

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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President—W. Chester S. McLara. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1927

ADVERTISING CANADA.

SOME time ago we referred to a publicity campaign conducted by the British Government for the purpose of stimulating Canadian trade in the United Kingdom. The British Government appropriated one million pounds for this advertising scheme, five hundred thousand pounds to be expended during the current financial year.

The campaign is being conducted by The Empire Marketing Board, an organization appointed by the British Government on the recommendation of the Imperial Economic Committee.

We are in receipt of an advertisement published by this Board in all the leading newspapers in the United Kingdom. Under an attractive orchard scene with apple-trees and with the large type heading "Buy Canadian Apples," the following advertisement is displayed within borders in a space of eleven by seven inches:—

"You can eat Empire apples all the year round. Just now home-grown apples are becoming scarce and in the orchards of Australia and New Zealand the apple harvest has yet to begin. But now is the time for Canadian apples. Ask for them! In the grey winter months you'll enjoy this superb fruit, ripened, colored, and mellowed by the golden sunshine of many a long Canadian summer day. British Empire apples are unsurpassed in quality. They cost no more than foreign. Buy them from Canada now, and so 'keep the money in the family' for the benefit of your own people and your own friends. The Best Fruit Comes From Empire Orchards."

The advertisement, generously displayed, is a striking one and cannot fail to attract attention to Canadian apples. Other commodities are taken up from time to time—all boosting Canada and with the object of "keeping the money in the family."

In carrying out its publicity campaign the Empire Marketing Board seeks to collaborate with Canadian trade representatives in the United Kingdom and with the trade generally in Canada. The campaign is a splendid one, but Canada, if she is to get the full benefit of it, must co-operate with the Committee and do her share of the boosting.

ECONOMY

"ECONOMY," like "Patriotism," has become a sort of last resort for politicians. When everything else fails the word Economy is rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongues and the audience, be it in a country schoolhouse or in the House of Commons, is supposed to be impressed. It is really pitiful to listen to or to read in Hansard a two-hours speech which, if boiled down to its essence, could have been delivered in five minutes or even less.

Canada has been and is extravagant. She has poured out her millions for public works, the main purpose of which was to bribe constituencies. If the time wasted in the House of Commons in long-winded speeches, in reporting and printing and distributing them, were reckoned at its actual cost to the country, it would add more millions to the cost of our other extravagances.

Seventy-five per cent. of the speeches delivered in the House of Commons and spread over pages of Hansard could be cut down by half or more, or cut off altogether

and the country not only be none the worse, but the better for it. A glance at our yearly financial statements will convince the most casual observer that we need economy in our spending departments, while a perusal of Hansard will be equally convincing as to the need of economy in speech-making. There are but few occasions which necessitate long speeches, and but few men who can discourse informatively or convincingly for even one hour. Indeed, it would be no loss to the country if it were made an indictable offence to prolong a speech in public beyond half an hour.

GREAT BRITAIN'S BOND.

It matters not, says the Sydney Post, what opinion may be entertained generally of the fairness of the United States in collecting the war debts owed her by the nations of Europe, it will be universally agreed that Great Britain's action in promptly acknowledging her obligation and in taking steps to meet it was the only course that was possible to a people like the British. The reputation of Great Britain for paying her debts and carrying out all her undertakings remains now, as it always did, unassailable. It does so because not only is she liquidating her obligations, but she has asked for no favor and looks for no consideration beyond those usual between honorable and self-respecting countries. Dr. A. V. Baillie, the King's chaplain, in addressing the business men of Yorkton, Sask., put the matter in a nutshell when he said that "it had been stated in various quarters that the obligation to the United States should have been ignored, but that financial loss to the country as a result of its repayment would be more than offset by the gain in prestige and reputation for straight dealing."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Good sleighing again. Being between the King Government and the Duncan Report is, to the Liberal press, like being between the devil and the deep sea. If they demand that the recommendations be carried out they will please their Maritime readers, but embarrass the King Government. If they say that freight reduction is not necessary, their readers will be mad but the Government will be relieved, and there you are.

If Maritime Liberal newspapers have any influence at Ottawa there is little hope that the Duncan recommendations will be carried out. This will be hard on Mr. Duff, M.P. for Antigonish-Guysboro, who is pledged to resign at the end of the present session if the recommendations are not carried out in their entirety. "Them's the words, Wilium."

If the "Great Trimerate," as they are now called, Balfour, Chamberlain and Baldwin, cannot settle the Chinese embargo without war, then it cannot be settled except by war. There is good ground for believing that the trouble is practically over. It is a remarkable fact that in every crisis that Great Britain has been called to face she had men big enough to tackle the job, and to settle it, peacefully if she could, but if not, then by the sword. It would not be too much to say that no other country in the world could call three such men as those mentioned to perform a difficult task.

Notes by the Way

THE protest of "A Former Islander" which appeared in the Guardian of Monday last told of another instance, one of many in which our Island Province was ignored, and by so much belittled and honored and has suffered loss. A Sportsmen's Exhibition was held in Boston recently, open for a week in the interest of tourist business. A large revolving map was a part of the show, "a marvel in itself" as it did furnish a graphic view of all the Provinces but one and that one Prince Edward Island! The omission might have been considered a "marvel" to the many Islanders and Maritimers who reside in Boston and there about were it not so common as to be rather something that is to be expected.

This sort of thing has occurred and is repeated in various forms from time to time, but calling forth no protest from our representatives in Parliament or other official sources. Maps have been sent out from Ottawa, information from the Bureau of Statistics, or reports from public departments, purporting to speak for all the nine Provinces but making no reference to or owing no hint that Prince Edward Island has an existence. Sometimes the letters "P.E.I." appear on a map somewhere in the Gulf of St. Lawrence with little more than a dot or a blur to show that a province is intended to be represented. It is evident that Ottawa officialdom is doing about as much to hinder as to help the praiseworthy local efforts to bring tourists here, and is mainly concerned to have them go elsewhere.

A big task confronts the Railway Commission now sitting at Ottawa. The Board has before it over seventy submissions and complaints from different provinces. These are conflicting one against another. It is pointed out that if Alberta's demands, or those of British Columbia were granted it would put the sugar refineries of Halifax and Saint John out of business. This is but one instance out of many where the interests of one province are in conflict with another in regard to freight rates. Both the great railway systems are opposed to any general reduction of freight rates, as the cost of transportation is becoming greater from larger cost in wages and fuel.

The Railway Commission is attempting to do something that the Interstate Commerce has never tried to do, that is, to investigate and recast the entire rate structure of the country at one time and the task is admitted to be enormous. How long the inquiry and subsequent deliberation upon the conflicting evidence and claims before the final recommendations of the Board shall be completed are as yet quite uncertain. Betterment for the Maritimes in the way of subsidies seems apparently nearer than better freight rates.

Nothing would be lost and much gained of the spirit of courtesy which the leader of the Opposition and other prominent members of the Commons have so far shown were observed by all. Parliament has a big task before it which may prolong the session till midsummer, and official courtesy across the floor such as Hon. Mr. Robb for one always has shown, will best serve to promote progress in necessary legislation. He has promised that the budget will be brought down early. Mr. Church of Toronto seems erratic in his frequent deliverances and Hon. Mr. Dunning is usually aggressive when he speaks. The country is not a little impatient for Parliament to get on with the big job before it.

The death of Hon. J. K. Fleming, M. P., for Victoria-Carleton, N. B., will be a loss to the country. He was Premier of that Province in 1913-14. It will also call for a bye-election there, which may or may not be brought on before the session of Parliament closes, according to the decision of the powers that be at Ottawa. Mr. Fleming long held a strong hold upon the favor of the electors of his native county, by whom his demise is deeply regretted. Mr. Fleming was born in Woodstock, N. B. in 1868.

Premier Rhodes of Nova Scotia hopes to succeed in abolishing the needless Legislative Council in that province, a provincial Upper House which only exists there and in Quebec. Nominally the Council in Nova Scotia consists of 21 members, nearly all of Liberal appointment and reluctant to part with their present powers, privileges



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

WORK AND LEPROSY.

When you think of leprosy as it is described in the Bible, and in the book, play, and film of Ben Hur, its hideousness, and the terrible plight of its victims appal you. So it is with deep and heart felt satisfaction that we read of the results of the treatment of this dread ailment in far off Korea. Dr. R. M. Wilson gives a history of nearly one thousand cases of leprosy there.

All are encouraged to take some active form of work in the colony. Hot baths are insisted on, teeth cleaned twice daily, and decay removed. Work in the gardens and exercise daily. Cheerfulness and avoidance of anxiety. Avoidance of cold and exposure, avoidance of constipation.

And what are the results? "We have paroled 238 cases, and a number will soon be sent out. We have seen apparent cures in 30 per cent, and in spite of the fact that many of our cases have come in the advanced stages. We find that 75 per cent of our cases have had the disease arrested so that they can take an active part in some form of work. They can take the oil with less pain if working."

And his conclusion is "The leper who is given gardening and work to do will respond to treatment more readily, show quicker results, take larger doses of oil, and be in a better frame of mind than if these tasks are not given." You and I were taught that "by the sweat of our brow we should eat our bread."

Not so much that poison is removed by the sweat or perspiration, but the activity of the heart, lungs, and muscles, stimulates the circulation and strength is acquired also. It is certainly gratifying to learn about the cure of this terrible ailment in such a large percentage of the cases.

The beneficial effects of the work can be taken to heart by us all, and indemnities. The matter of abolition has proved to be a very difficult one and what the outcome of present efforts so that end may be, or when the abolition will be finally effected are matters that are still in doubt, but in the end the popular will in favor of abolition must prevail.

Premier Bracken of Manitoba has promised to submit a bill authorising a referendum on the beer question. The bill, he says, while before the House will be open to amendments "to suit all parties," which may probably be difficult. The province already has government control and the bill is expected to offer wider latitude for the sale of beer should a majority of the electors so decide.

Ottawa telegrams to leading Liberal journals interpret Hon. Hugh Guthrie's motion for correspondence as preparatory for "a big onslaught on the King Government," although his has turned out otherwise and the correspondence has been brought down. His motion calls for correspondence between ex-Premier Meighen and the then Governor General Byng in June and July last and also all correspondence between the present Prime Minister and the then Governor General respecting the resignation of the then government and the dissolution of Parliament. This may yet bring on a debate which ought not to be prolonged. Nothing is less desirable just now than a long threshing of old straw, in which little good grain seems likely to be found.

That Germany is prospering and paying her debts to other nations, with all her workers apparently employed, while in France and Italy also there is no unemployment, from which our own Mother Country is still suffering so greatly, seems an amazing and in one way a disheartening condition. Germany, although beaten at last in the war, was not invaded as France and Belgium were, which accounts for much, but in large part accounts for her present relatively prosperous condition.

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 of correspondents.

BRITISH IMPERIAL CONDITIONS

Sir,—Referring to The Guardian's correspondence favorable to Imperial Preferential Trade it is to be noticed—and not to be forgotten—that "the British Empire comprises one quarter of the world's population and occupies territorially a quarter of the earth's surface. It has the largest buying power in the world. It possesses the greatest variety of natural resources and has the widest range of production. It has also been remarked that "Canada is particularly well situated to produce much that other parts of the Empire require."

Consequently Canada stands to benefit greatly from any scheme of Imperial Preferences. We shall see what the Mckenzie King government will do about it. I note that the Financial Post of Toronto remarks that "Our delegates to the recent Imperial Conference showed no appreciation of the tremendous importance to Canada of further development along this line. At the previous Conference in 1923, an Imperial Economic Committee was appointed, to consist of representatives from each component part of the Empire. For some time Canada refused to appoint a representative. Later on we did make an appointment but we have taken only a half-hearted interest in it. This committee should be able to work out some practical methods for the extension of inter-

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

EYES THAT SEE.—The precepts of Jehovah are right, rejoicing the heart: The commandment of Jehovah is pure, enlightening the eyes. Psalm 19:8.

PRAYER.—May Thy truth be better to us than food or drink.

LIFE IS NOT IN VAIN. I heard an idler once exclaim:—"This life to man is given in vain: His days are spent in weary toil, And might cannot his cares beguile."

But, does not pleasure intervene Like sunshine, darkest clouds between?

And it meet, to hang the head, Ashamed to earn our daily bread? Forgetting health—that blessed thing— Attends upon our labouring.

And a pure joy we reap in this— Denies to bread in idleness.

Nor is it right, because we mope, To exclude each kindly ray of hope.

Court the dark mood, and idly Of cheerless life, and welcome grace And deem this world a living tomb, Where death alone increased the gloom.

Oh! Ingrate being, raise thine eye And bounteous nature's plan descry; Shake off thy soul's lethargic load And round thee view the works of God.

Each thing created has an aim; And life was never given in vain.

Were it but clearly understood That all have power of doing good; Then happiness to every one, Would spring from conscious duty done—

To soothe one suffering brother's woe, Is worth at least a life below.

And be thy care when sorrow lowers, To seek a sweet, "mong bitter flowers.

And ne'er will be thy search in vain; Since pleasures often mixed with pain. For why should we refuse all joy, Because, 'tis not without alloy

This life is vain—dispel the thought Which once despair full high had brought Thy soul, and thy complaining tongue, That should have praises, fondly sung, For life bestowed, and power given To gain on earth foretaste of Heaven.

Complacency—For ten years past, with an unprecedented pertinacity and obstinacy, I have been dining into the public head some neighborly gossip, the betterment of home conditions, and the elevation of spirits and the brightening of life in town and country alike. I am glad to hear that some of them have formed social and literary clubs, and write and read papers about good men and other subjects over which the

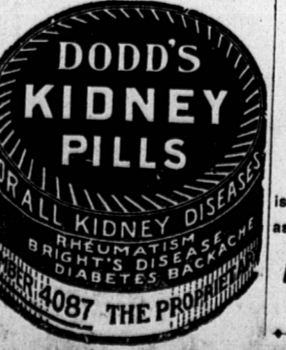
Prayer for Disaster—I said to the Almighty; "Lord, if you do exist, send a cold in the head to this excessively superb drum-major; make him sneeze on parade!" —Antoine France.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Wednesday, Feb. 16th.

(Continued on Page 8)

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Empire trade. This can only be accomplished, however, by our government showing a whole-hearted interest in the matter, and so far there has been little evidence that this is being done. Let us all hope that there will be noticed a change in the near future. I am, Sir, etc., A BRITISHER

Charlottetown, Feb. 15th, 1927.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Sir,—I note a telegram from Quebec which states that that city is spending another \$4,500 on its unemployed to avoid starvation during the winter months. Surely there must be something wrong in the economic conditions of cities like Quebec and Montreal, when thousands of men are out of work, and have to be fed by public charity! Is not Canada importing too much and not making enough? The papers report inordinately large imports,—the money to pay for which goes out of the country; and when Canadians ask for work they can't get it. It seems to me clear that all local industries in this new country should be encouraged and protected,—as they are in the United States.

But then, Canadian electors voted quite recently for more outside trade and larger imports even though all foreign countries are protectionist. So we must not be surprised that men and women putting it into local industries and that Canadians who are ready to work and want work—and are willing to work for fair wages—are idle—many of them being compelled to take their meals at free lunch tables.

I am, Sir, etc., ECONOMIST

Charlottetown, Feb. 15th, 1927.

WINTER PLEASURES

Sir,—One of the great advantages of our winter weather is the opportunity it affords for social enjoyments and mental recreation. Now that the people generally have, by their industry and thrift, obtained comforts in their homes, stables and premises, and there is wood at their doors or coal in their outhouses or cellars, they can "take it easy" for a while, and get ready for the spring's work.

The men, will of course, read and think, and discuss about improved methods of culture—how to get better results from their grain fields and their potato patches, how to produce cattle that will give more milk, sheep more wool and horses more work.

The ladies, too,—they have now time to compare notes with and about their neighbors, and enjoy some neighborly gossip, the betterment of home conditions, and the elevation of spirits and the brightening of life in town and country alike. I am glad to hear that some of them have formed social and literary clubs, and write and read papers about good men and other subjects over which the

(Continued on Page 8)

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

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Wednesday, Feb. 16th.

"When I see a cigar expert listening to his cigar—I sometimes wish I were as great a man as he. Privately sometimes I have listened to a cigar, and it has told me nothing."—A. A. Milne.

Prayer for Disaster—I said to the Almighty; "Lord, if you do exist, send a cold in the head to this excessively superb drum-major; make him sneeze on parade!" —Antoine France.

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ing one word each day. Today's word: DETECT; to discover; find out; determine. "His faults were easily detected."



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