

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

President, W. Chester S. McLean; Secretary, E. J. O. ...

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1925

OUR PROSPERITY

It is quite true that we might be better off than we are in this province. There are many things that we might well wish were otherwise...

But, while many of our sons and daughters choose to go to the wider fields abroad our immediate duty is to those who remain...

To retain and increase our prosperity our attention must be devoted more and more to the development of this the greatest of callings. And the calling, also, has foundations...

A DISCREPANCY

There seems to be some discrepancy between the migration figures issued in Washington and those published in Canada...

Canadians settled in the United States in the year 1925. These are official statistics and include only those who paid the \$3.00 head tax...

The Ottawa Journal asks why should 3,400 Canadians leave Canada every month during the past year, and suggests as a possible answer the following:

1. During the past four years United States expenditure has been cut by two billion dollars...

2. During the past four years the United States national debt has been reduced by \$3,426,000,000...

3. Americans with a per capita income of \$281, have a per capita federal tax of about \$26. Canadians with a per capita income of \$264 have a per capita federal tax of over \$40.

4. During 1924-25 the United States income tax was in some cases three and four times lighter than the income tax in Canada.

And the worst—from Canada's standpoint—is still to come. At the moment a tax-reduction bill is passing through the United States Congress...

The United States has been able to do these things because the United States Government has economized. Canada is unable to do them because Canada has been wanton in extravagance.

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It is the one Province whose people are almost entirely native born, without admixture of imported blood and who for generations have lived closely together in accord...

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Notes By The Way

Under the ice the waters run. Under the ice our spirits lie. The genial rays of the summer sun will melt our fetters by and by!

And how was the weather a year ago during the holiday season? A peep at an imperfect diary shows Sunday, 21st December, 1924, marked very cold; Monday cold but moderating; Tuesday a fine winter day and snow-shovelling going on...

We are further reminded that last year the harbor was frozen over and people were crossing on the ice before Christmas while this year the ferry to Rocky Point has continued in operation. At this writing we have had as yet no snow weather and practically no sleighing until Monday's storm in which respect Northern New Brunswick, Quebec and even England and France have had more real winter weather than happy little Prince Edward Island.

There are many happy re-unions at the Christmas season all over Canada and the world, for that matter, when the children and grand children come back to see the parents and grand parents in the old home land. In no Province of Canada are such homecomings proportionately more numerous than in Prince Edward Island...

It differs from the summer vacation, at which season also there are many native born Islanders who return from the heated inland cities to be refreshed by cool breezes and find rest and recreation perchance at the seaside and there meeting relatives and former acquaintances and schoolmates. At Christmastide the home and the fireside are the centre of attraction and interest rather than the scenic beauties, the verdure and bloom of the summer season.

So it befalls that at two seasons of the year the sons and daughters return from abroad, thronging the trains and the car ferry, and they are very welcome at all times. Even if their stay be shorter, at Christmas tide, it brings with it to the home and the fireside a more intimate interchange of thought and feeling, and of happy memories recalled, in the long evening hours, than can be realized at other seasons of the year.

The love of their native land is strongly characteristic of all who were born within Prince Edward Island shores. It is unlike any other Canadian Province in its isolated position, in its history, its institutions. It differs from all the others in climate and soil and has become happily recognised as the Garden Province of Canada.

It is the one Province whose people are almost entirely native born, without admixture of imported blood and who for generations have lived closely together in accord as one happy family. These and other features peculiar to the Island Province have tended to develop and strengthen their love for their Island home land and their desire to revisit it.

The snow has come and promises benefit and satisfaction. There is enough to make good winter roads and increase the intercourse between country and town, and the marketing of farm products, and stimulate trade. It has come one too soon, but just at a reasonable time when it is both desired and needed.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

THE RESERVES OF THE CIRCULATION. As you go about your daily work you recognize that your heart seems to have the same number of beats all the time, and you breathe about eighteen times to the minute usually. You realize that the blood is being pumped in a regular way to all parts of the body.

Some Yale research men, in studying the circulation, tell us that the amount of work done by the heart during hard physical work or violent play, is equal to raising the entire weight of the body over three feet from the ground every minute. They point out that Nature has wonderful reserves for the circulation of the blood, as she has for our other needs in the body.

If you do a little more or a little harder work than usual, then the pulse beats increase in number and thus supply the necessary blood. If a little more severe work is performed, then the stroke of the heart becomes much stronger, so that you have the more rapid beat or stroke, and the stronger stroke, when more blood must be pumped to the part.

And Nature has even another point in reserve in that when the heart and lungs are doing the utmost, and yet more oxygen is required, the blood has the power of actually getting some more oxygen from the tissues as it passes through them.

This can only go on for a time of course, as the tissues will have to have this oxygen replaced in a short time. It would seem that the amount of blood pumped is really about twice as large as was formerly supposed. You will remember that you were taught at school years ago that the blood in the arteries was very rich in oxygen, and in the veins very poor in oxygen. As a matter of fact so well supplied are the tissues with oxygen, that the blood returning in the veins to the heart, has only four per cent less oxygen in it than the fresh or arterial blood leaving the lungs.

It is satisfactory to know that such a vital thing as the circulation has such strong reserves on hand should we need to call them to our aid.

ASA'S PRAYER:—Lord, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power; help us, O Lord our God; for we rest on Thee, and in Thy name we go against this multitude. 2 Chronicles 14:11.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL. The Christ-child lay in Mary's lap, His hair was like a light, (O weary, weary were the world, But here is all right.)

His hair was like a fire, (O weary, weary is the world, But here the world's desire.)

His hair was like a crown, And all the flowers looked up at Him, And all the stars looked down. —Gilbert Keith Chesterton.

DECEMBER 23.—You have been common-sense, and good ability, and your plans seldom go wrong. You are generous in your judgment, and always willing to lend a helping hand. You are quick, yet cautious. You have many friends, although none is sure of her.

The Public Forum

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

There lingers in the United States an idea that American visitors are not received with uniform cordiality, as they resume again their favorite pre-war pastime of traveling in Europe. I would like to put on record, therefore, the fact that I have brought home with me no recollection of a single instance of unfriendliness or incivility.

There are in the Province a considerable number of men whose employment might be termed "agents"—unfortunately on account of local conditions they represent for the most part houses whose headquarters are not in this Province. These agents reside and spend their incomes here, therefore, surely they are entitled to every bit of business the merchant can put in their way, providing they can supply goods of the same quality and at the same price as representatives who come from outside the Province.

Let us all endeavor to buy at home, whenever possible, merchant-farmer and others. There is no reason why some should do so and other classes not do so. Let all work together for the good of the Island—put into action Home Buying is Home Building, backed by the Golden Rule. If this is done things may improve sufficiently to keep some at least of our young people at home.

Now that new immigration schemes are in the air—one sure result of which will be the spending of much money, is it not possible for our two Conservative and Liberal members to get together and demand of the Government a sum sufficient to return with interest the money stolen from those English Officers who came here to live in this Province? By doing this a stain on the fair name of P. E. I. will be wiped away. This disgraceful matter is not one suited for discussion at election times only.

Another question which might be well to hear about in the press is the truth or otherwise of the persistent rumor that our present Railway Shops and round house will be pulled down and only a round shed erected on or near the Rifle Range. The loss of these shops will be a serious thing for Charlottetown. The time to take this matter up is before operations are started.

Railway men state the change is coming. What truth is in the report? I am Sir etc., T. E. M.

APPEAL FILED BY LARKIN. TORONTO, Dec. 22.—Hon. P. C. Larkin has appealed from the Court of Revision, which confirmed the assessment on the amount of \$100,000 which was paid him in England, and which totalled over some \$300,000. This morning a written appeal was filed with Judge Denton hearing appeals from the Court of Revision, the appeal being based on the claim as made in that body that Mr. Larkin is a non-resident and cannot be assessed in Canada on that amount. Decision of his Honor was reserved.

HONOR CANADIAN ACE. PARIS, Dec. 22.—Major Walter Suseau, one-time resident of Ottawa, Ont., who fought with the Royal Canadian Air Force during the Great War, was decorated to-day by the King of Morocco as Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for his gallantry during service with the Sherifian Escadrille in Morocco last summer. The decoration was presented the Canadian invalided by Gen. Gourant, commander of the Paris military garrison.

JAS. A. STILLMAN SUEDE FOR DIVORCE. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Formal announcement that summons and complaints in a suit for divorce have been served on James A. Stillman former president of the National City Bank by his wife Mrs. Anne Stillman, was made to-day by Isaac N. Mills, counsel for Mrs. Stillman. Although it is known that the suit for divorce will include a request for alimony, it is not known whether Mrs. Stillman will ask for any change in the arrangement by which she now receives \$90,000 a year.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BURNS, DIABETES, BACKACHE. 1087 THE PRINCE...

France Revisited

Excerpts from The Review of Reviews, December, '24.

There lingers in the United States an idea that American visitors are not received with uniform cordiality, as they resume again their favorite pre-war pastime of traveling in Europe. I would like to put on record, therefore, the fact that I have brought home with me no recollection of a single instance of unfriendliness or incivility.

There has been much discussion here at home regarding the prices charged American travelers in Europe. Upon this point I am glad to state with emphasis that I found prices reasonable everywhere in France, while in many places outside of Paris the depreciated franc gives the visitor decidedly more for his money than he has a right to expect. Geneva hotel charges, at the League of Nations opening, with accommodations in great demand, were moderate in comparison with American hotel prices when crowds are drawn by political conventions or other gatherings.

Hotels and inns in the smaller French cities and towns are surprisingly comfortable as a rule, with rates for pleasant rooms and excellent meals that are much below those charged in the United States for worse rooms and inferior meals. I have never before found travel conditions better, hotel keepers more honest, and prices in general more reasonable than in 1924.

Its great system of highways is one of the visible and material marks of unity of modern France. The toniales, the routes départementales, the smaller roadways of the communes—all constituting a complete system radiating from Paris in the first instance, and then from every provincial and departmental capital—has been familiar enough as a thing one has always read about. But its opportunities must be actually enjoyed to be half comprehended.

The European roads are, as a rule, well marked by signboards, and excellent road maps are everywhere procurable. It is obvious that the war-stricken districts of France can only be seen by travel on the highways. But the railroad may take the visitor to a given point, from which he may explore the surrounding country at very small cost in commodious motor omnibuses, if a private car is not available for him.

The great national roads of France were the creation of the Napoleonic era. But the results in social and economic values have been far more important than in military terms. As the tourist speedily discovers, these French farmers have their homes in compactly built villages, from which they go out to their fields. Their stables and farmyards are in the rear of their village homes, and they are constantly moving along the public highway. A single ox will often haul as much hay or other produce into the village over the hard-surfaced highways as four strong horses would pull over an ordinary American farm road.

Napoleon, or those whom he inspired, in many cases drew a straight line on the map with a ruler, and the road went through without deflection. Frequently in the distance on the horizon line an ancient church spire would be visible; and the road engineers directed their course by that object for the delight of the future tourist. These great roads are lined with beautiful trees, sometimes in double rows.

We know here in America that the war left France very short of labor, in a population of barely forty millions, one does not expect to find more than seven or eight millions who may be counted as in the period of physically vigorous manhood. Yet France lost of the very flower of her men not less than 1,364,000 actually killed, and 740,000 hopelessly injured among the 3,000,000 men who suffered wounds. So it is easy to see that the shortage of labor is a universal condition.

The only wonder is that the French have been able to accomplish so much during their brief half a dozen years toward the resumption of their industries and their farm work. The wonder increases as one bears in mind the numbers of men that the unsettled state of Europe has made it necessary for France to keep in actual military service since the war. The average number of young men serving in the army since the war has been nearer three-quarters than half a million, and it was only in 1923 that the French army was reduced to 660,000 men, based upon 18 months' service. This has not been due to a militaristic spirit, for the French are practical economists and wish to work, make money, reduce taxes, and restore the nation's supply of invested funds and liquid assets.

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