

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Monday, Nov. 6th being Thanksgiving Day and a National holiday The Guardian will not be issued on Tuesday.

MONDAY, NOV. 6, 1922

THANKSGIVING DAY

Today, throughout Canada, will be observed as a public holiday. In name at least, a day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest just gathered in.

In Canada the custom of the early settlers was to hold the thanksgiving service in the latter part of October, the Old Country custom being followed of each parish or congregation appointing its own day.

Thus not only from the earliest days of the Christian Church, but even from the twilight days of semi-civilized paganism, the spirit of gratitude and thanksgiving has been a characteristic of the human race.

In a world in which defeat and triumph, joy and sorrow, pain and pleasure are alternated with almost unbroken regularity, the idea of calling upon all to express their thankfulness by the calendar may seem incongruous.

The great majority of us have much to be thankful for and we can find more causes for thankfulness if we look for them. We cannot always have our own way and for that also we should be thankful.

Notes By The Way
The political circles in Great Britain events have moved rapidly of late. The Lloyd George Coalition has been overturned, a new Administration formed by Bonar Law, Parliament dissolved on October 26th, nomination fixed for

appointment and death itself are but "straws upon the sea of life." There are bigger things than these and if we strive after these we shall find them and in them we shall find causes for ceaseless thanksgiving.

"We know not where His islands lie
Their fronded palms in air;
We only know we cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

A fair indication of the wealth of this little province of ours is the fact that we contributed about nine million dollars to the three Canadian loans, a little over \$100 for every man woman and child in the province. No other province in Canada did anything comparable to this.

We may then, with this evidence in our possession, assume that we are comparatively well off. The interest of this nine million dollars, approximately \$450,000 is coming in yearly, a goodly revenue and one capable of infinite possibilities. What are we doing with it? It is interest on investment, which means that we have the money to invest. If this province were asked tomorrow to contribute a million dollars to a Canadian government loan it would contribute two millions.

How much of our available wealth is being utilized in the development of our own province? We have some two or three million dollars invested in savings banks at three percent interest, but the savings banks are not ours; they are branches of head offices elsewhere and the head offices reap the profits. We pay hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly in fire and life insurance to branch offices, the head offices of which are elsewhere and which reap the profits. We pay hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly for machinery which is manufactured elsewhere and the profits from which are appropriated elsewhere.

What could we not do if our available assets were organized? Instead of being hewers of wood and drawers of water to the other provinces we could establish our own banks, our own insurance companies, our manufacturing industries; we could loan our own money to our own young farmers and establish them in our own province to develop our own lands; we could loan our own money to our own towns and city instead of having them borrow in other provinces and sending our interest to other countries. We could be our own bankers, our own insurers, our own manufacturers.

With "money to burn" as we have, does it not seem incongruous and unenterprising that we should look to other provinces and other countries for things that we could do so well for ourselves?

Will some one wake up some day and prove to us that we are working for others rather than for ourselves and that we could do for ourselves more profitably what others are now doing for us, and for which we are paying our hard earned money

November 4, polling on November 15 and on November 20 the new Parliament will meet. Truly the last two weeks of October have been and the first three weeks of November will be fruitful of stirring events.

In the same brief space the municipal elections have been held throughout England with results that are decisive and important in

several respects. The Labor organizations have met with a disastrous defeat in London and in all parts of the Kingdom where in recent years their numbers and power had been steadily increasing. The municipal elections also indicate Conservative gains nearly equal to Labor losses. This apparently foreshadows the success of the new Administration in the coming parliamentary elections.

The defeat of the Labor candidates in the municipal contests seems to be generally attributed to the women voters. They are found to be in a general sense more conservative than their husbands and brothers and the majority of them out of sympathy with the frequent strikes and labor troubles that are raised by agitators. The homes of laborers and artisans as well as of other classes suffer from these disturbances and the feminine voters resent it.

Bonar Law being a Canadian, leads to his being much talked about in Canada now that he has become Premier of the United Kingdom. Anecdotes are being related of his youthful days when he lived at home in the manse on the banks of the Richibucto with his father, the late Rev. James Law. Among these is one related by a lady of advanced years now living near St. John who in earlier life was a seamstress and made garments in the minister's family. In this case she relates that she made for the future Premier his first pair of trousers, of which he was quite proud. The material from which they were made was cut out of "a pair of his father's old ones." The like operation has been often performed in other homes and no public record made of the fact.

The story of Bonar Law's first pair of "pants" is well worthy of being repeated. It only to recall the fact that a lad born in a very humble home in one of the distant and then not highly regarded "colonies" has risen to the high political station within the Empire. His immediate predecessor in office, Mr. Lloyd George, rose from an even humbler home in Wales and for years rendered most distinguished service to the nation. The road from the humblest to the highest station is open, has long been open in Canada and in the Empire alike and will always be open. Lloyd George and Bonar have travelled it.

The return of Thanksgiving Day is a reminder to each and all of how many things, Imperial, national, provincial and personal should call forth devout gratitude to the Giver of all good. For peace at home and abroad, for ordered British liberty, for bountiful harvests, that our land is and always has been a land of plenty, for exemption from epidemic diseases and great calamities that have befallen other lands, we should all be thankful. It is a good time also for all who have enjoyed personally the blessings of life, health, strength, reason, the use of their limbs and faculties, food, raiment home and friends to take thought of these priceless boons and render thanks for them.

Cause for gratitude will be found in the products of our fields estimated at \$11,083,000 and of our harvest of the sea, \$1,483,000 making a total from these two sources of over twelve and a half millions. This leaves still unreckoned the products of our herds and flocks and poultry yards and fox ranches, the meats, milk, butter, cheese, eggs and furs, a matter of millions more, and though our factories are few and mostly small, their products would considerably swell the grand total.

We have had during the past year little or no unemployment for labor, compared with other lands. Our people are few in numbers, but thrifty and industrious. Their toil has been as well rewarded as that of any other section of the Dominion and their production of wealth, under the blessing of Heaven, and the general comfort in which the large majority live affords renewed evidence that the lines have been cast for them in pleasant places and they have a goodly heritage.

WORSTED DRESS GOODS PRICES ARE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—New prices were today made on staple worsted dress goods. They were 12 1/2 to 25 per cent above the low prices of the year, the advances following the rise in wool and the restoration of wage schedules in New England dress goods mills.

The Public Forum

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

FALSE REPORT

Sir,—It has been reported by some persons that I lost all my traps at my station at Grahams Creek, but I am very glad to say that I housed them yesterday and I never put in traps in better order, there being no broken ones and none lost, in fact they were all lying where the fishermen landed them, except a dozen or so that moved ashore.

I am, Sir, etc.
BENJAMIN CLOW
Greenhorn Sportsmen

Sir,—Permit me a small space in your paper to call attention to the daily violation of the game laws by men and boys, chasing geese and brant by means of motor boats. They make the birds fly for the purpose of getting a shot from the boats or the adjoining shore. Now this is in direct violation of the Act. The offenders are not real sportsmen but "greenhorns." They spoil the sport for those who know how, and who would like to get a bird or two in a lawful and sportsmanlike manner. Fall shooting, at best, is unsatisfactory here owing to the cold weather and the short dark days. This unlawful disturbing of the birds should not be allowed. These parties are pretty well known, so if they continue they may find themselves in the meshes of the law.

I am, Sir, etc.
SPORTSMAN

How Germany Laid A Trap for France

Throughout his memoirs the ex-Kaiser has sought to prove that Germany was like him, "the little friend of all the world," that she tried for peace everywhere, but that her good intentions were met by injurious suspicions. He discusses the Great Powers one by one and seeks to show what Germany did for each of them. In order to prove his friendship for Great Britain he writes in one place:

"In February, 1900," says the Kaiser, "while the Boer War was in progress, and while I was with the fleet at Heligoland attending the manoeuvres of ships of the line, after having been present at the swearing in of recruits at Wilhelmshafen, I received news by telegraph from Wilhelmstrasse, via Heligoland, that Russia and France had proposed to Germany to make a joint attack on England, now that she was involved elsewhere, and cripple her sea traffic. I objected and ordered that the proposal be declined. "Since I assumed that Paris and St. Petersburg would present the matter at London in such a way as to make it appear that Berlin had made the above proposal to both of them, I immediately telegraphed from Heligoland to Queen Victoria and to the Prince of Wales (Edward) and the facts of the Russo-French proposal and its refusal by me. The Queen answered expressing hearty thanks, the Prince of Wales with an expression of astonishment."

A German Plot.
Edward's expression of astonishment appears to have been merited. One gathers that he was

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Louson collection

IN MEMORY OF A DAY

And what is so rare as a day in June
Except it be one in November—
When earth, sky, and heart glow
With warm attire
With the year's fading glory and splendour?

And what is so kind as the clasp of warm hands
When the heart pulses true to the meeting;
And friendship, abeam, at the open door stands.
Her eyes all aglow with love's meeting?

And what is so sweet as an old-time song
Sung by voices aqiver with feeling
Whilst tender old memories lovingly throng.
And tears down the furrows are stealing?

And what is so pure as a goodbye kiss
The "God bless you" so sweet to remember.
For naught in the world of acclaim would I miss
This one perfect day in November.
—Margaret N. Goodnow.

The Natural Wealth of Canada
Farming
CANADA in the past three years has exported surplus vegetable and animal products to the value of \$1,900,000,000. Farming is capable of indefinite expansion in Canada because of boundless areas of fertile land still unoccupied. By a system of Branches reaching to all districts and by a service adapted to the needs of the farmer, the Bank of Montreal is contributing to this phase of Canada's development.
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suspicious of his nephew's revelations. Now Stephane Lauzanne, Minister, and Waldeck, Rousseau for anything, and therefore was waited upon the President of the Republic and discussed the initiative in laying down the conditions of which Von Bulow had conference the question was put bluntly for the first time in history: "Should France make an alliance with England or with Germany?" They were agreed upon the answer. To make an alliance with Germany would be to forget the Franco-Russian Alliance. There never was any reply to this despatch, which on the face seemed to be receptive enough, but Germany saw that if the matter was to go further it was she and not France that would have to go on record with definite proposals hostile to England. According to Lauzanne, Germany's idea was to get France committed, and then convey to England, Italy and Spain proof of her hostility to them. The result would be that none of them would trust her and she would be still further isolated, which was the aim of German diplomacy.

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Offered German Alliance.

The facts of the matter which have been misrepresented by the ex-Kaiser are as follows, according to M. Lauzanne:

On October 29, 1889, Paris received a despatch from the French ambassador at Berlin which reported an important conversation with the German secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Von Bulow, in which the latter said:

"I consider that it would be to the interest of our two countries to come to an understanding, and even to conclude a treaty. Nowhere in the world are they opposed to each other, and they can render each other a mutual service. They only have to forget the historical difference, which until now has kept them apart from one another. The necessity for this agreement arises especially out of the present situation. England is going to engage in the South African war. Is France disposed to allow her to do it?" The Imperial Secretary of State had pointed out to M de Noailles that the moment was propitious for France to unite her efforts to Germany's in restraining England from new plans of conquest. For a century England had imposed her will upon Europe. Was not the hour then striking to put an end to this state of things?

Germany or England.

The afternoon the despatch was

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