

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1927

EMIGRANTS WANTED.

CANADA has been well advertised in recent years. At Wembley Canada received a really good advertisement. In all the excellent products of Canada sold in the Mother Country and in other countries, there has been an advertisement of her capabilities. The youth from Ontario who won the California prize for swimming gave Canada a splendid advertisement. The best advertisement ever given Canada was supplied by the men of the Canadian regiments who took part in the Great War. All the world over it is now known that Canada produces first-class men and women and first-class things. It is well known, too, that men and women, with their children, can live in comfort and prosperity upon Canadian soil—if only they labor prudently and diligently.

The additional inducements to emigrate to Canada which could be afforded by even the most brilliant and highly-paid writers of advertisements are, therefore, of doubtful value; and the proposal that the Government shall pay for advertising Canada \$8,000,000 a year, in the next three years, made by Mr. Allan J. Ross, of Toronto, seems to be of little worth. The money would have to be taken out of the pockets of Canadian taxpayers, and spent in Great Britain and the European Continent, and would be gone from them and their heirs forever.

Mr. Ross believes that there is no land or people blest with greater semi-dormant riches than Canada, and that "all we lack is population." There are good grounds for this belief. But it is likely that the expenditure of \$24,000,000 in the next three years for advertising the natural wealth of Canada would have the effect of diverting from Australia and New Zealand, and other nations of our Commonwealth the tide of immigration that is sweeping thither as a result of the prompt action and generous proposals of their respective Governments and the means of transportation supplied?

The Financial Post, of Toronto, approves, as we do, of Mr. Ross's general argument; but it remarks that "the expenditure of \$8,000,000 a year will conceivably do more harm than good." "The large sum mentioned," it says, "is likely to frighten the general mass of the people, making them see the advertising of Canada as a gigantically costly job and making it harder for the government to take any steps at all."

The Financial Post contends that "the main point for consideration at the moment is that practically nothing is being done, in a concerted way, to advertise Canada; and that other nations and dominions are winning out over Canada in this regard. It is important that something be done at once, even though an \$8,000,000 annual expenditure is out of the question."

This is a well-considered opinion. Time has been lost by the Canadian Government—valuable time—of which the other Great Dominions of the Empire have made good use. But prudent and practical initiative by the Federal Government may, even at this late date, be productive of good results.

We shall see what the Mackenzie King Government will do about it. The Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Mr. Guthrie, has been out-spoken in his opinion that there should be a decided change of Canadian policy in respect to immigration. He says that the greatest need of Canada is a large population, that there should be less restriction of immigrants, and that the policy of Canada with regard to immigration should be one of "inclusion rather than exclusion." If the Government should adopt a policy calculated to draw population to Canada there is not likely to be any unreason-

Notes by the Way

The new campaign song of the British defence forces in China, called the Froth Blowers' Anthem is said to be as contagious as Tipperary was in the campaign of 1914. The following is the chorus.

The more we get together, together together. The more we get together the merrier we'll be; For your friends are my friends, And my friends are your friends, And the more we get together the merrier we'll be.

Just what the Italian Fascists are like and what their political principles may be may come to be better understood in Canada hereafter, now that a local branch of that order has been established in Toronto. A parade of the Black Shirts in the Ontario capital is looked forward to as an interesting novelty to be given there in the near future. But Canada is not yet ready for a Mussolini, or any other dictator, and most Canadians regard cleanliness as more important than color in an under garment.

Mr. Barnjum began a vigorous agitation some two years ago against the exportation of pulpwood from Nova Scotia. His arguments were sound; the wood should be made into paper in Canada or left to grow. He had proposed an embargo or an export tax. But it turned out that when the question was submitted to vote in 23 municipalities of that province only one voted in favor of the proposed restrictions. The voters took a very short-sighted view of what was best for them and for the province. What is true of wood and forest products in Canada is equally true in many other lines. They are exported in raw condition to the United States and Canadians at home get but a small portion of their potential value. Thus disposed of these natural resources are of a larger benefit, or larger value to our foreign neighbors and give more employment to labor over there than to Canadians.

That Canadian farmers should raise more sheep is the plea of Mr. Arkell, the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner speaking to the farmers of Ontario. He told them that Canada imports woolen goods of the value of \$46,000,000 and produces less than \$5,000,000 worth of wool. Mr. Arkell especially advocates more sheep for the smaller farms. The Maritimes are well adapted by soil and climate for sheep breeding and now that hired labor is becoming more costly it is a point in favor of sheep raising that no other line of live stock raising calls for so little human attendance in summer or winter. Mutton, lamb and wool are always in demand and sheep have proved to be quite as profitable as cattle, horses, or swine in the usual course of mixed farming in most years.

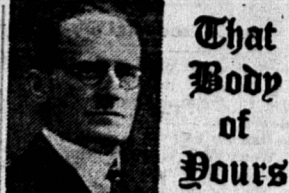
Some fifteen universities in the United States have each more than ten thousand students in attendance, and two or three of them from twenty to over thirty thousand students. Commenting upon these remarkable facts a New York journal says: "Never in history has a native shown such a passion for education. Never have such multitudes had the opportunity for education." This is followed by the question, "But are we sure that we really know in what education consists? Do the mass universities produce men who think, or just mass minds?" The question reads almost like an accusation against the big universities, but it is after all a pertinent one. The challenge is not a new one. Two or three small institutions might produce better results with the thousands of students divided between them than the overgrown institution now turns out yearly by mass production.

WHERE DOES ONTARIO STAND?

THE course that will be pursued by the people and politicians of Ontario with regard to the proposed readjustment of conditions in the Maritime Provinces will be interesting. Ontario, with Quebec and the Western Provinces, has profited by the large additions of valuable territory, for which the Maritime Provinces bear their full share of the cost as well as the expense of railway construction. The manufacturers of Ontario, receive millions of dollars every year for machinery and implements purchased by the farmers of the Maritimes. Will Ontario, in view of all the facts, show a good example, by her representatives in Parliament and come out squarely in favor of the changes suggested in the Duncan Report? We refuse to believe that Ontario will entertain the suggestion of one newspaper that Ontario will "join with other sections of the Dominion in calling for a readjustment of the fabric of Confederation," rather than implement the Duncan Report.

Census returns of population in the Prairie Provinces are now complete to 1926.

Manitoba has 639,056, Alberta 607,584 and Saskatchewan 831,42. Manitoba's gain in five years has been in round numbers 29,000, Alberta's 19,000 and Saskatchewan's 64,000, or more than both the other provinces. The Calgary Herald says "the entire showing of the three provinces is disappointing." We in the Maritimes would be quite satisfied if we were gaining population even at the Alberta rate. Do our Western friends remember this?



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

While all must admire the work of the brilliant surgeon, whose knowledge, care, and skill during the operation means life itself, nevertheless the real safety of the patient is dependent upon the family physician.

I mean in these acute cases where the abdomen must be opened for an emergency condition. Because it is the early recognition of a condition, and getting the necessary operation immediately under way, that gives the surgeon his best chance to perform the operation successfully.

Dr. G. H. Murphy of Halifax points out that the general practitioner therefore, is the one who bears the weight of the responsibility and should receive the credit. It is he that must talk to the patient and family. He must tell them about the physiology or use of the part affected, how the ailment is interfering with its proper activity, what the result will be if the condition is allowed to progress even for a few hours.

He must be able to so place the matter before the patient and friends that they will follow his advice implicitly. And in order to do this he must know his own work thoroughly and like his patient and the patient's family.

He must make an examination of the patient, and learn all he can about any previous or similar pains in the abdomen, the exact location of the pain, where it first started, where it is now definitely located, and so forth, temperature, pulse, appearance of shock, and everything else. Then by weighing all the evidence, he must decide and decide quickly as to the need of surgical interference.

So remember then that whilst surgeons are deserving of all the praise bestowed upon them for brilliant clean results, nevertheless the life of the patient was really at the mercy of the family physician whose knowledge and painstaking examination gave the early diagnosis which made the surgeon's results possible, and meant safety for the patient.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Friday, Feb. 18th.

Charles Lamb born, 1755; Luther died, 1546.

"I felt myself the docile son of the dearest civilization, which sits down at the roadside and watches its dreams pass, without daring to arrest them."—De Gourmont.

Charles Lamb—He was a fine specimen of the vagabond, as I conceive him. His mind was as full of queer nooks and tortuous passages as any mansion-house of Elizabeth's day or earlier, where the rooms are lying open on a low in the roof; where dusty stained lights are falling on old oaken panelings; where every bit of furniture has a reverend flavour of antiquity; while portraits of noble men and women, all dead long ago, are hanging on the walls; and where a black-letter Chaucer with silver clasps is lying open on a seat in the window. There was nothing modern about him. The garden of his mind did not flaunt in gay parterres; it resembled those that Cowley and Evelyn delighted in, with clipped trees, and a path that led to a stone sundial with a Latin motto sculptured on it, standing at the farther end. Lamb was the slave of quip and wit; he stuttered out puns to the detriment of all serious and improving conversation, and twice or so in the year he was overtaken in liquor. Well, in spite of these things perhaps on account of these things he loved his memory. For love and charity ripened in that nature as peaches ripen on the wall that fronts the sun. Although he did not blow his trumpet in the corners of the streets, and was tried, as few men are, and fell not. He hated that he might not weep. He wore a martyr's heart beneath his suit of motley. And only years after his death, when to admiration or censure he was alike insensible, did the world know his story, and that of his sister Mary.—Alexander Smith.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "we value your gift above any other." Say "more than any other." OPEN—MISPRONOUNCED: mock. Pronounce the o as in "odd," not as in "or." OFTEN MISPELLED: grievous; ie. SYNONYMS: music, melody, tune, harmony, symphony. WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: CHRONOLOGICAL; pertaining to chronology, the science that treats of time, or the order of events. "The facts were placed in chronological order."

The Public Forum

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

JUSTICE TO P. E. ISLANDERS

Sir,—Small, insular and out of the line of Continental traffic, it is perhaps, not wonderful that Prince Edward Island is often overlooked, or that her sons are sometimes slighted by those who live in large places on the great continent.

The case of the Sportsman's Exhibition to which your Boston correspondent—a former Islander—has directed attention is perhaps one of the most tolerable and excusable, for Prince Edward Island is not given up to sportsmanship, nor are Prince Edward Islanders sporting characters. Nevertheless justice should be done to "the tight little island." This gem of the Northern Sea, as Bucher called it, should not be wiped off the map. Its sons and daughters are entitled to the consideration due to other Canadians. Given fair play they can make their way and gain high positions in any part of the English speaking world, as the records of Schurman and Falconer, Laird and Davies, Warburton and McKenzie and many others, in every sphere of life, and through the British Empire, have proved. Nevertheless it is annoying to note that excellent works, the products of men who came from P. E. Island, are not credited as they ought to be. For instance, I saw the other day a fine copy of Harris's picture of the Fathers of Confederation from which the name of the artist had been deliberately erased. If he had been a Torontonian or a Winnipegger his name would, of course have been displayed in large letters; but having been educated and received his early training in "little P. E. Island" it was omitted.

But P. E. Islanders need not worry. Good work, well done by them, will in time reflect credit and distinction upon the Province from which they came. A time will come when Prince Edward Island will not be left off any map of North America.

ANOTHER ISLANDER.

GOING THE PACE

Sir,—Ever there was a time in which the Government of Canada should be careful and economical it is now. With a public debt of three or four billions, and an immense new country to be opened to industry, Canada has no money to spend upon things that are not needed. Yet it is stated that the unnecessary Ambassador at Washington is to have a salary of twelve thousand dollars a year (\$12,000) and that members of his staff at Washington are to receive salaries aggregating seventeen thousand dollars a year. Other expenditures in connection with this embassy will without doubt, cost many thousands more. It is expected that Canada will receive compensation for this immense outlay. Not at all. The high tariff of the United States against Canada will be maintained just as long as the Congress of the United States for the protection of the industries of the United States—notwithstanding anything that the twelve thousand dollars a year Ambassador may say or do. The British Ambassador, a trained diplomat is, indeed, much more likely to pull the wool over Uncle Sam's eyes than a simple man of business like Mr. Massey. The country has, certainly, to pay a big price for the conversion of Mr. Massey to Free Trade.

I am, Sir, etc.

A PATRIOTIC CANADIAN.

BETTER BE CAREFUL

Sir,—Can it be true that additional public buildings are to be erected in Ottawa to cost \$15,000,000 and that \$500,000 of that amount is to be expended this year? It was supposed that the Liberal government, led by Mr. King, would be very careful until after the public debt resulting from the Great War had been

Daily Selections

FOR Guardian Readers

February 18, 1927.

STABILITY IN GOD:—I have set the Lord always before me: because he is in my right hand, I shall not be moved.—Psalm 16:8.

PRAYER:—O God, Thou art our defense for thou avest all who trust in Thee.

OLD MASTERS

When our two souls stand up erect and strong, Face to face, silent, drawing nigher and nigher, Until the lengthening wings break into fire At either curved point—what better should not long do us, that we can be here contented? Think in mounting higher, The angels would press on us and aspire To drop some golden orb of perfect song Into our deep, dark silence. Let us stay Rather on earth, Beloved—where the unfit Contrarious moods of men recoil away And isolate pure spirits, and permit a place to stand and love in for a day, With darkness and the death-hour rounding it.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning: From "Sonnets From the Portuguese."

greatly reduced. What necessity

is there for all the new buildings? Judging by the pictures I see I should say that the Public Buildings now in Ottawa are large enough and fine enough to satisfy the needs of public business and the tastes of the most luxurious public officials for years to come. Hadn't the government better pay its debts before spending fifteen millions upon new buildings at Ottawa? No doubt the money can, of course, be borrowed in New York and Boston; but I think that Miss Canada had better not add greatly to her debt to Uncle Sam.

I am, Sir, etc.

PUBLIC OPINION.

WAS MR. MEIGHEN A SUCCESS?

Sir,—Chas. Vining, writing the Star Weekly, gives a very interesting sketch of Mr. Meighen's life and character, and in relating an interview with Mr. Meighen he asks him this question: "Mr. Meighen do you feel that your life has been a success in politics?" to which Mr. Meighen replied "The public must judge of that." Later on he asks Mr. Meighen "What would you choose as the greatest thing in life?" and Mr. Meighen answers "One's family, one's children, wife, and home." And here Mr. Meighen shows the fundamental character of his mind, for what would life be without these? But I should say that Mr. Vining himself gave a very good answer to both of these questions when he, writing for the Toronto Star, one of Mr. Meighen's worst political enemies, said, "Arthur Meighen's basic quality is honesty of mind. It is the corner-stone of his character. He detests pretence, bluff, evasion, quibbling, cowardice, etc." What man in Canada would not be better satisfied to retire from the position of leader or of Premier and have his worst enemies say these things?

Happily there has not been from friend or foe a word spoken maligning the character of Arthur Meighen, and I should say that he had been the greatest success possible. The fates kept him out of power, but if he had ever attained the position of Premier with a workable backing, not only his character, but his deeds would have made him the greatest man who ever lived in power in this country, or that ever offered himself for a position of power.

Taking as a basis for my opinion only the remarks of his bitterest opponents, I would say that the greatest loss that Canada ever suffered came on the occasion of Arthur Meighen's resignation.

I am, Sir, etc.

W. R. M.

Feb. 14th, 1927.

Samuel Pepys

Home Restored

LONDON, Feb. 15. Americans and Canadian admirers of Samuel Pepys who visit England next year will be pleased to know that they can now see his house at Brampton, near Huntingdon, which has just been put into the form in which it was when he hoped to make it a retiring place for his old age. The wish was never justified, for he died at Chatham.

There is a Samuel Pepys Club in London, and it was largely through its members and friends that the restoration was carried out by a well-known architect who has converted what had become an ordinary farm into the house of a substantial yeoman as it was in the time of the Author of the famous Diary.

The open fireplaces have been exposed, "My brother's room" remains and in it Pepys spent the greater part of an October night washing the money which his father and wife had buried so carelessly when there was fear of a Dutch invasion of London. There is also the large room where Mrs. Pepys and the girl occupied the great bed while Mr. Pepys had to sleep in a truckle bed. The garden in front of the house remains as it is, and it is easy to see where Pepys walked up and down with his father discussing, among other things, what should be done to get a husband for his sister, Sal "for she grows old and ugly."

TWICE JUST ESCAPED

BEING BURIED ALIVE

BRISTOL, Eng., Feb. 16.—After thirty-one operations and having twice declared dead, Mrs. Shrive, wife of a local tradesman, has finally been buried. She was 55 years old.

Thirty years ago she was pronounced dead and carried to a mortuary. On the way, the bearers stumbled and she was seen to be alive. Two years later she was again pronounced dead, but regained consciousness to interrupt her relatives' mourning.

Finally she succumbed to the malignant cancer from which she has been suffering for years but before her relatives would permit burial they insisted on having two of her arteries cut.

"My husband is very frank and plain spoken. He always calls a spade a spade." "So is mine. But I can tell you what he sometimes calls his golf club."

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