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SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1923

INTER-IMPERIAL MIGRATION

We note that one of the subjects being discussed by the Imperial Conference now in session in London is to devise a scheme by which emigrants from the British Isles may be induced to settle in some of the overseas British dominions rather than in foreign countries. Point has no doubt been given to the subject by the unparalleled influx of British immigrants to the United States during the past year, an influx which has left Canada practically stranded so far as desirable European immigration is concerned.

The direction of emigration is at all times difficult. Emigrants there must be from the older countries; the direction they will take is a matter of their own choosing. They will go to the countries which offer the strongest inducements, where employment and opportunity offer, where there is a prospect of bettering their condition. While no doubt the great majority of British emigrants would prefer making their homes under the British flag and British laws, even these considerations of patriotism will not draw them away from the foreign flag which offers them a bigger wage and better opportunities.

A number of schemes have been suggested, some of them worthy of consideration some untenable and dismissed without discussion. Among the latter was a proposal to send boys to Canadian or Australian farms for a period of three or four years to study farming, but the objections to the scheme were so numerous that it was not seriously considered.

The Empire Settlement Act, passed by the British Parliament two years ago authorizing the British Government to co-operate with overseas governments, has not produced the expected results. Under this Act British emigrants were assisted by the Imperial Government to settle in British countries but, although the inducement was considerable, the prospects were not always alluring and the emigrants either selected their own destination or, after accepting a free passage to the designated country, became dissatisfied and went elsewhere.

One scheme, however, gave an opportunity for favorable consideration and some hope of at least a partial solution. This was an extension or a modification of the Canadian Soldiers' Settlement Act. This Act offers, not something for nothing, but it offers a rich reward for honest effort. In its present shape it could not be applied to immigrants by the Dominion Government nor emigrants by the Imperial Government, but it has features which it is believed might be adapted to both. It is not improbable that, in the multitude of counsel now in conference from all parts of the British Empire some scheme may be devised which will make the whole empire more self-sustaining and self-reliant than it is both in the matter of migration and of trade.

DESTRUCTION OF THREE RIVERS

The French, during the later years of their possession of the Island of St. John, discouraged the pursuit of the fishing industry. They allowed fishing to be carried on at St. Peter's and Tracadie

but not from the other harbours. The object of this was to force settlers to go in for Agriculture so that they could supply the great forests of Louisbourg and the other sections of the great island of Cape Breton with supplies of grain, meat, &c. This was more particularly the case after the re-cession of these islands to France in 1749 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In earlier days the fisheries were more extensively cultivated. In the early thirties a concession was made by the French authorities to one De Roma and his partners of lands and fishing privileges at Three Rivers, now Georgetown Harbour. De Roma brought out a number of men from old France, as well as some families. They cleared and levelled 40 acres on what is now Brudenell Point. On this land they erected no fewer than nine buildings, three of them eighty feet in length. Three of these were intended for residential purposes and the others in connection with the business of the associates or partners. Wheat of most excellent quality and large yield was grown on the cleared land. Vessels were built for the fishing business. One of these made two trips a year to the West Indies and another as often to Quebec. As far as it was possible to foresee, the venture of De Roma and his partners was assured of success. But it was not to be so. One day in 1745 a New England armed vessel cast anchor in the harbour and destroyed every building there. The day after the raid there was nothing to be seen but the blackened sites of what had been a prosperous community. De Roma, his daughter and servants were driven to the woods whence they made their way to St. Peter's where they found a vessel to convey them to France. The story is too long to be told in the small space at our disposal. Further particulars will be found in the History of P. E. Island, by His Honor Judge Warburton, which will be issued next Thursday.

"SPECTATORITIS"

An American has coined a new word, "spectatoritis," to define what he terms the principal disease from which his countrymen are suffering. The symptoms he describes as "sitting and watching others play without taking part in the game."

There are many games which the great majority would prefer to watch than to take part in. Few, for instance would care to take part in the game played by Dempsey with several antagonists ready and which they were willing to pay a high price for the privilege of watching. But that apart, the great enjoyment of a game is in taking part in it, provided it be a worthy game, worthy of our best effort, and likely to give enjoyment to others. It is cowardly and unworthy to sit idly by and watch, or criticize those who are endeavoring to help their community or their country; cowardly and unworthy of good citizens to let others bear the burden, the bearing of which is for mutual help. "Spectatoritis" is a disease of the unworthy, the "sleeping sickness" of modern institutions where the few do the work and the many get the benefit. Let us all be actors, not spectators, when the country's or the community's interests are at stake. There is work for all and room for all on the great campus on which future prosperity is being worked out.

The famous halibut fishery treaty negotiated and signed by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, without other signature officially representing Great Britain, was much discussed at the time on account of this omission. There was some party boasting over the event at the time in which it was treated as a step in the Dominion's progress toward a more complete national autonomy. But it turned out that the United States Senate, which must needs ratify all American treaties before they can become effective, failed to give its approval to the halibut treaty and will not do so until some modification of the document is made. It remains, therefore, as ineffective as an unsigned note of hand, or the famous Liberal platform of 1919.

At the Ministerial Conference in London the British government announced a preference on a limited range of Dominion commodities and made request of the Canadian delegates for a list of articles upon which they would like a preference to be given. This gave the signal for caution to Premier King and his colleagues, who fear that preference may be bought too dear. They are, however, we are told, preparing a list which so far includes wheat, flour, oatmeal, barley and pulp. At once a storm of protest was raised in an influential section of the British press against the imposition of a tax on food. And the British millers strongly object to a preference on flour. They naturally want to do the grinding over there, just as our millers want to do it here.

From the days of the repeal of the corn laws the cheap loaf has been considered not only desirable but imperative by the mass of British consumers. A halfpenny placed on or taken off the price of the loaf was big enough to blind their eyes to the dollar that would come from the higher wage, the more plentiful and more constant employment which a system of protection would give. The United States, Canada and the other British Dominions had learned the lesson. Germany had learned it, and while the British workers were still worshipping the fetish of free trade she had stolen half of Britain's overseas trade and was fast becoming her close rival in ocean carrying. British free trade helped to build up Germany to a strength that was fast becoming an industrial and commercial supremacy, and a state of arrogance which challenged the world in arms.

The whole world outside of the British Isles has learned and adopted the lesson of protection and proved the utter fallacy of the Cobdenite obsession that all the nations were speedily to become free-traders. The facts of history have demonstrated that truth is the exact opposite of the free trade prophecies of eighty years ago. Yet the venerable superstition dies hard in a generation that were taught in their cradles, and nursed in it with undoubting faith through youth and sturdy manhood to old age. It is said that Sir Robert Peel was converted to free trade in a single night. Possibly another like miracle may be necessary to restore his countrymen to trade sanity.

The belief has been expressed that Lloyd George has been deeply impressed with what he has seen of the benefits of protection during his tour of Canada and the United States. Surely the contrast is wide between the conditions existing on the opposite shores of the Atlantic. On the one side are over a million out of work among forty millions; on the other side are bread and work for all and a standard of wages and comfort which the workers of the United Kingdom have yet to learn. It needs some powerful and persuasive voice such as the British ex-premier controls, backed by the full information which he must now possess to bring this matter home to the hearts and minds of his fellow countrymen more forcibly and convincingly than it has yet been presented. We know of no other man so obviously equal to the task.

The question of inter-imperial preference and protection is one of the first magnitude and its advocacy befits a man of rare talents and world-wide fame such as he personally commands. It far transcends the vapid littleness of party controversy. Its benefits would extend to boundaries as wide as those which the flag of the Empire now floats, and would add new lustre to its folds. The people of Canada are fully convinced of that. A comparison of the Dominion as it is today with what it was before the protective policy was adopted in 1879 must satisfy any reasonable and unprejudiced mind that protection against unfair competition from without and preference between the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations would give new

Week THE CHEERY WAY

If you can smile A little while Twirl down and noon. And with it sing Like bird a wing Some little tune.

The Passing day Though bleak and grey Will seem so fair Whate'er your woe You'll scarcely know That it is there.

Canon and Mrs. Daniels have returned to Rethesay after attending the Anniversary Services at Springfield. A most cordial welcome was extended to these worthy visitors who, while renewing many old friendships, were guests at "Stone Cottage."

Mrs. James Paton was hostess at an afternoon tea on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Honore, where she invited a group of old friends to meet her. Mrs. Honore is leaving next Tuesday on return to her home in Seattle, accompanied by her little daughter.

On Thursday evening a number of the friends of Miss Pearl Hunter gathered at the home of Mrs. O. Wright and tendered her a shower of pretty personal gifts, her appreciation being happily expressed. Refreshments were served and the evening spent in enjoyable social intercourse. Miss Hunter's marriage to Mr. Harry Stiers takes place next Thursday evening.

Another bridal shower was given on Tuesday by the girl friends of Miss Mabel McGregor, whose marriage to Mr. W. G. Gillespie is also announced for this month to take place in New York.

Mrs. G. A. Gane entertained a number of her friends informally at supper on Thursday evening.

Miss Georgina Pope is at present in Halifax a guest at Hillside Hall. Miss Pope (Nursing Sister Pope as she is familiarly called) was formerly Matron of the Station Hospital Cogswell Street, and is being warmly welcomed in Halifax by a host of friends who are glad to see her looking so well.

After a delightful summer spent with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Donald Nicholson, Mrs. W. E. Hillhouse left Thursday for her home in Moosejaw.

Mr. T. W. Morris went to Montreal Tuesday where he will spend some time.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Nash are spending this week in Halifax with Mrs. Nash's sister, Mrs. McKay.

Pearls are worn in double or multiple strands of rather large pearls. Bracelets are narrow and are set with diamonds, onyx or emeralds or are of cut jet or crystal. There is no limit to the number one may wear, but they should all be on one arm.

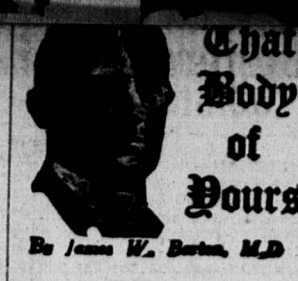
The perfect weather of the past week has given a fresh impetus to interest in Golf. On Wednesday evening a number of the Golfers stayed over and about thirty-four enjoyed an evening of bridge, the winners, receiving suitable prizes.

A very enjoyable bridge was given at the home of Mrs. D. C. Sinclair, West Side, New Glasgow, N. S., on Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Ewan MacKinnon. The evening was very pleasantly spent, Mrs. Sinclair being a very popular hostess. Mrs. Ewan MacKinnon leaves next week for Charlottetown to join her husband, who was transferred from New Glasgow some time ago and is now Chief Dispatcher with the C. N. R. at that point. Mrs. MacKinnon is very popular in New Glasgow and will be greatly missed.

Mrs. J. A. McMillan of Charlottetown and Rev. P. A. Fitzpatrick of Bedouque were the representatives of P. E. Island attending the Executive and General Board of Religious Education in Moncton this week.

Already thoughts are turning towards Christmas gifts and not a few hostesses are entertaining their friends at sewing bees while others prefer the "Bridges" of one or two tables.

strength to the entire structure, promote its welfare and progress, and prove a safeguard against danger.



By James W. Burton, M.D.

Chat Body of Hours

I have often felt that if a few people were to die directly from a cold perhaps some attention would be paid to the ordinary everyday cold that comes to almost everybody at times. You'll hear the expression "Oh he just caught a little cold, didn't think anything about it, and then it seemed to be more like gripe, and when the doctor came it had developed into pneumonia, perhaps rheumatism, or some kidney condition."

Now you've seen a "cold" go round the family circle, the office staff, the factory, the school or any other place where people congregate. Doesn't that suggest anything to you? Of course it does, and your common sense tells you that a cold can be passed along just like any other condition.

I don't agree with some of our writers who laugh at the idea of dampness, cold winds, overwork, or lack of sleep as causing a cold. I believe these very things are directly the cause of it.

Why? Well, we all have within us most of the ordinary organisms that are supposed to cause trouble. Just as long as we are in good shape, do not overeat or undreat, get proper rest and so forth, we meet the ordinary conditions of life all right.

Then we get our feet wet, get exposed to severe weather or to overwork, and as our resistance is lowered the "cold" gets its chance to assert itself. Then we go into a crowded street car, factory, or office and although other people may be in a fair shape the very crowding of the place so poisons the air that when we breathe out even more unfit air, or breathe into the atmosphere we have practically poisoned it for the other people.

You know that colds and all the diseases of childhood light up once the children return to school. Now what am I trying to suggest?

That if you feel anything like a cold coming on, that you get to bed, take a hot bath and drinks, stay in the house for a day or two, and keep away from other people. The reason is two fold. This ordinary cold may open the way for something more serious if you do not take hold of it immediately. And further, you are doing the proper thing by your neighbor or workmate by not exposing him to it. Because with him a common cold might mean a very serious illness.

His Grace the Archbishop of Nova Scotia and Mrs. Worrell arrived home last Saturday from Calgary whither they went for the meetings of the executive of the General Synod.

Mrs. Woodford Turner of Sackville has returned home after a pleasant visit with her daughter Mrs. Lloyd Wellner, Prince Street.

Miss Mary R. Allison, B. A., recently appointed girls work secretary of the Ontario Religious Education Council and girls' work secretary also for the Canadian Methodist Church entered on her new duties in Toronto on Wednesday. One of the creators of the Canadian program for "teen-age girls" Miss Allison has had wide experience and high responsibility recently in the Maritime Provinces and earlier with the Dominion Council, Y. W. C. A. She will be welcomed back to Ontario at the sessions of the annual convention of the Ontario Religious Education Council, which, according to plans announced meets in two sections at Nanapanee, October 23-25, and at Stratford, Oct. 30-Nov. 1.

The many friends of Mrs. (Dr.) Jenkins, who is now in her ninety-first year, will be pleased to learn that she enjoyed a pleasant motor trip to St. Eleanor's and back yesterday, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. John S. Morris. The weather was fine, the road very good, and the long excursion by Mrs. Jenkins, who despite her advanced years, feels quite young and vigorous.

Heard in New York I see people in de subway an' de street Dress up fine an' wearin' diamonds, Lookin' grand an' smellin' sweet; I jest passes an' looks at 'em— But nobow dey don't fool me! Don't nobody hat to tell me Dat dey ain't de quality!

Down in Chah'stan, whah I come fum, Quality don't wear dey bes' When dey go whah folks 'll see 'em—

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Join the Navy League

The Navy League is a patriotic Organization whose objects are to promote the Sea supremacy of the British Empire and the welfare of those who follow the calling of the Sea. The Navy League is the only Institution taking care of the dependents of men of the Merchant Marine who lost their lives during the Great War, and allowances are being made to the dependents of such, regularly, in Prince Edward Island, as elsewhere. The Navy League encourages the Sea Cadet movement, so that our native sons who have a desire to follow the Sea, will be given every opportunity. The Navy League has been successful in placing a large number of boys in the Canadian Merchant Marine, including boys from Prince Edward Island. The Prince Edward Island Division holds the honor of being the Headquarters of the only Navigation School maintained by the Navy League in Canada and which is now becoming regarded as a National Institution, with other Provinces of Canada contributing to its up-keep. Here is an Institution of which all citizens in Prince Edward Island should be proud to possess. It is the best equipped in Canada and has in Commander Lewin, an Instructor surpassed by none. We have lots of raw material in Maritime Canada, but recently an application to attend this School was received from far away Australia.

A class in Wireless Telegraphy has also been carried on and will be re-opened shortly, for the winter months, giving our Boys an opportunity to obtain a knowledge of this modern science and for which experts are always in demand.

ENTERTAINMENT HALL. There has possibly been a misconception among some of our citizens in this regard. The intention is to supply an entertainment center for private persons, Clubs, Societies, or others, who desire to give Socials, Banquets, Lectures, Card Parties, Dances, etc., and the revenue from the rentals of this most ideally situated premises is to help the Prince Edward Island Branch of the League to become self-supporting. The Navy League Building is in charge of a Returned Sailor, Petty Officer Hearn, who assisted by his wife, is prepared to cater when desired. Petty Officer Hearn has a splendid record, having served in the Royal Navy, attached to Admiral Beatty's Squadron in the Great War.

The Executive of the P. E. Island Division are prepared to co-operate and assist in the promotion of Boating and Yachting in our Province. The Executive believe Prince Edward Islanders, when they understand the objects of the Navy League, so well set out by Mr. Sam Harris, the Dominion President, before the Rotary Club recently, will be ready to do their share and give hearty support to the Navy League of Canada. It only costs \$2.00 per annum to become a Member and receive the monthly paper "The Sailor," but a maintenance fee of \$10.00 or \$25.00 from business men and those who can afford it and are anxious and willing to show their appreciation of the men who man our Canadian Ships, will be gratefully received.

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers QUALITY Heah in New Yawk I sees people in de subway an' de street Dress up fine an' wearin' diamonds, Lookin' grand an' smellin' sweet; I jest passes an' looks at 'em— But nobow dey don't fool me! Don't nobody hat to tell me Dat dey ain't de quality!

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