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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1939

The Late Pope Pius XI

In the death yesterday morning of His Holiness Pope Pius XI not the Roman Catholic world only, but all Christendom, has lost a great leader and statesman. Despite advanced years and ill health, the Pontiff laboured incessantly in the cause of world peace and economic and social betterment, at a time when such efforts were never more needed. Only recently he was visited by the British Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, who expressed in the warmest terms his appreciation of the noble influence which His Holiness exerted, of his outstanding qualities of mind and heart, and genius for statesmanship.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica, which also may be interpreted as the voice of the British people, says of the late Pontiff: "His life may be summed up as one of constant activity, in which his encouragement of all high ideals and good works has been marked by a staunchness in matters of principle and the spirit of pacification and conciliation in administration. During 1925, the year of the jubilee, he was brought, perhaps more than any other Pope, into personal contact with his spiritual subjects by receiving more than 1,250,000 pilgrims from all parts of the Catholic world. By all he is revered for his learning, his charity, piety and width of sympathy, his courtesy, tact and charm of deportment and, most of all, for his untiring devotion to the duties of his exalted pastorate."

Our troubled world can ill afford the loss of such a spiritual leader at this time; but it is a matter for thankfulness that his life was spared for so long; that he was able to accomplish so much, and leave to his successor at the Vatican an example so helpful and inspiring.

Scandinavia Cuts In

The current monthly bulletin of the Prince Edward Island Fur Pool Limited contains an important commentary on the effect of the new Canada-U.S. trade treaty. The bulletin states that the manager of the company, in order to get authentic information, attended the New York fur sales last month, which were running concurrently with the London auctions. The following summary is the result of his check-up:

	New York Sale	Present London Prices
219 Darks and 8th silvers averaged	$11.40	$15.85
980 Quarter silvers averaged	14.90	18.00
2535 Half silvers averaged	19.00	20.75
4750 Three-quarter silvers averaged	21.50	22.85
10000 Full silvers averaged	31.35	27.00

"From the above summary," says the bulletin, "it would appear that the reduction in duty on silver fox pelts entering the United States has already adversely affected the price basis there as, with the exception of certain grades of full silvers with an extremely wide bar and dense silver or foxes of a freakish character, pelts are already selling on that market at prices in average close to those now prevailing in London. The higher prestige previously enjoyed by silver fox fur in that market is already endangered by the reduction in duty (which also applied to Scandinavian pelts) to a lower basis since January 1st last."

Imperial Defense

As is evident from the speeches of Government members themselves at Ottawa, there exists much misunderstanding on the subject of Imperial defense, and of Canada's obligations with respect thereto. The following comment, from an article by General Sir John Burnett-Stuart in the London *Spectator*, deals with the position of the Dominions and their opportunities for lightening the Mother Country's Imperial burden.

"Obviously the first obligation of the Dominions is to make their own home defense secure. As this is done behind the shield of the Royal Navy's world dispositions, and as the threat of serious direct attack is remote, it is no great task. An obvious extension lies in the development of their naval forces beyond their own home defense requirements so as to relieve the Royal Navy of some of its responsibilities in distant seas. But if the Dominions are prepared to co-operate whole-heartedly in Imperial defence they can do much more than that.

"The impression gained at the British Commonwealth Relations Conference held at Sydney last September was that the Dominions still think of this further contribution in terms of marching men sent to a distant European theatre as in the last war. It would seem that the time has come for them to abandon that conception, or at least to relegate it to the background of their policy. Both the status of the Dominions and the requirements of modern Imperial Defence seem now to demand a more decentralized policy, each Dominion working outwards from the central point of its own home defence so as to cover a much larger region, and making that region its sphere of military study, of military reinforcement and action in wartime, and eventually of a share of military responsibility in times of peace; and incidentally increasing the depth of its own home defence in the process.

"For example, Australia and New Zealand, working together, might extend their sphere outwards to cover the Pacific Islands and northwards as far as Singapore and Hongkong; the Union of South Africa might extend its sphere over the African continent, establishing liaison with the forces of the British African Colonies, and reaching up eventually ot the Suez Canal.

"Canada (which, thanks to the direct protection of the Royal Navy and the indirect protection of the United States Navy, is the least exposed to attack) might extend her sphere to include Bermuda and the British possessions round the Caribbean Sea, concentrating at the same time on the development of her Air Forces for more distant action, and cultivating a close liaison with the military forces of her great neighbour; India (whose development toward Dominion status is only a matter of time) already has direct military interests extending from the Persian Gulf through Burma to Singapore: she might extend her sphere to include Iraq; Ireland is inevitably in the United Kingdom sphere. And every Dominion must develop its secondary industries so as to be capable of maintaining the forces which it provides."

The Country Boy

"The farmer is sometimes suspicious of training, but experience during recent difficult years has taught him a hard lesson," says a writer in *The Times Educational Supplement.*

"Today one hears less of the 'I am a practical farmer and do not believe in these newfangled notions,' and he is far more receptive to new ideas than he was even a few years ago. Much has been done in training the research worker in agriculture, but the training of the ordinary worker has been neglected.

"The educational standard of the average worker, it must be remembered, has been revolutionized during the past quarter of a century. A private soldier is now expected to pass an examination in map reading; the sailor passes an educational test which consist of far more than mere reading and writing; the possession of a school certificate is required in almost all professions; but no standard is expected of the agricultural worker, highly technical though his work may be. Little trouble is taken to widen the outlook of the boy entering this, our greatest, industry and to teach him the dignity and importance of his work.

"At present the educationist is adopting the attitude of *laissez faire* towards country boys in the age group from 14 to 16. Much will depend on them, and something should be done for them."

Editorial Notes

Edison born this date, 1847.

* * * *

Just as a test of reader general recollection, can anyone tell off-hand who was Doug. Corrigan?

* * * *

The local Legislature will probably be called for March 21 which would give it practically three weeks till Good Frdiay, April 8 — long enough when there is no official opposition to discuss legislation and administration.

* * * *

There is a probability that Mr. Walter Fitz-Alan Stewart of Strathgartney will make a definite bolt from the Campbell Government support, and occupy an opposition bench at the forthcoming session.

* * * *

Probably among the last of the distinguished prelates to have an interview with the late Pope was Cardinal Villeneuve of Quebec who arranged with His Holiness last week for the faculty of the Canadian College in Rome to visit him at an early date. At that time the Cardinal reported the Pope to be remarkably well for his age.

* * * *

The controversy over courses in sex education in the junior and senior high schools of New York has been reopened by Mr. Ellsworth B. Buck, vice president of the Board of Education, who urged that "immediate steps" be taken by the board to establish such courses. Mr. Buck sent a communication to the other members of the board in which he said: "It is significant that while the public school system has denied the need for sex education, a course of lectures on the subjects is given in one of the parochial high schools in the city." This reference is to the course in sex education conducted for senior girls at Cathedral High School. According to Mr. Canudo, a satisfactory sex course has been given at this parochial school for several years, with valuable results. That sex instruction is needed, Mr. Canudo declared, is found in the rise in paternity cases brought to the court of Special Sessions. In 1930, he pointed out, there were 589 such cases, while in 1937 the number had jumped to 1,381. Similarly, in 1930 there were 1,278 fathers of illegitimate children on probation in New York City, while in 1937 there were 3,857. Many of these were high school boys and girls, Mr. Canudo observed.

* * * *

According to Mr. C. V. Combe, Winnipeg correspondent of the Toronto Globe and Mail, here is how Mackenzie King makes his judges:

"It is safe to opine that the final disappearance of the United Farmers of Alberta, and, presumably, their 'Ginger Group' in Parliament, as a political force will result in a new onslaught on Mr. Bracken's Liberal-Progressive party which has a step-father, in the Federal Liberal party.

"But in the provincial Liberal party there is no love lost on Mr. Bracken and his Government which has been in power since 1922. Indeed, it is an open political secret in this province that Mr. King stayed the provincial Liberal hand which was unpraised to deal a deathblow to Mr. Bracken's Government and party some ten years ago.

"At that time a man who is now a distinguished judge in Manitoba led the Liberal party. He had written a letter to Mr. Bracken stating his uncompromising hostility and his intention to line up Liberal horse, foot and artillery to blast the Bracken progressives from office. Mr. Bracken, the story goes, turned down a corner of this communication, pencilled Mr. Mackenzie King's name on the corner and enclosed the letter without comment to Mr. King. Within a short time that troublesome provincial Liberal leader was elevated to the Bench.

"Since that time there has been an armed truce between the provincial Liberal party and the Bracken Progressives in provincial politics. Some might call it a marriage but insiders know how deeply provincial Liberals resent the closeness of Mr. Bracken to the seats of the mighty in Ottawa."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Pointing out that the railways are subject to numerous restrictions which do not apply to carriers by road, the companies have recently submitted to the Minister for Transport a claim for a fair deal or equality of treatment. —Dublin Irish Independent.

Prague learns that ten iron Guardsmen arrested in Bucharest, Rumania, for plotting committed suicide by taking poison in their cells, while a woman jumped from a window. Not long ago seventeen prisoners were "shot while attempting to escape." Rumania's treatment of political prisoners apparently is rather terrifying. —Montreal Gazette.

No one can seriously contemplate the possibility that in a gigantic war in which the democratic idea is trying to save itself Great Britain would have to waste her strength on holding down a distracted India which was seeking to help the other side and to bring its democratic institutions to an end. The great test of India's nationhood is the measure of unity she can show in the face of terrible external menace. —Calcutta Statesman.

John Monins, who owns an island off the west coast of England, is trying to form an Association of Island Owners. Apart from the big islands, like Arran or Lundy, there are scores of others around Britain's shores which are constantly changing hands, as one owner wearies of solitude and another wants to try it out. Many islands sell for $5 or $10 an acre. The most ever paid was about $500,000.— Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

Much is heard from time to time about Chinese guerrillas and how they harass the Japanese armies. Only a small percentage are bandits and even the latter are loyal to China. The fact is that a very large percentage of the guerrillas are Chinese farmers determined to do all they can to save their country from being conquered by the Japanese. They are a sort of militia, and they are both brave and clever. They are largely officered by young Chinese, many of whom were educated in this country. —Duluth Herald.

Celebrity service, recently organized in New York City, panders to the strange desire of people to hobnob with the prominent. For a price, this strange service will send daily bulletins on the comings and doings of the great and near-great. Thus the diner-out at a particular restaurant may be assured that somewhere in the same restaurant will be dining Robert Taylor or perhaps even Charlie McCarthy. He may even see them—in the flesh, or in Charlie's case, in the wood. —Kitchener Record.

Barbers of Sydney Mines are recipients of the thanks of Superintendent Saunders, of Harbor View Hospital, because on the day of the disaster in the Princess Colliery they rushed to the hospital to shave and wash the injured. This might seem a minor affair, taking their razors, soap and brushes to the hospital. But one can imagine the scene in the wards with many badly injured men coming in to be cared for. The thoughtfulness and assistance of the barbers was no doubt appreciated by the doctors and nurses, and the superintendent merely expresses deserved thanks. —Windsor Star.

There were scores of laughs to be extracted from Adolf Hitler's long and rambling oration to the Reichstag on Monday night. A couple of examples will suffice to establish the Nazi dictator as Europe's Number One Gag-Maker. First there was this chestnut anent the World War: "Then came the Great War, into which Germany slid because of a wrongly understood fidelity toward an ally" Shades of Austria! But for an up-to-the-minute joke that should be protected by patent, Herr Hitler was responsible for this one: "When Italy fought its heroic struggle for existence in Ethiopa, the German people stood by its side as a friend." Aren't you ashamed, Haile Selassie? —Stratford Beacon-Herald.

New Zealand is failing to make that increase (in population) in the best and most natural way — through the birth-rate — and so must have recourse to immigration if the country is not to stagnate. The time has passed for making land settlement the dominant objective of migration. The shrinking of markets for primary products owing to the policies of economic self-sufficiency being pursued more or less by all countries sets limits to agricultural expansion in new countries. Another material factor is that science and machinery are enabling man to supply his primary wants with less and less expenditure of man-power. Britain has seen farm production rise while her agricultural population fell by a million pairs of hands. New Zealand has vastly increased her output in the last decade, while her rural population remained stationary and acutally declined over large areas. —Auckland News.

More than two years have passed since we welcomed in these columns the project to form a Junior Special Service Battalion for youths between the ages of 16 and 18 who have left school and are in search of work, and also a similar battalion, tentatively named the "Kappie Commando," for socially-retarded girls between the ages of 16 and 22. The subject is now reported to be "under consideration in Pretoria. But why all this delay? If the thing is worth doing, it should have been done long ago. It is still worth doing—as undoubtedly it is — it should be hustled forward. No doubt the cry of "militarism" will again be raised in some quarters, as it was in the case of the Special Service Battalion. But deprecating physical training on account of the martial spirit to which it may give rise involves a confusion of ideas. "There can be nothing admirable about a decrepit physique; nor does physical degeneration give rise to any enlargement of mental capacity. —Johannesburg Times.

From every standpoint, Portland's experiment with parking meters is a demonstrated success. Traffic conditions in the congested district where they operate have improved. More people are enabled to drive to or near the stores they wish to visit because long-time parking is greatly reduced. On the money side the meters not only have paid for themselves, but the city has benefited to the exteent of $50,000 in additional revenues. From now on the rate of benefit will be doubled. Funds are thus provided for improvements in traffic control which it would not have been easy to finance otherwise. —Portland Oregonian.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

WARNING RE POTATO SHIPMENTS

Sir:—Will you allow me space in your valuable paper, to sound a note of warning to Island Potato Growers and Shippers which we feel should be mutually beneficial.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Horticultural council attended by, no doubt, a few florists, a few politicians and a grower or two of vegetables, a resolution was passed increasing the "other grade defects" from 4 per cent to 7 per cent, or a total at destination of 13 per cent in a supposed no. 1 bag of potatoes, which arrangement is now in effect, and really means any grower, without pride in his product can include 13 per cent of culls in his bag of potatoes, and receive a no. 1 certificate from the inspector, and thereby fulfill a number one grade contract. If any politician grower or shipper from your Province attended this meeting and endorsed this resolution, he should be classed as Public Enemy number one.

Prince Edward Island Green Mountain Potatoes when properly graded, are a great favorite with the Toronto consumers, who are willing to pay a good premium over stock from other Provinces.

Some few years ago, when compulsory inspection from your Province was inaugurated, notwithstanding the Government allowed some 10 per cent of Tolerence in a bag of number one potatoes, such as 4 per cent dry rot, scab, blight, bruises, damage by insects etc., 1 per cent soft rot, 5 per cent hollow hearts, small potatoes etc, your shippers and growers very wisely decided at that time that they would practically eliminate all those defects from all their shipments; their slogan would be, "No Tolerance" in a bag of Island Potatoes. This fact created a wonderful demand in our City for this highly graded product, at a premium of 20c and 30c per bag. We regret some shippers and growers apparently have fallen very badly from grace on this crop.

Let us suppose, Sir, you lived in our City, and the writer delivered to your home a bag of Island Potatoes, (as the Government Standard number one allows) containing 7 per cent dry rot, blight, scab, cut and bruised etc., 1 per cent soft rot, 3 per cent hollow hearts, 2 per cent below minimum size or a total tolerance of 13 per cent, would you consider you had a no. 1 bag of potatoes or a bag of junk. No doubt you will say surely, no shipper or grower in P. E. I. would be guilty of shipping a car of this quality, our answer is, Oh Yes, only a few days ago we unloaded a car of Islands half of which showed 17 lbs., defects to the bag a great many of the bags contained only 81 to 87 lbs instead of 90 1-2 lbs. Another car showed 22 per cent under 2" minimum.

Another car bought as certified seed a quantity of which were not tagged "Certified Seed". These shipments all occurred during the month of December to ourselves, and caused shippers a heavy loss and ourselves much annoyance. Our trucks have been asked to return from our customers during the past two months more Island potatoes on account of defects than in the past ten years, all caused by careless packing and apparently not very commendable inspection. We are fully convinced 75 per cent of Toronto arrivals are honestly packed on the "No Tolerance" basis, while the other 25 per cent are so mixed it gives us the jitters when we examine cars for fear we are getting one of the 25 per cent.

Our firm is a consistent purchaser and booster of Island Potatoes. We regret, therefore, very much, the apparent tendency on the part of some shippers and growers to depart from their, "No Tolerance," slogan of a few years ago. Your Province grows the finest potatoes in Canada, why not keep the defects and culls out, why pay freight on them? Why not feed them to the stock? By doing this you would help us continue to get a good premium for your potatoes in our City, as we have no trucker competition on them here. We advise your shippers not to take advantage of the ill advised increase in the Government Tolerance, or it may give your Province a black eye which may take some time to cure. Let co-operation, "No Tolerance" be our slogan for 1939. Who wants to dine on soft rot, dry rot, blight or scabs anyway?

I am, Sir, etc.
Samuel Hisey, of the firm Samuel Hisey & Son, The Potato People, Toronto, Ont.

PROLETARIANS, ETC.

Sir,—I believe that "One of the Goats" and I are getting a little nearer the heart of the matter in dispute, and while we can hardly hope to reach an agreement, perhaps we will both have a better understanding of the other's position.

My long dissertation in my last letter had the desired effect; "One of the Goats" confirms the opinion I expressed in my first letter on Unemployment Insurance that he is a small property owner or business man, who is fearful of being driven into the ranks of the proletariat.

In my second letter I gave reasons for thinking that this may happen to practcially the entire class of small business men and property owners, viz., they may be eliminated by economic pressure because they are becoming economically unnecessary.

"One of the Goats" admits that my conclusions on this point may be correct, but he objects that my letters make gloomy reading, and as far as the class he represents is concerned this may well be true; but I believe it would be, and is, well, for him to know whither he is being pushed, (I only confirm his fears) and realize more fully the powers that be.

May I remind him that it is a good policy and profitable to all, even teachers, to consult the lexicon occasionally.

But if "One of the Goats" is right in assuming that the small business man and property owner is both useful and necessary, he need not fear that the small business man and property owner will be eliminated; they will continue with us "as a class" as long as they are economically necessary.

There is one thing which I almost overlooked; in my former letters I endeavoured to show that the proletarian class produces practically all the wealth, that this is appropriated by other classes, and that taxes do not directly concern the proletariat: "One of the Goats" affects to be unable to comprehend this, perhaps he is afraid to.

In order to show the usefulness and necessity of the class he represents "One of the Goats" asks: "What will happen to the proletarians who are now dependant on these 'goats'?"

In all readjustments of society when being fitted to a new economic order, there are some who must suffer at least momentarily; these are the "goats"; and as I pointed out when I referred to H. Miller's letter of 27th, Jan., the chief sufferers of the present day are the unemployed, some of whom are unemployed because of the elimination of some small business man or property owner; but I protest that the proletariat should not sorrow for the passing of the small business man as such, because there are none who exploit the proletariat more than the "small business man" in his efforts to save himself.

As long as there is a need for industry to provide the necessities of life for the people, there will be a proletarian class (even after the small business man and property owner are to be found but rarely), and we may have regimentation of "labour" as in the totalitarian countries, we may have "unemployment insurance" as they have in England, or we may have a "New Deal" as in U. S. A., the proletarian will continue to supply the necessities of life; and I believe may yet have some say in regard to their distribution. Then we will understand why none of the above mentioned policies are the best working solution.

I am, Sir, etc.
NIX GAMBLE.

MILK, VENDORS, ETC.

Sir,—Since reading in the Public Forum many of the letters written by Mr. L. P. Tanton, the thought has occurred to me, as to just how long he will be allowed to continue with his misconstrued statements.

I refer in the first instance, to his letter of Feb. 3rd, where he mentions that farmers of today are expecting "Limousine Prices". Of course it is an instinct of mankind—and I don't believe my friend is above it—to hope for the most he can get. However it is little consolation to the average farmer to receive what he is compelled to accept, the prices being, turnips 8c, butter 18c, eggs 18c, and other things in accordance, with very little demand for anything.

I am pleased to note my friend's extensive literary indulgence, wherein he has referred to his reading of the novel, "Driven Back to Eden." Perhaps there is something in the title of this book which suggests the general trend of Mr. Tanton's remarks which appear to have more of a backward than a forward tendency.

He advocates the placing of the novel in the hands of the so-called "insufficient farmer". "Who will bell the cat?"

On Feb. 4th., he comes out, two-gun fashion, after the honorable member from King's County, stating "what an attractive album the snap-shots of behind-the-back smiles, at the House of Commons would make" while the member was making his speech. If my friend has any intention of making such an album; might I suggest that a great deal of attractiveness could be lent to the said collection, by having his own picture on the cover.

The writer's argument in which he refers to Dr. Grant as a chameleon, is in my opinion a most feeble and inconsistent one. Let me remind him that there is a vast difference between changing one's name, and changing one's policy. If policies were not changed and subsequently conditions; we would be content to remain in the backward rut of centuries ago. Which reminds me again of Mr. Tanton's ideas and his beloved novel "Driven Back to Eden". On the other hand, however, the Doctor's statement has again been misconstrued like most every other writting which my friend has been so generously allowed to publish. The member from King's noted the number of times the present day "National Conservative Party" has changed its name. Take heed! my friend that a chameleon can live in various types of climate; and I think that before long, one of the long contributors to the Forum column will begin figuring what relation he is to the little reptile.

Further in reference to the "milk question"—What a deplorable comparison has been made in regard to one of the most essential foods of mankind!—comparing intoxicating liquors as a substitute! Whether he is suggesting free liquor for us or free milk is a question for readers to solve.

The statement regarding the price at which milk could be supplied for the needy is at a minimum in the extreme. Of course, this only goes to further the ideas of the writer who pretends to be a friend of the farmer, and at the same time is suggesting that they make contributions of their milk for relief purposes. I must ask my readers at this point to note a relationship to which I have previously referred in this letter—namely the creature capable of changing its color.

The remarks of recent date regarding the "Royal Visit" only go to make the inconsistency of "L. P.'s" statements all the more obvious. In a former letter he referred to the fact that he had never, in good times or bad, seen actual demand in default; and further goes on to say that his brother made a comfortable living from four acres for himself and family. Now even if our readers are willing to admit that the average person is not endowed with the intelligence with which the Tanton family was blessed, the thought must occur to him as to "just why there should be any poor people."

I am an optimist and am not far short of believing in miracles; but if my friend through his most accomplished, and so far uncontradicted statements can arrange to eradicate poverty, rather than suggest ways of adding to the present heavy load of the taxpayer, I think that his efforts will be better spent and more greatly appreciated by the public in general.

I am, Sir, Etc.
DANIEL R. JAY.

Winsloe.

Charlottetown Harbor Improvement And Its Resulting Possibilities

By H. K. S. HEMMING

It is not without some diffidence that I comply with the request of the Editor of The Guardian to prepare a series of articles upon the benefits that will accrue to the people of Prince Edward Island from the proposed improvements to the Charlottetown Harbour, as a result of which large ocean going vessels will for the first time in history be afforded the safe sailing and docking accommodation that they require.

In this connection there is a condition that I should like to make, viz., that of emphasizing the serious responsibility that will rest upon the shoulders of the people of this Province, not only to appreciate fully the many channels of opportunity for their own betterment that will be offered to them through ocean transportation, but the consequent need for active planning, for the use of this connecting with the outside world, well in advance of the completion of the harbour work.

These improvements in the Charlottetown Harbour differ essentially from the several undertakings of the Federal, Provincial and Civic Governments during the past few years, the chief object of which has been simply to supply work of some kind to assist our unemployed. While the dredging of the harbour and the building of a new pier will of course be a great boon to our workers, that fact is but of secondary consideration. Moreover, it has all along been distinctly understood that the request to the Federal Government has not been made upon that basis, but rather in order that the necessary docking accommodations be supplied to ocean steamships, whose presence it is contended is so necessary for the growth and progress of the whole Island.

One of the weaknesses of the Canadian Confederation system is the unfortuunate jealousy that exists between the several Provinces over the moneys granted each year by the Federal Parliament for public works of one kind or another and, largely because of their scant knowledge of conditions in this Province and of the exceedingly unfair treatment that has been accorded to Prince Edward Island since accepting partnership in the Dominion, represeptatives in Parliament of the other parts of Canada not infrequently have opposed votes for undertakings on this Island which in their own Provinces would have been regarded as absolutely imperative.

Unfortunately wrongly stressed political influence has in the past resulted in grave financial errors such as in the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway and the C.N.R. Terminal Station in Montreal, the memory of which will not be helpful to Manitoba or Quebec when seeking future favours.

Mistakes such as these in the past naturally have created a feeling of caution and, while it may not be easy to satisfy the other Provinces in advance that the money to be expended in our harbour will be wisely invested, we must move Heaven and Earth if necessary to place ourselves in a position to prove to them in future years that our vision of resulting possibilities has been well and correctly focussed.

It is because of this fact, and in order that we may never have our judgment impugned and be told that we have been over sanguine, that I contend, as already stated, that a heavy responsibility rests with us all to assist in every way in making it profitable for ocean vessels to visit this port in constantly increasing numbers.

And here let me say that, among those in this City who are generally regarded as being "in the know", it is openly stated that in a few weeks' time, when the supplementaries are presented to Parliament they will include a vote of $300,000 for dredging in the Charlottetown Harbour and for the building of a cement pier, high enough and wide enough to accommodate large ocean steamships, with the required warehouse and other docking facilities.

With their sense of hope seared from years of disappointment, there are of course those of little faith who contend that the story is too good to be true. For my part the providing for this Island of ocean transportation appears to be so just, so greatly needed and so wise an investment from the standpoint of future savings of the Dominion Government, that it would seem to be nothing short of a blot upon our whole Governmental system if this so frequently asked expenditure were deferred for another year.

In the meanwhile there can be no good reason why we, one and all, should not pull our thinking caps well over our brows and ask ourselves what definite plans we must individually make to form business and other connections with the overseas world. But of that more anon.

The Poets' Corner

PROPHESIES

In vain, in vain! No prophet I,
If, having watched and seen
The last-gone mortal spring put on
her green
The next I prophesy.

But how to sing
Of that eternal and consumate
Spring,
That tarrieth
Beyond thy snows, O Time, and thy
black stream, O Death!

Write Troy and Elsinore
And Babylon and Rome,
Write Paris on the score:
Then come back home,
And write a thousand more—
All has been told before.

But how to turn from them,
And inward, with the eye
Illumined, prophesy
The new Jerusalem!

—Rostrevor Hamilton.

WHAT IS HOME....?

"You can't have it!" said his mother. "Haven't I said No!' six times already?"

"All right," murmured the angel child. 'But I wonder where dad gets the idea that you're always changing your mind."

ATTENTION
Swine Breeders

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