

# The Charlottetown Guardian

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Monday, Sept. 4th, being Labor Day, and a statutory holiday, the Morning Guardian will not be issued on Tuesday. The Evening Guardian will not be published on Monday but will be published as usual on Tuesday. Advertisers please note these changes.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916

## RESEARCH

Germany monopolized the dye trade of the world through research work carried on in her universities, and a shrewd use of the discoveries made by others, usually carrying them a little farther than the others. The rest of the world was content to buy its dyes from Germany, and to go on not knowing how to make dyes. The outbreak of war and the shutting off of German trade naturally left the world without dyes. This is the natural consequence of having others to do for us what we should do for ourselves. We mention dyestuffs because the want of it is the most conspicuous want we know today as a result of the war. Many other instances might be given of articles that we depended upon Germany for and that, since the war began, we were obliged to begin making for ourselves. Chemicals and drugs of many kinds might be mentioned, articles exclusively "made in Germany," and used very extensively in Canada the United States, Great Britain, and in fact the world over. And in the making of these and the like Germany waxed rich.

The secret of Germany's success in these lines lay in her university work. Money was expended freely in research work. Her analysts were tangibly encouraged to follow up and to hunt down every possible clue to any new discovery in chemistry and in science. All her natural resources were exploited turned over, analyzed, with a view to making use of them. She encouraged her scientists and as a result German scientists led the world. She did other things that we shall not follow her in, but in her fostering of the arts and sciences, in her conservation and development of natural resources we might follow her example with profit. We can copy her virtues—which she undoubtedly had—while shunning her vices—which also she had in full measure.

Our Canadian universities have this work now to do for Canada. It is for them to help in ascertaining the value and the possibilities of our natural resources, to suggest methods by which our infinite raw material and our by-products can be turned to advantage. We know but little of the constituents of the thousands of items that go to make up the crust of the earth we live on, but we do know that through the efforts of the scientists one after another of the earth's constituents are being converted into products that add to the world's wealth. Why should Germany alone possess the secret of extracting dyes from coal, of extracting drugs and chemicals and medicines from the plants and the air and the materials that are as common here as in Germany? The reason is not that the Germans are more brainy, more intellectual, more ingenious than we, it is because the German people through their government were willing to pay their scientists, to expend money in experimentation. After the lesson we have learned by the war in the folly of having others do for us what we should do for ourselves, we should stop at no reasonable expenditure in discovering the value of and the possibilities in our natural resources.

## PEACE AND .

Eventually we shall have peace, peace and a country that constitutes in area one third of the whole British Empire; a country thirty times as large as the United Kingdom; eighteen times as large as Germany, eighteen times as large as France, larger by 112,000 square miles than the United States; a country bounded by three oceans and with a coastline nearly equal to half the circumference of the earth; moreover, a country whose wealth in mines, forests, seas, oceans, rivers is immeasurable and a fraction only of whose fertile soil has been touched by the plow. This is our country, our opportunity,

ours to develop, when peace returns. The United States, with a smaller area and only partially settled, has a population of more than a hundred millions; the United Kingdom, which could be hidden away in one of our Canadian forests or buried in one of our lakes, has a population of nearly forty-six millions; Germany, only one-eighth the size of Canada, has a population of sixty-five millions; Canada has a population of eight millions. It is not necessary to add that we have room for expansion, nor is it necessary to add that the development of Canada will be proportionate to the increase of its population. The most populous countries in the world, except perhaps the congested districts in China and India, are the wealthiest; every man who earns a bare living adds at least a little to the sum total of the country's wealth.

The problem for Canada then is to adopt such means as will induce desirable immigration, to divert towards itself a desirable portion of the emigrant stream that is certain to flow from the war devastated countries in Europe when peace permits them to leave. That there shall be emigration from Europe on an unprecedented scale after the war, is unquestionable. No doubt efforts will be made in those countries to prevent emigration, but outside of Germany it is not probable that any stringent prohibitive measures will be adopted, although it is quite possible that emigration will be generally discouraged. It cannot be stopped.

It goes without saying that this stream will be a mixed one, much of it, probably, a bad mixture or in any case not the kind of immigrants wanted in Canada and the utmost care must be exercised in admitting them. The class of immigrants needed in Canada today is an agricultural class, men to go on the land. There are thousands of square miles of the richest soil in the world waiting for development, and this fact, together with the conditions on which it is available, should be made known throughout Europe. Our cities are already full; the city class of immigrants would only add to the unemployed of whom, after the war, we shall doubtless have our share. To those willing to go on the land every encouragement should be held out; for the others, generally speaking, every discouragement, even prohibition where this can be put in force without injustice. Skilled artisans and fishermen, also, could be encouraged to come as our industries and our fisheries will require development.

Then there is the matter of our own soldiers who will return, many of them to take up their former occupations and very many of them better fitted, after their years in the open, to take to farming rather than office or other indoor work. To retain our own and to provide them with such employment as will best suit them will be another of the great problems. To our own little province some two or three thousand men will return, the majority of them to resume farming. Provision must be made for these if we are to retain them. The west, with its free farms, will invite them. We cannot afford to lose our own. How to retain them will be a problem for our own province and it must be considered before the end of the war, which may be sooner than we have been expecting. In any case Canada's preparation, and the preparation of each of its provinces cannot begin too soon. The problems are great and much depends upon their proper solution.

We shall have peace in the not distant future, peace and, either better conditions than before the war, or worse, either peace and a better Canada, a better Prince Edward Island, or unable to keep up with the pace that is already being set by other provinces.

## NOTES

Is it not about time to refute the misconception continuously repeated, by provincial ministers and others, that "the liquor interests," and they alone, are responsible for the opposition to the government prohibition policy? It is the people; the masses, who consider they are being deprived of their rights, that would appear to be the proper ones to bear the responsibility. They are free agents, and liquor men would cut a very small figure were the public to withhold its patronage from them.

A correspondent in an American paper has totalled up the German losses since August, 1914, and finds that these (including dead, wounded, and slightly wounded) are about equal to the population of the following cities: San Francisco, Detroit, Providence, St. Paul, Denver, Minneapolis, Washington, D. C., Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Rochester. Another way of putting it is that the losses would wipe out the whole population, men, women and children, of Berlin, which is a city in Prussia.

## HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

The public event this week was the Annual Flower Show so successfully arranged and carried out in P. W. C. Hall. One of the nicest concerts of the season was given on Wednesday and splendidly patronized being in aid of the No. 5 Siege Battery Boys who are so justly popular.

A great many tourists who have thoroughly enjoyed a holiday at the several beaches left this week on return to their homes in Upper Canada, the United States and elsewhere, while many others will be leaving daily owing to the near approach of School and College openings.

Among the tourists returning this week were Mrs. Edgar and family, of Toronto, Miss Edgar, and her two guests, of Montreal and Mrs. Shaw of Montreal—daughter of Mr. Justice

Fitzgerald—all of whom have been spending their holidays at the summer resorts in Holland Cove.

It is interesting to note that Mrs. R. C. Holman, who is visiting in Summerside, is the first lady who has been noticed driving an automobile on the S'ville streets. It might also be mentioned that Mrs. Holman has also the distinction of recently making a trip in a British aeroplane in London, England, with the chief instructor of the Graham-White Aeroplane Company.

Mrs. Pierce, wife of the Hon. Frank Pierce, American Consul, entertained in honor of her mother Mrs. Watson of Lexington, Mississippi, yesterday afternoon. The Consulate was never more charming when amid the glow of the softest electric lights and the hum of the ladies whiled away several pleasant hours at Bridge or Rook as a fancy decreed. Mrs. Watson, in a many friends during their visit and

silk, received with Mrs. Pierce who looked exceedingly winsome in an evening dress of pink satin with a gracefully draped overdress of pink crepe.

In the dining room the decorations were carried out with Sweet Peas and Trailing Vines, and here Mrs. Pierce was assisted in serving a salad course with frozen tea, by her house guests Miss Watson and Miss Stanfield, the former wearing a lovely gown of pink taffeta and the latter a dainty confection of white net, both presenting a pretty picture of girlish loveliness as they mingled among the guests and made the afternoon such an enjoyable sociable affair.

Dr. and Mrs. Watson who have been visiting the Hon. Frank and Mrs. Pierce at the American Consulate, are leaving early next week on return to their home in Lexington, Mississippi. Dr. and Mrs. Watson made many friends during their visit and have been quite widely entertained,

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being guests of honor at several very enjoyable affairs. It is hoped they may return next summer.

Mrs. Logan and child who have had a very pleasant holiday with Mr. and Mrs. James Paton were also among those returning to their western home this week.

Prof. Murray MacNeill and family and Mrs. C. W. Frazie and family who have been summering at Cavenish returned to Halifax this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wellner are saying good-bye to their friends this week, as they are leaving for their new home in Toronto on Monday, much to the regret of many, especially the younger social and musical set among whom Mr. and Mrs. Wellner are favorites. It is regrettable that Mr. Wellner, who is one of Charlottetown's most popular and successful business men has decided to leave here but he is followed to his new home by the very best wishes of all.

Mrs. J. G. MacPhail and children who have been summering at Orwell returned this week to their home in Ottawa.

Premier and Mrs. Mathieson have gone to enjoy the balmy breezes and pretty scenery around Malpeque for a week.

Mrs. Elzab Gard was the pleasing hostess to a large number of her friends at her home, Mill River, on Thursday, Aug. 24th, the occasion being a variety shower in honor of Miss Daisy Agnew, Alberton, whose marriage to the Rev. George Irvine is announced for next week. The house and grounds were prettily decorated with flowers and Japanese lanterns, extending a warm welcome to the gaily arriving guests. The pleasing feature of the evening was the surprise in store for the bride elect, when a large clothes basket well filled with mysterious parcels was placed before her, and as one after another of the beautiful and appropriate gifts met her eye, truly was the event well named a "Shower." In a few well chosen words Miss Agnew expressed her gratitude and appreciation to Mrs. Gard and her friends for the delightful surprise they had given her. After the singing of Auld Lang Syne the many guests dispersed to their different homes.

Miss Maud Goff was hostess on Tuesday evening at a pleasant little affair in honor of her guest Miss Ida McCann of Moncton. A really delightful evening was passed with games, music, etc., dainty refreshments being served at an early hour.

On Labor Day there will be mixed doubles with an approaching and putting competition at the Golf Links which by the way are proving an ideal spot for informal picnics and luncheons, the scenery being so pretty and the soft sea breezes so refreshing. Last Saturday Mrs. Mathieson and Lady Dalton served tea while the hostesses on Monday will be Mrs. W. K. Rogers and Mrs. Nash.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louison.

### LIGHT HOUSES AND BUOYS.

There are some very nice thoughts, along the lines of these very useful guides; to navigation, just how to convey them to others I find not so easy. On leaving Prince Edward shore line at night time, various lights flash out in the darkness to guide the mariner. Some of these are steady lights, others revolving, and still others flash lights, more or less different, on lights, houses, and buoys yet in the main, each one of these is placed in such a way as to give sat-

Mr. Richard Arthur Daly, late in charge of the Investment Department of The Bank of Nova Scotia, announces the opening of offices in The Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 38 Miinda Street, Toronto, where he will deal in high grade Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds, under the firm name of R. A. Daly & Co.

Toronto, Ontario, September Second, Nineteen Sixteen.

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