

CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Monday, October 30, 1922

WHY?

When a business man discovers conditions in his business which are not to his liking or which are detrimental to his business, he, if he is a good business man, immediately proceeds to ascertain the cause. He generally succeeds; if he does not the chances are ten to one that he will become bankrupt.

now thinks Liberalism can get along very well without the aid of the United Farmers. Under the caption: "Is there a U. F. O. Slump" in its issue of October 21, the Globe says: "The Ontario Reformer, published by a company of which J. C. Ross, former Editor of The Farmers' Sun, is President, says: 'A very few years ago, there were over 60,000 members of the U.F.O. in this Province. Today there is only half that number, and if the present slump in membership continues there shortly will be less than a quarter. Two years ago there were over 1,600 active Farmers' Clubs. Today there is probably not more than a quarter of those in existence, while not 200 are active. The United Farmers' Co-operative Company was once a prosperous organization with an annual turnover of \$20,000,000. Last year they lost hundreds of thousands of dollars and seriously impaired their financial standing. It is commonly reported that another disastrous report will be made at the annual meeting in December next. At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Publishing Company, held a few weeks ago, it was shown that there had been a loss of some 13,000 in the circulation of The Farmers' Sun from the high figure of last year, while there has also been a serious drop in its earnings during the last six months.'"

GIVE THEM A CHANCE

The fact that Government Pond has been frozen over this autumn, an event which was early discovered by the boys, again brings up the subject of an open air skating rink for the many who for reasons of their own or of others cannot attend the regular rink which is already overcrowded. For many generations Government Pond has been to the small boy what the Mosque of Saint Sophia has been to the Turk. The Turk is going to repossess his beloved Mosque but the small boy of this generation is looking in vain for a Kemal to restore to him the skating rink of his fathers.

A little expense would make Government Pond a thing of beauty and a scene of pleasure for winter as well as for summer; would make it a pleasure spot which would add years to the lives of the little ones who have no other skating place; would give them the wholesome idea that they are at least being given a thought by the City Fathers.

The subject is a perennial one. City Councils in the past have gone so far as to clear a small area for a week or two; others have gone so far as to promise they would make it an open air rink to be proud of, but they forgot. Will the present City Council spend the few needed dollars, give some one the needed employment and give the boys and girls the dear and long looked for privilege of enjoying at least a few weeks skating on Government Pond?

EDITORIAL NOTES

Now is the time to see that the roads are kept smooth. If they freeze up in the condition in which many of them are today there will be trouble when winter comes. The split-log drag is the present salvation.

Notwithstanding the fact that the potato and oats market is off, eggs, milk, and poultry are a fair price, and best of all, they are abundant. Contrary to expectations, we are assured that there is as much money in the country as in any previous year, clear of the war years.

DON'T NEED THEM NOW

The Toronto Globe, once the "Bible of Liberalism" but latterly a sort of adjustable authority on changing policies of the party,

Notes By The Way

Since the King Government came into office last year the importance of an energetic and discriminating immigration policy has been presented from week to week and from month to month in the ministerial press. Canada must have more immigrants, especially more of the right sort who would help to pay taxes, carry the burden of our big war debt, occupy our vacant lands and increase farm production.

No one can deny that these are all worthy objects. What Canadians generally are chiefly concerned with is what measures have been taken to bring about the desired results and how far they have been successful. With all the talk there appears to have been no definite action except or beyond putting forth party propaganda to convince the country that the Government is deeply concerned over the situation, and would presently decide upon a course of action. All this talk seems to have been barren of results.

Immigration which should be now increasing has fallen off. Quite naturally it had fallen off greatly during the war but it had begun to increase before the change of government last year. As between the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 there has been a serious relapse and this is apparent in the small number of immigrants who have come to us from Great Britain and the United States, which are the countries from which our most desirable settlers come.

In the latter year as compared with the previous one, immigration from the British Isles fell off from 74,000 to 39,000, or by 47 per cent, and immigration from the States declined 24 per cent. The decline is serious the more so because the United Kingdom and the nearby Republic have not only been our most fruitful fields for immigration effort, but settlers from those countries, as they speak our language and are accustomed to free institutions, are most readily assimilated and make the best Canadian citizens. Settlers from across the border, as a class entirely familiar with our methods of farming, more so in fact than those who come from the British Isles or any other country beyond the seas.

For another reason farm settlers from the States seem desirable. We have in the past forty years lost to the United States millions of Canadians and of immigrant settlers who first came to this country whom we failed to keep. The account ought obviously to be in part balanced by repatriation of thousands of Canadian exodians and their descendants who are now across the border. Hitherto but little effort has been made by any federal government to attain that object. Surely some special work along this line might be hopefully undertaken, but we fail to see any mention of it in the inspired output of news about immigration from Ottawa.

The Government of Quebec has set the example by making a determined effort to repatriate its people who have gone across the border and settle them upon its public lands. It has made and is making more effort along this line than all the other provincial governments and the federal government taken together. Surely this example, set in a very influential quarter, is worthy of being followed in all the provinces.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that it is more important to keep our own people at home than to obtain new settlers from abroad. However, desirable that may be. Much of the continual exodus from our own Province and from Canada might be prevented if proper enquiries were made and needful measures devised in advance for that purpose, but for this our Immigration Department has no machinery and nothing has been done.

Very often the exodian is almost undecided whether or not to go abroad. He hopes to better his position by the change, but thousands who have gone have found it to be a change for the worse. A timely statement of the facts and a bit of sound advice, might have prevented many from going. There is work that could be done along this line in Canada and nobody to do it. A stay-in-Canada propaganda within the Dominion might be more fruitful of good results at far less cost than much of the solifecting and persuasion put forth abroad to lure to our shores intending settlers who come but do not stay.

Looking to Vodkas To Save Soviet

It is said that Lenin is considering the advisability of once more permitting the sale of vodka in Russia. Hard liquor or ruin seems to be the choice he is confronted with, if the present condition of affairs can be said to be something short of ruin. As a highclass moralist, Lenin is opposed to strong drink. Most Communists are moralists in this respect, and see in the drink habits of the working people one of the chief reasons for their enslavement and exploitation by the capitalists. Yet on occasions the Communist can put aside moral prejudices and squarely examine facts. In Russia it is remembered that the old Government used to receive perhaps half a billion dollars a year from the vodka monopoly, and an income of another half billion dollars is something for which Lenin and Trotsky would not hesitate to sacrifice the lives of such Russians as choose to drink them selves to death. Therefore, they are thinking hard about vodka at the present time.

They Need the Money. Nobody knows better than Lenin that, although nobody sees gold in Russia any more, there is plenty of it hoarded away, and that it will be forthcoming if vodka can be bought with it, but probably for no other purpose. In the famine a little gold made its appearance and more would have been circulated had there been anything to buy with it, but in certain great areas of Russia gold was no more good to the starving populace than it would have been to Robinson Crusoe. So long as Soviet Russia remains boycotted from the rest of the world the Russians themselves will have to produce the capital for running the country. Not only would the half billion a year help materially to this end, but the return of vodka might reconcile the Russian peasant to his present lot. In the old days he could forget his troubles once a week or oftener by becoming thoroughly intoxicated. Vodka was cheap and powerful, and the average Russian would rather have it than the finest of liquors or the choicest of vintage wine.

Beesotted Russia. No doubt indulgence in vodka did much to keep the Russian peasant in the half civilized state he was in when the war burst. There is general agreement that this drink did Russia incalculable harm, and because it was interfering with Russia's war effort, the Czar abolished its sale. The Soviets continued this prohibition, but a year ago they let down the bars to the extent of permitting the sale of beer and wine, the alcoholic strength of these drinks not being restricted, although as a rule it is low. Beer costs 62 1/2 cents a bottle, but in restaurants it costs twice as much, thus putting it beyond the reach of most Russians. Hard liquor, it is said, is more difficult to obtain than in the United States. Of course there is a small stock if one knows where to look for it and has the gold that will lure it forth. Wine is comparatively plentiful, but more expensive than beer. It is sold in the regular Government wine shops and also in delicatessen stores. It is not permitted to be sold in restaurants, but is sometimes sold there and drunk out of teacups or beer bottles.

The Wine List. Mr. Paxton Hibben, who was in Russia last Summer writes in The New York Times that in the Government stores, a very good class of table wine may be had at 60 cents a bottle for red and 54 cents for white wine. The excellent Caucasian wine from Southern Russia comes a bit higher—95 cents a bottle—while a sweet Caucasian dessert wine, which is very good, indeed, runs from \$1 to \$1.10 per bottle. In Transcaucasia and Crimea, also, Russian counterparts of most of the famous sweet wines of Western Europe may be had—Russian sherry at \$1.25 to \$1.37 per bottle, Madeira at \$1.25 and port at \$1.22 to \$1.55. There is even a Russian champagne to be had at \$4 a bottle. Foreign wines are slightly more expensive. Of the Rhine wines, Mercobrunner sells at \$1.50 and Johannesberger at \$1.75 per bottle, while Zeltzinger Moselle wine sells at \$1.25; French claret, St. Julien, is \$1.25; Chateau Larosse, \$1.38; Chateau Lafitte, \$1.76, and French Burgundies run from Nuits at \$1.50 to Chambertal at \$1.65. French champagne is \$7.50 per bottle, while imported port runs from \$2.15 to \$2.90 per bottle.

Poverty Helps Prohibition. Though these prices would be reasonable in any country with money at par, they make drinking of any kind prohibitive for the

great majority of Russians, and therefore there is nothing like the drunkenness today that existed before the war. Those who can afford it are said to be buying up the wine in the Government stores as fast as they can, because they believe that it will not last long. People who can afford wine can also afford what is said to be the best of Russian drinks—the crush-on—which is a sort of white wine cup made up of Caucasian wine and fresh fruits. This costs \$1.60 a quart, which is equivalent to 6,500,000 roubles and is only for the wealthy. If the sale of vodka is resumed it will, of course, be under strict Government control, and probably the strength of the liquor will be reduced. The prices will have to be nicely adjusted so that everybody will be encouraged to drink, but few will be rich enough to afford intoxication, except on rare occasions.

Baptist Conference

The one hundred and first session of the P. E. Island Baptist Conference was held at Cavendish, Oct. 16 and 17. In the absence of the President, Rev. N. A. Whitman, of Bedouque, occupied the chair on Monday evening, Oct. 16. The special feature of this service was the ordination of Sec. M. O. Brinton, pastor of the entertaining church. The scripture lesson was read by the chairman and Rev. C. E. Pines offered prayer. Rev. Ross C. Eaton, of Charlottetown, preached the Ordination Sermon. The speaker took for his subject: "The Church." He exalted the church as an institution of vital importance for the development of man's spiritual life and the bettering of his social condition. The charge to the candidate was given by Rev. R. W. Lindsay, of Hazelbrook, Rev. J. S. Mellett, of North River, gave the charge to the church. The Ordination Prayer was offered by Rev. A. K. Herman, of Summerside. Special music was well rendered by the choir, and added much to the service. Rev. M. O. Brinton pronounced the Benediction.

Tuesday, Oct. 17, Devotional Service of 9.30, led by Rev. R. W. Lindsay, Rev. Ross C. Eaton was appointed chairman. The election of officers for the ensuing year followed. President—Rev. Ross C. Eaton, Vice-President—Rev. J. S. Mellett, Sec. Treas.—Rev. R. W. Lindsay. Reports of churches were given, the same were helpful and encouraging. The outlook in many cases was hopeful. The matter of the O'Leary work was discussed at length by the brethren. On motion it was decided that the district request the Home Missions Board to take immediate steps to place a pastor on the field. A committee consisting of Rev. A. K. Herman and Rev. N. A. Whitman, was appointed to take action regarding O'Leary work until such time as the Home Mission Board was able to send a man. It was decided on motion that at the next District Conference be held at O'Leary if arrangements can be made.

Rev. N. A. Whitman presented a deep, well-thought-out and helpful paper on the subject: "The Value and Importance of Pastoral Visitation." This was discussed and very much appreciated. On motion Bro. Whitman was requested to send his paper to the next District Conference for publication. Matters pertaining to Social Service and Red Cross were then brought in an interesting manner, before the Conference by Rev. Ross C. Eaton. The subject was fully discussed and the following resolutions were adopted, viz. (1) Resolved that we, P. E. Island Baptists, place ourselves on record in hearty accord with the work and aims of the Social Service Council and Canadian Red Cross Society.

Favors Catering With Empire Foods

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The British Incorporated Society of Meat Importers is one of the latest organizations to protest against the action of the management committee of the British Empire Exhibition, to be held in 1924, in deciding not to restrict the exhibition restaurant supplies to Empire resources. The council of the society met at Smithfield today and passed a resolution bearing on the matter. Copies thereof have been forwarded to the management committee of the British Empire Exhibition, and to the Colonial Secretary, the Minister of Agriculture, President of the Board of Trade, and the High Commissioners of the various Dominions.

The resolution in question expresses dismay at the indication that the catering arrangements for the exhibition are not going to be used to the utmost for the purpose of making known the merits and the value of the food products of the Empire. It declares that it is undoubtedly every ounce of the meat required for catering during the exhibition could be provided from British sources, and it points out that the aim of the British Empire Exhibition is to make known the value of the resources of the Empire, and it would be a breach of faith if the policy to which objection has been taken is persisted in.

HUGE DEFICIT IN FRANCE CAUSED BY WAR DAMAGES

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The money spent for the reconstruction of northern France, devastated by the Germans in the great war, is entirely responsible for the deficit of 4,000,000,000 francs in the French budget for 1922, declared Maurice Bokanowski, the budget reporter, to the Chamber of Deputies today.



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The Public Owes Much to Doctors

As Class They Work Against Their Own Interests. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Dr. Charles A. Powers, retired surgeon, President of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, in a statement issued here calls attention to the honest, earnest, conscientious and unselfish work which characterizes members of the medical profession—work which is constantly tending to decrease their own incomes. Dr. Powers has had the best of co-operation from both physicians and surgeons in his fight to reduce mortality from cancer. "Forty years ago," says Dr. Powers, "the mortality of diphtheria was not less than 65 per cent. The average case went on for a few days until death occurred. Today, with a single, very early injection of anti-toxin, the mortality should be less than one per cent. Prophylactic injections have practically abolished typhoid fever in our Army. Indeed, during the late War the mortality from typhoid fever was very low because prophylaxis was obligatory. It should be equally low in civil life today with suitable prophylaxis.

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Flight In Glider Made By Woman

GERSFELD, Germany, Oct. 28.—What is believed to have been the first flight in a glider ever made by a woman occurred here today when Fraulen Hansen, of Magedburg, succeeded in remaining in the air for five minutes. She was forced to land because the vertical steering gear had not been suitably installed, the machine coming down on its side. Herr Hentzen, who made a memorable 3-hour flight in a glider here last August, made another flight today which is claimed to be unprecedented in that he succeeded in gliding off in a very slight easterly wind. He remained up 40 minutes and landed smoothly.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Louson collection ONLY A YEAR One year ago—what loves, what schemes, What joyous hopes, what high resolves, What generous strife. On year—one year one little year, And yet the even flow of life Moves calmly on. Where hast thou been, beloved, What host thou seen—What visions fair, what glorious life, Where hast thou been? The veil—the veil, so thin so strong 'Twixt us and thee—The mystic veil when shall it fall That we may see? Not dead, not sleeping, not even gone, But present still, And waiting for the coming hour Of God's sweet will. —Harriet Beecher Stowe

DEPARTMENT IS SILENT

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—Officials of the Finance Department had little to say this morning when informed that the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of Illinois was said to have threatened to prosecute companies operating in that state if they did not get rid of their holdings of Canadian bonds. It was pointed out that either the laws of the state or the charters of the various companies incorporated by the state might restrict the foreign investments of the companies. As far as can be learned, however, the State of Illinois is the only one which has taken such drastic action in regard to Canadian bonds.

PROPOSAL MADE IN QUEBEC TO TAX CHURCH PROPERTY

QUEBEC, Oct. 28.—A real storm from the religious authorities is forecast as the result of a clause which is to be contained in the coming revised Towns and Cities Bill, giving power to municipalities to impose taxes on property owned by the religious communities. This bill is to be presented shortly in the House. The clergy have always opposed such a system whenever municipalities wanted to enforce it in special charters, and have always gone into the fight energetically.

CLAIMS PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR NEW ZEALAND TRADE

J. A. Pringle, Philip, Managing Director of a large importing house of Christchurch, New Zealand, who is in Toronto, staying at the Queen's Hotel, believes there are bright prospects of trade between Canada and New Zealand. He stated yesterday that at present New Zealand presents an excellent market for Canadian manufactured goods. Because of a prefer-



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