrs. Chase, who have been spending several weeks on the Island, visiting relatives and friends, are leaving this morning on return to Boston.

Congratulations are being extended to Miss Effie Agnew on her engagement to Mr. Alvin Franklin Hanau, B.S.A., of Lavistock, Ont., announcement of which was made this week.

At the Tennis Courts this afternoon tea will be served by Miss I. Horne, Miss M. Finlayson and Miss E. Sterns.

Mrs. W. E. Hunt and Mrs. Morton E. Cumming, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Rogers, have returned to Malden, Mass., after a delightful visit.

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Deepest sympathy is extended to Mr. Oswald Hornsby and family in the death of Mrs. Hornsby, which occurred in New York on Wednesday.

The Golf Tea this afternoon will be served by Mrs. S. R. Jenkins, Mrs. McLaren and Mrs. Gordon.

Mrs. C. E. Morris and son, William, have gone up to Montreal, where Mr. Morris will resume his studies at McGill.

Among the interested visitors here this week was Miss M. L. Vogt, of Chicago, matron of one of the leading hospitals in the Ameri-

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The purchase of a Fall Suit is made a mere matter of detail when one sees the smart showing our present offerings embrace. Cut along youthful, slender lines, some very plain, others with effective touches of newest trimming ideas, made from the very finest imported Tricotines, many richly trimmed with fur—novel sleeve and collar effects—truly the most wonderful suits to be featured this season at anywhere near such modest prices.

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can metropolis, and her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Letus Sproule, of Apohaqui, whose guest she is. They were charmed with the natural beauty of the Garden of the Gulf, and after leaving her continued their holiday trip along the St. John River before returning to Chicago.

Recently a heated discussion has been proceeding in Britain respecting the fitness of girls to indulge in all classes of men's sports. Some scientists have been taking the position that too much athleticism is injurious to girls' physical health. They contend that hardening of the muscles, straining of tendons, and the knocking about of the body are not only against all rules of feminine grace, but actually injurious in effect on capacity for successful motherhood.

The Medical Society combined with directors of physical culture and others familiar with girls' sports to ascertain the effect of a strenuous athleticism. It found that girls are not debarr'd, by physical handicaps, from doing anything that boys can do. They can run, jump, pull, or use any violent exertion without deterioration to their organic system. Girls in Britain have been going in extensively for football and other rough sport, and even wrestling and boxing have been adopted. It will be interesting to note whether the "outdoor girl" will be induced by the determined attempt of fashion dictators to restore her to Victorian modesty. The long skirts and full drape effects are here. Already the girls are protesting, and urging each other to keep their skirts short. The sporting girl resents being asked to swathe herself again in long, clinging robes. "Her Freedom" is wrapped up in the style that is passing—perhaps.

The steady growth of independence and love of outdoor sports among girls is removing the old fatuous obedience to fashion dictators. If the British girls' raids into sports hitherto thought fit only for men are limited on this continent, to any extent, the rebellion will be about complete. Even now the wearing of knickerbockers, with a short covering skirt, is becoming common in the United States, and for touring, a regular khaki knickerbocker outfit is becoming standard. The girl sport and the girl verandah flower will have plenty to argue about now.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers from the W. S. Louisa collection THE SCHOOL TEACHERS FAITH

Here am I chosen by the Creator to look after the little flock He has placed in my care. Young minds that I must teach more clearly to understand young hearts that I must guide in the ways of kindness and sympathy. How can I impress them with my thought for them? That they can find life beautiful every day through it all if they will be gentle, kind and helpful to others. More and more it comes to me that I can convince them, that Love is all. Loveliness is my own life—and with this Faith as my inspiration I shall try to be worthy of the Creator's Trust.

the sooner the better INSURANCE protection

DON'T GAMBLE WITH THE FUTURE. FIRE INSURANCE IS WHAT YOU NEED. Fire insurance is a safeguard dictated by sound sense. We represent sound and reliable insurance companies issuing policies that afford you complete protection. For Security and Service at equitable rates apply to Hyndman & Co. Ltd. THE OLDEST INSURANCE AGENCY IN P. E. I.