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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

May 17, 1927

A NEW CREATION:—Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me. Psalm 51:10. PRAYER:—"Take my heart and let it be Always only, Lord, for Thee."

MOTHER OF MINE (Mother's Day, May 8th, 1927) Mother of mine, through all the changing years—Thine narrow bridge, that serves to span The pass 'twixt two eternities—a man Now grown to full estate, with hopes and fears And joy and trials such as come to all, Will ever shrine within his heart Of your nobility, true and constant, With helpful deeds and motives pure. How small, How meagre a return can I bestow For all your loving thoughts, your tender care! Unselfish ever! All I am I owe To you. And so, dear, it is my prayer That peace and joy be yours, and sorrow few, With loved ones spared to bless and cherish you."

Woman Who Shot Mussolini Freed

ROME May 13.—The Hon. Violet Albino Gibson, who attempted to assassinate Premier Mussolini April 7, 1926, was freed today from the jail where she had been held since that time.

The gray haired Irish woman, who succeeded in wounding the premier's nose with a revolver bullet as he walked toward his automobile in the Capitoline Hill, was released upon decision of the prosecutor's office. She was allowed to return to her home in Ireland on the grounds that she was "irresponsible due to total derangement of mind."

INDIGESTION Gas on Stomach Caused Severe Pains

Mrs. C. F. Wheeler, R.R. No. 1, Glen Ewen, Sask., writes:—"For years my eldest son suffered from severe pains and agony from imperfect digestion. He dieted and used artificial digestants, but all to no avail. At last I got him a bottle of

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and he had not taken the whole bottle before he was greatly relieved. The severe stomach attacks ceased, there was no more gas on the stomach, and he could eat anything he wished."

Carter's Seeds Grow

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A Tragedy of the Census

(Continued from page 4)

and it is increasing rapidly—nearly 10 per cent. in the decade last past as compared with 5 per cent. in the ten years previous to that. And this increasing disaster to the province has occurred and is going on in Canada's boasted "growing time," when the Dominion as a whole increased its population by over 32 per cent. in ten years, and had expended during that time \$7,000,000 to bring immigrant settlers to Canada.

Most of those who have gone were young men and women in their prime, whom it had cost at least \$1,000 each to rear, maintain, and educate, and if they were worth the actual cost—and who shall doubt it?—they represent a value of \$72,000,000, of which fully three-fourths has gone to enrich a foreign nation. It cannot be said that they have gone of free choice. Of British stock they were, and second to no other like number of people in Canada in their attachment and devotion to British institutions. How they loved their native island home is pathetically illustrated by the number who, when they sickened abroad, came home to die, and by the many hundreds who have died abroad whose bodies, by their last request, are brought back to the churchyards of the home-land.

As a direct consequence of the loss of its people, the island province has, within the past twenty years, lost two of the six representatives it had in the House of Commons and by the next redistribution of seats must inevitably lose another. With half of the representation already lost, with the unit of representation ever growing larger from census to census, while the Island's people diminish with increasing speed, like snow in the growing warmth of an April sun, the people are left to contemplate, with such composure as they can command, the possibility of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in Parliament not long ago, that Prince Edward Island might yet be represented by a single member. This must happen when Quebec shall have a population of three millions and the population of this province is depleted to or below 68,000. A Quebec of 2,500,000 would give the Island province but two members to represent the population it has today.

But our losses are not limited to those of population and representation. In common with the other Maritime Provinces, we have lost three-fourths of our shipping tonnage. In 1879, Canada, with 1,333,000 tons of shipping, ranked fourth among the maritime nations of the world, and the three provinces by the sea owned more than two-thirds of the whole. The three provinces have now less than one-fourth part of the tonnage they then had, and Canada in her commercial marine has dropped to eleventh place among the nations.

To loss of population, loss of representation in Parliament, and loss of shipping, must be added the consequent losses to provincial revenue, to trade and industry, to church and school support, the diminished value of real estate and the greater burden of taxation that falls upon the diminished number of taxpayers. Taken all together it is a tragedy indeed.

Yet the people of Prince Edward Island are not poor. Their industry and thrift, together with the natural fertility of the soil, have enabled them to live and prosper under certain hard conditions, to be presently adverted to. They have seven or eight millions of dollars on deposit in the banks, and there is perhaps less actual poverty than in any community of like numbers in Canada. And the people have not, as in other provinces, left the rural districts to congregate in the towns. By the census, Charlottetown has lost during the past decade as many people proportionately as the rural districts.

What, then, are the causes of the increasing exodus from this fair province? The causes are various, but may be summed up in one—the lack of opportunities available elsewhere in and outside of Canada. To speak more in detail, the following causes may be assigned. The lack of paying winter employment of any sort, except the usual attendance upon farm stock. This arises from the almost entire absence of manufacturing industries. This, in turn, arises from the disabilities in regard to transportation, especially in winter. And here successive governments at Ottawa are blamed, and justly blamed, by the people. Canada has shamelessly broken her pledged faith in regard to providing "continuous steam communication between the Island and the mainland, summer and winter." In summer the communication is regular, but burdened with excessive rates. In winter it has been most irregular and more costly.

If the Island farmer would send a carload of oats or potatoes to Sydney, one of his best markets, say a distance of 300 miles from a mid-island point, he must pay 26 cents per hundred pounds, when a like carload would be taken from Montreal to Sydney, a distance of 900 miles, for 16 cents per hundred pounds. Express rates are loaded up in the same way. One company is given a monopoly of the service and charges what it pleases. All efforts for thirty years by the boards of trade, the legislature, and representatives in Parliament have been unequal to the task of getting a reasonable through rate such as obtains on the mainland.

The Dominion, which owns the Intercolonial Railway, the Prince Edward Island Railway, and the winter steamers, which also subsidizes the summer steamers connecting the two railway systems, must be held accountable for the exorbitant cost with which the transportation has been so long burdened. Producers, manufacturers, and shippers have borne these burdens for a generation, solely because their appeals for justice and fair play were disregarded by those in authority. This is of a piece with the Dominion government's treatment of the province in earlier times with respect to the telegraph service between the Island and points on the mainland. The government was bound by the terms of the union to maintain a regular telegraph service, but for thirty years after the union left the people to pay fifty cents for a message of ten words between Charlottetown and Pictou, or between Summerside and Point du Chêne—that is from port to port across the Straits. And messages could only be sent in the day time of twenty hours, night service being denied. Press rates were proportionately high, and a morning newspaper could not get for its readers any telegraphic news of later date than eight o'clock the previous evening. Night service is now obtainable, along with reduced rates, but there is no "night rate" or "night letter" yet for Prince Edward Island, those luxuries being reserved to the people of the mainland provinces.

It is for reasons such as these that so many of the people of Prince Edward Island regard the union with Canada as a most untoward and unfortunate event, and from like causes, when the lack of our fair opportunities at home drive them abroad, they, in so many cases, seek a home elsewhere than in the Dominion. Newfoundland, with its bleak coasts and barren soil, has grown and prospered outside the Dominion, while the garden province of Canada has been blighted under the shelter and

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of successive Canadian governments. It is surely little to the credit of Canada that this province, after having been taken into the union, trusting and prosperous, has for forty years since been the most stagnant in growth of any province or state on the Atlantic coast between Labrador and Panama. Those nearest to us in condition, as in distance, are the other members of the maritime group, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They brought with them into the union their mines, their lumber, their shipping, and their fisheries. They gave the Dominion its only winter ports on the Atlantic seaboard. They have not prospered as they hoped to prosper, or as they should have prospered under fair conditions and equal opportunities with the middle and western provinces of Canada. From all this eastern section the exodus has been large and continuous, and is still unchecked. The young manhood and womanhood of eastern Canada has gone, is going, out, not westward alone, but, in large measure, southward not to build up the Dominion but to give strength and vigor to another and a rival nation. Thus the right arm of Canada has been bled white till it has become weak, almost paralyzed. It is for the statesmen of Canada to face the stern facts, ascertain the cause, and devise a remedy. Otherwise, the next census may repeat the tragedy of the last, and the depopulation and discontent of Ireland be repeated in maritime Canada.

OPENS HER SON'S GRAVE DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: "Sidewise" is preferred to "side-ways." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: Joseph. Pronounce, jo-kos, both o's as in "no," s as in "so," accent last syllable. OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: diaphragm; phragm. SYNONYMS: difficult, arduous, perplexing, intricate, hard, involved, obscure, laborious, onerous. 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: SPONTANEOUS; proceeding from natural disposition or impulses. "I admire her spontaneous manner of doing things."

Man's Brother The Cabbage (By British United Press) LONDON, May 14.—The popular delusion that men are descended from monkeys, falsely attributed to Darwin, is gently corrected by Dr. Trevor Heaton, of Christ Church, Oxford, an authority on anatomy. "The animal descent of man is sometimes taken to imply that our ancestors were monkeys," writes Dr. Heaton; "but this is not quite correct. The truth is that, at different stages of their evolution, they have exhibited a succession of different forms, but all of these have long been extinct, and a few fossilized traces are all that can now be found of them. As the branches of a tree spring out at different levels from the parent trunk, and then grow away from each other in different directions, so the innumerable living things have all sprung from the same common stem. The first great division occurred many hundreds of millions of years ago, and marked the separation between animals and plants; and successive

came I set to work with a little scoop I had brought, and dug nearly all night until I came to the box that held my boy. It was hard to open it with the scoop, but I succeeded. "For a long while I held my Vlado against me as I used to hold him. Then I dressed him with all the nice things I had bought for him, the soft shirt and blue cotton suit, and everything. I tied a nice butterfly knot with his new cravat, and then put him softly back in that cold casket. He will rest better now. He will be pleased with his mother. And now you can arrest me, sir, if you want to." The official who heard the "confession of Milizza wiped a tear from his eye, coughed rather roughly, and said: "No charges against you, madam."

Hold To The Good Amend The Evil Sir Thomas White, Canada's outstanding war-time Minister of Finance and recognized as one of the soundest and ablest men in the Dominion today, says: "That a Prohibition Act is not capable of adequate enforcement, lacking as it does the strong support of public opinion must by this time be clear to all who have given any study to the subject. The time has arrived to so amend it as to prevent and limit, as far as possible, the evils of intemperance under a system of Government Control, having a firmer support of public opinion, and under regulations which will not lead to the evils which for the past seven years have been inseparably connected with the administration of Prohibition."

branches and twigs from this family tree of the world have given rise to the insects, birds and beasts that exist today! Man is thus a distant relation of the cabbage, but he is considerably nearer in kinship to the chimpanzee than to the Brussels sprout. Dr. Heaton observes that the top-most branch of the tree of life began to fork at a date which, compared with the immense periods of time, occupied by the earliest divisions, must be regarded as comparatively recent. "We do not know exactly when it was," he added, "but it may perhaps have been a million years or so ago; and developments took place along two different directions. In one of these the successive generations remained in the forest and gradually became monkeys; and in the open country, and were the primitive ancestors of man. "The relationship between man and monkeys is, therefore, a comparatively close one; and, indeed, it is amazing that so obvious a resemblance should have so long escaped observation and should even now be denied. An astonishing fact is that the blood of all animals with backbones, from man to fishes, includes "exactly the same" assortment of inorganic substances, or salts, among them being common salt, phosphates, potash and lime. "The reason for this," says Dr. Heaton, is that the ancestors of these animals," including ourselves were in the remote ages, the same, and lived in the sea; and the composition of the salts in the blood of all their descendants is still the same as that of the water of that primeval sea. In this particular respect the whole vertebrate kingdom, in spite of all the changes that its various members have subsequently undergone, has literally retained its blood relationship." Dr. Heaton asserts that he "depressing popular belief" that the human race is deteriorating is "absolutely without foundation."

Posts Reward For Missing Fliers WASHINGTON, May 13.—Raymond Ortel, United States sponsor of the \$25,000 New York-Paris flight prize, has cabled from Paris an offer of \$5,000 reward for any aviator who discovers either of the missing french flyers captains Nungesser and Coli, or traces of their seaplane, the commerce department announced today.

Temperance Alliance Meetings MRS. GORDON WRIGHT OF SOUTH LONDON, ONTARIO, PRESIDENT OF CANADIAN WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION WILL ADDRESS PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETINGS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES ON THE FOLLOWING DATES: Monday, May 16th—Trinity United Church, Charlottetown, at 8 p. m. (This meeting will be broadcast. Tune in.) Tuesday, May 17th—Pownal at 2.30 p. m. Cherry Valley at 8 p. m. Wednesday, May 18th.—Wood Islands at 2:30 p. m. Eldon Hall 8 p. m. Thursday, May 19th.—Baptist Church, Murray River 2.30 p. m. Kilmuir at 8 p. m. Friday, May 20th.—Temperance Hall, Georgetown, 2.30 p. m. Murray Harbor at 8 p. m. Saturday, May 21st—R. C. Hall at Sturgeon at 8 p. m. Sunday, May 22nd.—Cardigan, Presbyterian Church at 11 a. m. Zion Church, Charlottetown, 8.15 p. m. (This meeting will be broadcast). Other dates and places will be announced later. Mrs. Wright is a noted platform speaker and has cancelled many engagements in Western Canada in order to speak to the women and men of Prince Edward Island upon the issues now before the public. All are invited to attend the meetings. 5560-5-16-17.

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