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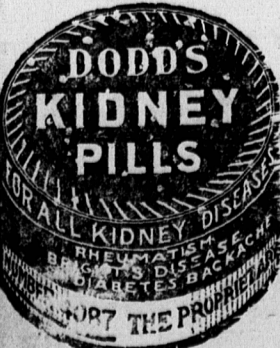
Carter & Co. Ltd.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Louson collection FREELY GIVE.

Let us freely give.  
Be always giving.  
For as we truly freely give,  
So much the more we truly live.  
Give time, give thought, give strength.  
In loving deeds.  
Give love—love never thinks of self.  
But other's need.  
Give patient service and if need be give thy gold.  
Nor fear the loss—  
Give willingly thyself, but let thy sacrifice  
Be free from dross:  
So give thy gifts.  
And mindful be to give thy gifts to God—  
In thankfulness, and always in His Name.  
For God rewards with joy unselfish giving.  
But he who gives not, is not living.  
The more we give—  
The more we live.



# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Mr. Charles Dalton, President. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. H. Currie, Associate Editor.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1922

## IMMIGRATION

Elsewhere in this issue a report appears of an address delivered by Mr. James Paton before the Board of Trade last night. We trust it will be read with as keen an interest as it was listened to by the members of the Board and the other citizens who had the privilege of hearing it.

Mr. Paton is a business man; he has just returned from an extended visit to Europe; while in England and Scotland he discussed the question of migration with the emigration authorities who are in touch with every phase of the subject. What he learned and what he expressed in his address last night covers the whole question so far as this province is concerned. He told what Australia is doing to secure immigrants, what every other province in Canada is doing and all the information given about Prince Edward Island was contained in an empty envelope!

There are thousands of men and women in Great Britain who are anxious to emigrate. They see what Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and every province in Canada, can produce naturally and industrially; they see the actual products; they see in cinema pictures the scenery, the effects of climate in every section of the British overseas dominions except Prince Edward Island which is never mentioned and not even known to exist. And yet we expect desirable European emigrants to locate here!

Mr. Paton, on the authority of the Emigration officials and agents, told what was necessary to be done here if we are to share in the work being done under the present Canadian immigration policy. We must first decide whether we want immigrants; we must be in a position to direct them to available farms; we must have a definite policy as to how they are to be assisted and assimilated into our citizenship, before they come. It is up to the provincial government to formulate and to carry out this policy and it is up to our Boards of Trade and our various other organizations to assist and to insist. We need immigrants; we need them to make up our depleted population; we need them to maintain our schools, our churches, our industries, our trade.

Probably the first thing to be done is to have a survey made of the Island and ascertain what farms are available and at what cost. If the price agreed upon with the owners is excessive and prohibitive, that will settle the immigration question once and for all. The number of farms available at a reasonable price will be the measure of our capacity for immigrants. This should first be ascertained. It will then be time to fill the empty envelope in the Emigration Office in Glasgow; time also to order the scrapping of the information supplied over ten years ago to the Emigration Office in London and supply up-to-date information.

If it can be demonstrated that we have farms and accommodations for a considerable number of desirable immigrants we should send a suitable agent to the Old Country supplied with such information as emigrants will be looking for and in a position to display it in a manner that will attract.

Mr. Paton's address is a revelation in many respects, a revelation of past neglect on our part, a revelation of the value set by our sister provinces on immigrants and the price they are paying to secure them. We heartily commend to the government and to our different organizations through out the province a careful perusal of the address. Time prevents any comment in this issue on the proposals made at last night's meeting.

tion for a considerable number of desirable immigrants we should send a suitable agent to the Old Country supplied with such information as emigrants will be looking for and in a position to display it in a manner that will attract.

## THE CRISIS OVER

Our despatches this morning bring the long looked for and prayed for word that the danger in the Near East is over, at least for the present. Much has happened since the war clouds began to gather, much that we know nothing of and will not know until we read the history some years hence. There have been compromises it is true. Great Britain made compromises rather than plunge into a war the outcome of which might have proved disastrous to Europe. One thing only we know, that is the British navy in the Dardanelles was the "diplomacy" which halted the arrogant, victory-crazed Turk. After interminable parleys and runnings to and fro with proposals and counter proposals the Turk was finally given till five o'clock Tuesday afternoon to say what he was going to do; he said it and at eleven o'clock the peace terms were signed and the trouble was over. The Turk is still a Turk and we shall hear from him again but meanwhile there will be peace for some years at least.

## THE PATRIOT'S DEFENCE

The Patriot still nurses its wrath over its construction of the Guardian's remarks on the new C. N. R. Board. In its yesterday's issue it again emphatically declares that the personnel of the new Board "comprises some of the ablest business men in Canada," in contradistinction to the personnel of the previous board which was made up of members, managers and presidents of Canada's biggest corporations. The men comprising the new Board may be all that the Patriot claims for them but, unfortunately for the Patriot's assumed wrath, the only one of them whose name has gone any distance from his own immediate community, so far as is known here, is Mr. J. H. Sinclair of Guysboro, N. S., a lawyer, and a politician, who retired from active politics last fall because of old age and its attendant infirmities. Judging by the only sample we know, the Patriot's claim to the outstanding ability of the rest of them will require some proving which we sincerely trust will be forthcoming after they have got to work.

## Notes By The Way

Since the crisis in the Near East and growing out of it an tentative inquiry of the Imperial Government as to what attitude the over-sea Dominions would take in the event of war, it has been noted that the Liberal and Progressive parties in Canada have made further approach toward union with each other. It will not be surprising if the practical fusion which is ardently desired by Premier King and Mr. Cramer, the party leaders, and by many others prominent in both parties may be further discussed for some time, but without definite results.

King Government being defeated. So far there has been every appearance of an alliance offensive and defensive, a position from which there might seem to be but a step to a complete union of their forces.

All is not plain sailing however. One strong obstacle to the union of the two parties is the dominant influence of Quebec in the Liberal party. Quebec is really protectionist at heart and wholly opposed to the free trade notions of the Western Progressives. But there are among the astute leaders of the French-speaking province those who foresee that the absorption of the Progressives or a portion of them into the Liberal party might be the readiest means of killing the Farmer-Progressive movement, a result quite desirable to those who stand opposed to the group system with possible class dominance. The like result is feared by a considerable section of the Progressive party and this operates to delay any immediate steps toward organic union.

It may be said to be highly desirable that two parties so closely allied should mutually share in the responsibilities and work of governing the country and administering its affairs. Premier King apparently desires to effect closer relations by allotting two or three portfolios to prominent Progressives. If this were done, they would form but a small minority in what would be still a Liberal administration, whose general policy would be little modified by the infusion of so small a portion of new blood. For this reason it seems improbable that more than a portion of the Progressive party would consent to be bound by any such agreement.

Unless unanimity could be secured in the Progressive party as to union with the Liberals, it is obvious that the proposed union would be partial and not complete, an absorption rather than a fusion, and also that it must divide the Progressive party as it now stands into two contending factions. This would almost inevitably lead to the disruption of a party insecurely founded on an ambition to secure the political dominance of an occupational class. So far the party has only developed sectionally between the Ottawa River and the Rocky Mountains, and Premier Drury in his avowed policy of "broadening out" has apparently abandoned what was at first the main object of the United Farmer movement. In any case the future of the so-called Progressive Party is most uncertain.

There is at best but little significance in party names. There was no party known as Liberal in old Canada before the Union of 1867. After that date the name Liberal, which had been current in the Maritime Provinces, was accepted by the Reformers of Ontario and the Rouges of Quebec. There had long been a Conservative party in Upper Canada as with us here in the east and it was there as here occasionally stigmatized as Tory by political opponents, as Reformers and Liberals were contemptuously designated. Gris-Smashers, or Radicals by their party foes. The term United Farmers had a real and definite meaning a few years ago which in the substituted name of Progressives is altogether wanting.

The names Conservative and Liberal are significant and appropriate for political parties in almost any civilized country today. They represent two divergent and separate lines of political opinion. The Conservative mind is naturally opposed to hasty changes in the political, religious, or civil institutions of the country. It lays stress upon conserving what is good in what we have rather than taking risks in new and untried experiments, and making changes for the sake of change. The Liberal mind is more adventurous, disposed to take greater risks, sets less value on what we have. The division between these two classes is a natural one.

In United Canada the Liberal-Conservative party, made up as it was by the union of Liberal and Conservative leaders for the purpose of uniting the Provinces, has proved itself to be at once moderately Conservative and Progressively Liberal. Its great achievements in effecting the Union, in banding the provinces together with railways, in adopting the national policy of protection, in carrying the Dominion successfully and victoriously through the great war and subsequently extending the voting privilege to women constitute a glorious record which no other party can hope to eclipse. There is nothing illiberal in these great measures. Every one of them bears the stamp of

## The Romance Of Candy

Candy, Originally the Food of the Gods—Now the Everyday Confection of Everyone

Tell Us About Candy.

What is Candy? Our friend, Mr. Webster, who wrote a Dictionary and defined with great care the words of our language, says: "Candy is a more or less solid preparation made of boiling sugar or molasses to the desired consistency and then crystallizing, molding or working it into the desired shape. It is usually flavored or colored and often contains nuts or fruits." This is the definition that still holds in England, where candy made from molasses is always called "Toffee," whereas the general word "confection" or "sweet" is used for that which we in general designate as Candy.

There is a romance about every business in the world. Touch the ordinary things of life, common articles we use, and eat, and wear; trace them back through all their processes of manufacture to their humble beginnings, and there is in every one of them, a story as rich and rare as was ever woven by the magic mind of the fiction writer in the great field of human romance.

### The Birth of An Idea.

New ideas come to us in time of stress and storm. We get a lot of good out of our troubles. The French invented canned goods because that invention was necessary for the great armies of Napoleon. The American Civil War developed the manufacturing of boots and shoes until America became one of the leading manufacturers in the world. Modern warfare has developed the aeroplane, wireless and radio. Flemish exiles brought the manufacture of woollens to England and now English woollens go all over the world and strange as it may seem, the manufacture of Candy traces its origin back to the old medical men among the early Greeks and Romans, so Candy came into the world because people got sick.

### The Father of Candy.

Hippocrates was the father of medicine. He lived in the fifth century, B.C. In those old days the doctors had not yet heard of the gentle art of removing an unruly appendix for a consideration or One Hundred Dollars. Their remedies for human ills consisted of a few doses of bitter herbs, and in order to tickle the palate of his rich patients, old Hippocrates smeared a little honey on the edge of the cup containing the bitter potion, and later on coated his pills with similar substances, thus adding comfort to his patient and no doubt an increase to his fees. Little did the old man think that he was destined to go down to fame, not only as the father of Medicine, but as one of the originators of the great art of Candy making. The name of Hippocrates is now almost forgotten to the Medical fraternity, but the manufacture of candies increases every year. Last year American production exceeded \$600,000,000. Canadian consumption is over \$30,000,000, and the industry has spread over the entire civilized world.

### England Led the World.

England was the pioneer in the manufacture of candies, and by the middle of the Nineteenth Century the industry had developed to considerable size. In 1851, at the time of the Exhibition in the Crystal Palace, London, the display of candies astonished the visiting world. France and Germany then entered into competition strongly with Great Britain, France leading the day in the manufacture of bon-bons and fancy candies, but England still maintaining her strong lead in the industry, especially in chocolates. Previous to 1845, there was very little machinery used in the production, but about this time some of the simpler mixtures were introduced. In 1856, the art of printing on candies was discovered, and the older generation of Canadians can remember the conversations lozenges at one time so much in vogue. Today the art of candy making embodies an amazing amount of delicate and carefully adjusted machinery, working with almost uncanny accuracy and precision, and turning out a product of surprising excellence and uniformity.

progress. Two parties are necessary to the right working of our representative system, but in the face of the above record a third party seems to be wholly unnecessary.

# Have Your New Fur Coat Before Football Days are Over

## Be a Fan and See Your Team Win

Enjoy early and long possession of this sumptuous garment. You'll want to initiate it at the football games, where its complete protection will be so comforting, and you'll find it luxurious in its warmth as well as elegant in its beauty all winter long as well as for many winters to come.

And now low prices are so much lower than heretofore and the range exceptionally good.



Lovely French Seal Coat with large Beaver collar, size 38 at \$275.00

40 inch Persian Lamb Coat with sable cuffs and collar . . . \$475.00

A wonderful Marmot Coat, size 42, has the new collar that is so becoming and is tagged size 42 . . . \$105.00

A rich Rat Coat, size 38, length 40 inches, has five stripes around the bottom, is beautifully lined with pink. Price . . . \$225.00

A size 38 French Seal, 40 inch length . . . \$200.00

Other French Seals slightly different in style, \$160.00, \$185.00

For the more durable wear, for the girl who has to go out every day there is a charming Raccoon five striped at . . . \$375.00

An effective Coat of good brown Marmot, is lined throughout with silk. Size 42 . . . \$115.00

A lovely Hudson Sea Coat has immense shawl collar of genuine Sable. This is about as perfect a coat as money can buy. Can be worn with or without belt. Lined throughout with finest silk. . . \$475.00

A Persian Lamb Coat of lovely lines, with lustrous closely curled Persian Lamb. The collar and cuffs are generously large in natural Sable. The coat is lined throughout in the very finest silk . . . \$475.00

Other Persians . . . \$435.00, \$475.00, \$210.00

# PATONS LTD.

Candy, and I use the term not in its general sense, is healthful. It is nourishing. It has a high fuel value. You realize that it contains sugar, and sugar is a heat forming food. This in part accounts for the large sale of candies in all Northern climates. The cheaper, or lower grades of candy should not be handled, especially as candy is the great treat of all children.

Chocolates.

From the older varieties of candy has sprung up the modern chocolate-coated confection so much in demand which we always designate as "Chocolates." Chocolate comes from the Cacao tree. Do not confuse this with the Coca palm from which we get Cocunut. They are two entirely separate and distinct things. The word "cocoa" is a corruption of "Cacao," which is the correct name of the tree from which, what we call cocoa, is taken; the correct spelling is preserved in the German, French, and Spanish languages.

The cocconut palm (Cocos nucifera) gives us cocconut, while the tree Theobroma cacao gives us cocoa. This latter is a native of South America, but it has been planted also very extensively in all parts of the tropics. The Mexicans call it chocolate, which is one of the names we use.

The cacao tree is an evergreen and bears fruit and flowers all year around. The usual times for gathering the fruit are June and December. The seeds in the fruit possess the properties which we recognize in cocoa and chocolate as a valuable article of food. A great deal of it is now used for coating candies, hence the modern chocolates now sold everywhere.

## Prince Edward Island Hospital

TO THE PEOPLE OF QUEEN'S AND KING'S COUNTIES

We are making the usual annual appeal for financial support and ask you to remember that Hospitals are recognized as an absolute necessity in every community.

That they can only be maintained through the generous assistance of the public they serve.

That our cost of operation is as low as any hospital in Canada and our rates on the average not more than half what is charged in the hospitals of Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

That the Hospital receives no part of your doctor's fees.

That the responsibility of maintaining this Hospital is as much yours as ours; we are only your servants temporarily elected to carry on the work.

That while the widow's quarter or half dollar may be a most generous gift for her, we must get large contributions from the well to do. We should get five dollars where we have been getting one. Ten where we have been getting five.

The collections will be made as usual through the school district organizations and the collectors will call on you shortly. Please be ready for them with a most generous donation. We have a deficit of Eleven Thousand Dollars which is an accumulation of the last three years operation. This is due the Bank and must be paid off this year.

W. K. ROGERS  
Chairman Board of Trustees