

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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OUR GROWTH

Complaints are frequently heard that the population of Canada has not increased during recent census decades as rapidly as that of the United States and the inference is drawn that there is something wrong in Canada.

This is not so. The population of Canada has made a greater increase proportionately than that of the United States. In 1910 the population of the United States was 91,972,226. In 1920 it was 105,883,108, an increase in the ten years of 13,710,842 or 14.9 per cent.

In 1911 the population of Canada was 7,206,643; in 1921 it was 8,788,483, a increase of 1,581,840 or 21.95 per cent, a gain of nearly half as large again as that of the United States.

It is quite true that if our natural increase in births and deaths and our immigration had been retained our population would have been very much larger than it is, probably two and a half millions larger, yet it is satisfactory to know that proportionately with others, and particularly with our big and flourishing neighbor to the south we are not only holding our own but making greater gains than they are.

Canada is still young; she is only finding herself, only finding out the possibilities of her limitless resources. We have millions of acres of fertile soil as yet untouched by the plow; we have millions of tons of coal hidden away in the earth and as yet not even discovered; we have inexhaustible water power, the cheapest and most convenient power in the world; and we have the men, born of the world's dominating races, these alone ensure the future. Canada must grow, it cannot help growing. At present we are in the melting pot; classes and groups are vying with each other in selfish rivalry and for a time we may look for unrest and disappointments. Eventually the groups will have discovered that no progress can come through any one group or different groups working for themselves alone, but through that friendly rivalry as to "who best can serve and best can strive."

SIGNS OF PROGRESS

While optimism may in some quarters be forced and with but little foundation there are tangible and unquestionable evidences that industrial and commercial prospects throughout the world are improving very satisfactorily. For instance, Great Britain exported in April this year 302,592,700 square yards of textile fabric as compared with 186,760,700 for the same month last year. Unemployment has greatly decreased, building operations throughout the world have greatly increased. In New York, for instance, more building was done in the past twelve months than in any two years previously. All over Canada also there has been a distinct revival in building operations. Industrial activity is noticeable in all our principal centres and in other lines as well. On the whole the outlook is very encouraging and the indications are that ere long the deep scars of the war on our material well-being will have been obliterated.

It is noteworthy that these evidences of progress manifesting themselves are based on solid foundations. The increase in the exportation of textile fabrics from Great Britain indicates a greater demand throughout the world for these goods; it also indicates increasing employment in Great Britain, increased demand for wool and a consequent increase of prices to producers. More far-reaching perhaps than all others relied on.

is the increase in the building trade. In this the resources of our forests and mines with their many ramifications are brought into requisition. From the forest, through logging streams to the sawmills and the wood working factory there is an increased demand for workmen; from the iron mines, through the smelting furnaces, the iron working factories there is a similar demand for increased employment. All these activities centre around and are a part of the building operations and the increase in the latter shows increase all along the line.

There are unfavorable symptoms it is true; the coal mining and railway strikes and the consequent unrest and hardship are regrettable and injurious. It is an unreasonable attempt to retain inflated wages in the face of depressed values. It is not only unreasonable but impossible. Wages and values must parallel each other. Exorbitant wages and healthy production cannot exist side by side. Ultimately either will destroy the other and the survivor will not be exorbitant wages.

OPPORTUNITIES

The Canadian National Railway system has a powerful competitor in the Canadian Pacific Railway. The latter, it is true, has had advantages over the former and it has made good use of them. It has colonized large sections of Western Canada; it has advertised Canada abroad; it has built hotels which not only serve as feeders for itself but are strong factors in the development of summer resorts. This season the C.P.R. is spending some millions of dollars along its branch line in Nova Scotia through the far famed Land of Evangeline. It has been characteristic of the C.P.R. since its inception that hotels, summer resorts and other attractions have sprung up along its path. And this is still in evidence, it is building up as it goes and making business for itself.

With this road the Canadian National System is a competitor. If the latter is to compete successfully it must adopt at least some of its rival's business methods. There are summer resorts innumerable along the line of the National Railways, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, yet little effort is being made by the railway management to develop the trade that should center around these. A very profitable business, profitable for the railway and for this province is being held in check by our railway management. The time lost between Sackville and Charlottetown is utterly inexcusable. In order to conceal from their visiting friends the conditions between Borden and Charlottetown, citizens have motored to meet them at Borden or more ahead of the train and that without straining the speed regulations. It is quite true that there have been and still are difficulties in the way of speedy travel on our island railway but there is no legitimate reason why a railway train, if it stays on the rails at all, should not make as good time as a Ford car in a distance of thirty-nine miles. If our National Railway system is ever going to be made pay, better accommodation must be provided and the comfort and convenience of the travelling public must receive more consideration.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Haymaking is now in full swing throughout the province and everybody is satisfied that the crop is the heaviest in years.

There are wonderful catches of fish these days, that is, if the official fishing reports are to be believed. Donald (With a sigh) "Ay, mon, that accounts for it."

Notes By The Way

There has been a moderate measure of criticism in a section of the Canadian press, over the proposal of Premier King to reconsider at Washington the status of the Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1818 under which peace has been maintained across our international border for more than a century past without forts or armed forces. As we understand it, Mr. King's proposal may be neither untimely nor dangerous. Both nations are favorable to a continuance of the original agreement in its essence.

As the Providence Journal sets forth in an article on the subject, the agreement was the handiwork of the British Minister at Washington, Charles Bagot and the American Secretary of State Richard Rush. It was negotiated after the close of the bitter war of 1812-1814, between the two countries. Canada was then almost a wilderness and the United States not even thinly settled as far west as the Mississippi. It was not even a "treaty" in the common acceptance of the word, but a mere diplomatic memorandum. The President doubted that ratification by the Senate was necessary, but it was submitted to that body and ratified unanimously.

The main provisions are military disarmament along the border a naval disarmament on the Great Lakes, subject, however, to termination on six months notice by either party. This last provision seems now to be one that might well be extended, the agreement having stood the test of a century, and during that period having been an invaluable object lesson to the world. If now the two neighboring nations should in a more formal treaty re-affirm its basic principles, the event would add weight and dignity to one of the most remarkable and worthy compacts between kindred peoples which history has yet recorded.

The downfall of the Norris government as the result of the general election in Manitoba is significant in several respects. It marks another forward step in the dominance of class governments in the provincial arena. It was but a short time ago that Liberal administrations ruled in all the nine provinces of Canada. When the new government is formed at Winnipeg only six Liberal provincial governments will remain.

A general election in Ontario will fall due next year in Ontario upon which much in regard to the future of all the larger political parties in Canada will depend. It seems probable that there the contest will be mainly between the United Farmers and the Liberal party, which in Ontario as in the West, are political rivals for supremacy, alike in provincial and federal affairs. Such mutual ambition and rivalry between the two parties seems likely to prevent the fusion which Premier King and his colleagues are so anxious to consummate, even although Messrs. Cresser and Drury are favorable thereto.

Evidently the time is not far distant when if union is not brought about there will be active warfare all along the line, between the Liberal and Farmer parties. And it must not be forgotten that there are strong dissensions among the United Farmers of Ontario which tend to weaken their strength as a party, and also to obstruct any negotiations for an alliance with the Liberals. These conditions must be constantly embarrassing to Premier King and his colleagues, who are dependent for support upon a rival party which has already captured three formerly Liberal provinces and openly aspires to supremacy at Ottawa.

Reverting to the recent election in Manitoba, it is significant that Mr. Cresser took no part in it although he was urged to do so. As a former Liberal and still evidently favorable to close relations with the Liberal party, he found it convenient not to make himself conspicuous in the contest. Premier Norris, we are told, also strongly disclaimed any affiliation with the King Administration at Ottawa. Mr. Norris' disclaimer and Mr. Cresser's silence are both indicative that further truck or trade with the King Administration are not especially popular west of the Great Lakes.

The Reason.

Tourist—Why, Donald, you surprise me. You don't like the English people and yet you have an English wife.
Donald (With a sigh) "Ay, mon, that accounts for it."

British Justice Attacked in House

It is so rarely that British Justice is attacked, except by open enemies of all British institutions, that the assault made upon the Home Secretary, Edward Shortt, in the House lately has attracted unusual attention. Two cases were contrasted significantly—one in which a youth, without powerful friends, killed a woman of title and was hanged, the other in which a man, supposed to have been the son of a woman who is now a peeress, killed a woman and was permitted to cheat the gallows. In the House Mr. Shortt was able to give convincing legal argument for his failure to act "in one case and his action on the other." He carried the House with him, but the British public has obviously been troubled and the press continues to discuss the matter. It seems not improbable that one result of the incident will be a change in the criminal lunacy law.

Clemency Refused.

The first case was that of Henry Jacoby, a nineteen-year-old pantry boy, employed in a West End hotel. One night, prowling through the hotel looking for an unlocked door that offered prospects of easy theft, he entered a room occupied by Lady White, the widow of a city knight. As he was rifling the drawers, Lady White awoke, and Jacoby in a panic struck her on the head with a hammer, killing her. At his trial no formal plea of insanity was entered, but there was evidence to show that the youth was a degenerate, and it may have been on this account that the jury while finding him guilty, recommended him to mercy. There was also a petition widely circulated asking for clemency, but Secretary Shortt refused to interfere and Jacoby was hanged. There was no general feeling that the penalty was too severe, although it was obvious that the crime was not premeditated. Nothing more would have been heard of the Jacoby case had it not been for another which shortly afterwards occupied the attention of the public.

The True Murder.

Ronald True was an ex-flying officer, aged thirty-one. He is supposed to be the son, whether legitimate or not is not stated, of a woman who is now the wife of a peer, but whose name was not permitted to transpire at the trial. He was accused and convicted of an atrocious murder. His victim was Olive King, a woman of the pavement, upon whom he had been battering for some time. It was shown that it was by such means that he lived, the woman being only one of several whom he obliged to support him. The crime was carefully planned, and True took unusual precautions to avoid discovery. However, discovered he was convicted. The defence was that the man was insane. The jury thrust aside this plea, and found him guilty, making no recommendation to mercy in his behalf.

Reprieved at Last Moment.

But True had powerful friends. They carried the plea of insanity to the Court of Criminal Appeal where it was again rejected. On the eve of his execution it was announced that the Home Office after having had True examined by three alienists, had come to the conclusion that he was insane, and that, instead of being hanged he would be confined for the rest of his life in the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. A storm of protest burst forth. Was Jacoby friendless, whose crime was unpremeditated, insofar as murder was concerned, and who had been recommended for clemency, by a jury, to be hanged, while True, because he had friends, was to escape the death penalty for a premeditated crime many degrees more horrible? The questions were raised in the House, after having been ventilated in the press, and Mr. Shortt supplied the answers.

Docto's As Final Judo.

The Jacoby case he dismissed in a second. Jacoby was not sent to an asylum because insanity had not been pleaded for him. As regards True, Mr. Shortt denied that any influence had been exerted. He had spoken to nobody about the case except the judge and the alienists. It was his sworn duty to have the prisoner examined by alienists, if his defence was insanity. Mr. Shortt had no opinion in the matter. For three hundred years it had been a principle of English law that an insane person should not be hanged. The question is, shall a cold-blooded murderer, who was sane enough to commit a crime that would have been to his advantage had it not been discovered, and who was cunning enough to cover up his tracks, escape the gallows because three medical gentlemen think that he is not normal? The British view appears to be that this is unjust, and absurd, and, as remarked earlier, the prospect is that there will be framed a new legal definition of what insanity is, and that mere eccentricities or delusions of grandeur will not in future be sufficient cause to reprieve a murderer.

How Many People Worry About "The Things They Might Have Done--But DIDN'T?"

The old saw said: "It is never too late to mend," but another old saying, much more truthful, said: "You cannot grind with the water that is past." And the really wise man said: "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today." There are hundreds of people in this community who are going to tell their friends next Fall how lucky they were to secure certain things while prices were so low. And hundreds of other people—far from being lucky—are going to say next Fall: "I wish I had known that prices of cotton and wool things were really going higher, I certainly would have bought what I needed in the Fire Clearance Sale at But that's the way the world goes—some people are lucky and others put it off. And tomorrow starts the LAST TWO WEEKS FOR LUCKY CLEARANCE PRICES. And here follows some of the wonderful news:

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- And every woman wants white this summer. These are prettily made with simple adornment, in most wanted styles.
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- Balance of Pink Bloomers 29c
- White Cotton and Flannelette Gowns 98c
- 100 Brassiers at 15c
- 5 Vests for \$1.00
- 100 Pink Combination Suits, worth \$1.25, for 50c
- Summer Corsets, all sizes 98c
- Ladies' and Children's Middies, worth \$2.50 for \$1.25
- Children's Overalls, blue and khaki, sizes 20, 22, 24, 26, all at 49c
- Bungalow Aprons \$1.50
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- Asplendid line of D. & A. Bias Filled Corsets, from \$2.40 to \$4.00 at Special Prices to Clear.
- All Untrimmed Hats 49c
- Motor Caps \$1.00

- HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
- Children's Hose, small sizes, 2 pairs for 25c
- Children's Hose, larger size, a pair 25c
- Ladies' Lisle Hose, brown, grey, white and black 69c
- Ladies' Lisle Gloves 79c
- Ladies' Silk Scarfs, new shades in Orchid, Tomato, Buff, Pumpkin, White. Special \$2.39
- Collar and Cuff Set, in Organdy, Pique and Linen, a set . . . \$1.25

- MONARCH YARNS
- All the shades in Sweater Yarns for the fancy and file Sweaters. Down, 35c. Dove, 25c.

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- Special in Ladies' Bathing Suits, \$1.00 and \$1.50
- About 4 dozen Ladies' Gingham Dresses, including House-dresses and Billie Burke Styles, clearing at each . . . \$1.49
- Another lot about 2 dozen in number, ranging in price from \$4.50 to \$5.25, clearing at \$3.75
- Also another rack of Gingham Dresses, about forty in number, at a very special price \$2.75
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- 10 doz. Underskirts, all colors and sizes, extraordinary value at each 98c
- It is worth your while asking to see the Children's Dresses we are selling for \$1.39, all sizes and colors.
- Wonder Values need no Discounts, Prices tell every time, Save Money by shopping at PATON'S.

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- Four pairs Men's Cotton Socks for \$1.00
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- Men's Outing Shirts with collars attached, cream color, worth \$1.25 for \$1.00
- Men's Black Knit Wool Hose 60c
- Men's Lisle Thread Hose, in white and black 49c
- One lot of Men's Knit Ties Half Price
- Our Men's Umbrellas at \$1.39
- You can well afford to lose it, it will take the place of a \$2.00 one.

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derer, who was sane enough to commit a crime that would have been to his advantage had it not been discovered, and who was cunning enough to cover up his tracks, escape the gallows because three medical gentlemen think that he is not normal? The British view appears to be that this is unjust, and absurd, and, as remarked earlier, the prospect is that there will be framed a new legal definition of what insanity is, and that mere eccentricities or delusions of grandeur will not in future be sufficient cause to reprieve a murderer.

The sale of ice cream which was conducted by the young ladies of the vicinity proved a decided success. A sum of fifty five dollars was realized.

As the shades of night were advancing the audience was called to order and the following address was read by Mr. George Ferguson in his usual good manner. To Mr. George Johnston:

We the undersigned on behalf of the "New London Baseball League" wish to convey to you some expression of our appreciation for the position as "Umpire" in the different games at which you have officiated.

Your genial good nature and hearty enthusiasm has done much to place baseball as a pastime in New London on the solid foundation upon which it rests today.

We ask you to accept this gift as a token of our goodwill toward you, coupled with the hope that when you are enjoying a quiet smoke you will have pleasant memories of the hard fought battles at which you were victorious.

On July 12th a social and baseball game was pulled off in the field of William Oren between the Shamrocks and "Maples" which resulted in the latter being victorious.


Washing Kitchen Towels.

Add a little borax to the water in which the kitchen towels are washed; it removes the dirt and grease, makes them a good color, and acts as a disinfectant.

Key Minutes: Minutes in the house.

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Magic Baking Powder is scientifically made and has never failed to give the maximum leavening efficiency. Because of this and the uniformly satisfactory results obtained by its use we recommend it as Canada's perfect baking powder.



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He took his friends out for a ride. "Was good to be alive; The carburetor sprang a leak." Bill—\$40.65.

He started on a little tour. The finest sort of fun; He stopped too quick and stripped his gears. Bill—\$90.61.

He took his wife down town to shop. To save car fare was great—He jammed into a hitching post. Bill—\$278.

He cranked the car one early morn. He never had felt so fine; The handle hit him in the teeth. Bill—\$32.29.

He spent up all the coin he had. And then in anguish cried: "I'll put a mortgage on the house. And take just one more ride." —"The Auto Review."

Loss of money



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