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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1928

LOOKING ACROSS THE LINE.

WHILE Premier Mackenzie King is frequently accused of looking to Washington, Washington is also looking to Canada. United States newspapers are full of boasting of the increase in their trade with Canada, and evidently looking forward to further increases.

Liberal newspapers are filled with columns of figures showing the increase in Canada's trade. The increase is not to our credit, as it is practically all one-sided. We are buying millions of dollars worth from the United States of goods manufactured in that country out of Canadian material and very largely by Canadian workmen.

GREAT VS. SMALL.

THE opinion is steadily growing that the small business has no chance in competition with the large. This opinion is being translated into action by amalgamation of corporations and the absorption or strangulation of small concerns that stand in the way and are able to attract some of the business.

Chain stores all over Canada and the United States with the gradual disappearance in their neighborhood of stores doing the business aimed at by the chain stores, is abundant evidence of this trend.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Had less machine and more common sense been used on the roads this season there would have been fewer complaints from auto drivers and less injury done to the tourist business.

not exorbitant, will depend on the opportunities as well as on the honesty of the management.

In the meantime if there are any doubts about the general benefits of a change to larger corporations and chain stores, the prudent course at present is to patronize our established houses. The farmer is perhaps the only man who cannot effect a monopoly in his business.

THE LAST REFUGE.

LIBERAL arguments against Conservative policy and the Conservative Leader have been reduced to accusing the latter of "knocking" Canada. This astute charge is about as effective as that of the street urchin who "makes faces" at the bigger boy who has worsted him.

The Liberal idea of "knocking" Canada is pointing out any one of the many causes for the exodus, the want of employment in Canada and the remedy for them. Anyone who admits aloud that there is less employment in Canada for Canadians and immigrants, who suggests that the large amount of customs duties collected yearly is on goods which should be made in Canada, is a "knocker" in the Liberal vocabulary!

Many thousands of men and women heard Mr. Bennett on his recent tour in the Maritimes, and they have never heard him "knocking" Canada, nor speaking pessimistically of Canada's future. They heard him "knocking" the fiscal policy which is driving men and women out of Canada.

The whole history of the Mackenzie King fiscal policy and tariff tinkering with its consequences is well known to Canadians. It is written all over the face of the country in broken homes, their families scattered, American goods instead of Canadian, half-starved or dead industries out of all proportion to what a country of such natural wealth and opportunities as Canada possesses.

Some of the pupils are cheerfully accepting the shortage in schoolbooks; indeed, one little fellow was overheard to say that he wished there was a still greater shortage. This boy is not a fair sample of our school children. The great majority

Notes by the Way

LIQUOR smuggling out of Canada into the United States, and the action of the Canadian Government in regard thereto, are attracting much attention on both sides of the line. Dr. J. M. Doran, United States Commissioner of Prohibition, has been heard from in protest, and the Canadian Government is being asked to co-operate with the American authorities in preventive measures.

But the law has been changed, as The Globe points out. The original Canadian law read:— Upon the entry outward of any goods to be exported from a Customs warehouse . . . the person entering the name for such purpose shall, by and upon making such entry . . . become bound . . . to produce within a period to be named by such entry such proof or certificate that such goods have been exported, landed or delivered or otherwise lawfully disposed of as shall be required . . . These regulations, having the force of law, have since been changed to read:— Upon the entry outward of any goods other than wines and spirits . . .

The Globe's article, entitled "The Rum-Running Crime, concludes as follows:—

"The King Government cannot continue to aid and abet a gigantic international crime; it cannot continue to frustrate the attempts of the Provinces at liquor control; it cannot continue to connive at the swindling of the National Treasury by 'short-circuiting'; it cannot forever ignore the terse specific re-election pledge by the Prime Minister himself to clean up this nauseous mess"

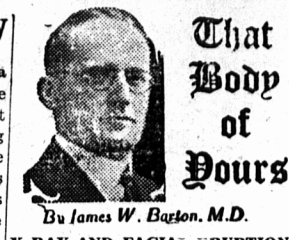
Letters have been received in this city from the States prepaid by air-mail stamps, how many we do not know, probably a good many, as well as from different parts of Canada. We were shown two letters received by a well known resident of this city on Saturday night last, from Gloucester, Massachusetts. One of these bore a "Lindberg air-mail" ten cent stamp, and the other a five-cent stamp of the more common class. In the not distant future a vast volume of correspondence will thus pass along the sky above us before reaching its destination.

Republicans rejoice in having carried the Maine State elections by a big majority. This was expected. They are also quoting a long ago slogan. "As Maine goes so goes the Nation," which has frequently, but not always proved true. Mr. Hoover would be content to have seen Maine go Democratic, if thereby he could be assured of carrying New York.

In two weeks hence we shall be hearing the result of the provincial elections in Nova Scotia. Although elections are proverbially about as uncertain as horse races, and nearly every seat is being contested by a Liberal opposition candidate, the reports which reach the other Maritime Provinces so far indicate substantial victory for the Rhodes Government with varying estimates as to the size of its majority.

There is still a question whether the Hudson Bay route when completed and fully equipped will be open long enough to justify the heavy expenditure involved. The Montreal Gazette in a long article discusses this matter of cost and expresses some doubts, but Montreal has never been enthusiastic over the project. It has, however, been promised to the Prairie Provinces and the Manitobans and many in Saskatchewan have great hopes that the new route will prove to be a great boon to them. As to Alberta the farmers there will probably continue to ship their wheat and other products as they are now doing by way of Vancouver.

The tragedy at Coles Island, N. B. by which three Prince Edward Island people lost their lives, has brought in its train renewed discussion of the deadly level railway crossing. There are many very dangerous railway crossings in our own Province a number of which might be got rid of by the comparatively easy and not very costly diversion of the public highways. The highways were in existence long before the railway and when the latter was located the engineers apparently gave but little thought to the number of level



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

There are so many of our young men and women who are tormented by the facial blemish called pimples or acne, that I feel it my duty to hand on any encouraging results that are being obtained in their treatment.

A few months ago I spoke of Dr. Webb's suggestions, which included the avoidance of pastry, fresh bread, raw fruits, tomatoes, pork, veal, boiled eggs, oatmeal, and fried meats. Then the blackheads and contents of each pimple were removed by the little instrument sold in drug stores for the purpose, and the part washed with an antiseptic mercury soap.

More than half of these cases were cured by one course of treatment; twelve per cent were greatly improved, and thirty-five per cent had relapses. Failure to get rid of the ailment completely with one course of treatment (ten or more) occurred in twenty-four instances. Twenty of these patients later reported that the ailment disappeared after the treatment was discontinued.

Your doctor will tell you of physicians who have lost hands, arms, eyes from the "burning" effect of these powerful rays. And yet to-day, with our greater knowledge, they are of wonderful benefit to mankind in the treatment of skin conditions including even cancer.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

September 18, 1928 ALL TOGETHER—Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. —Isa. 2:3.

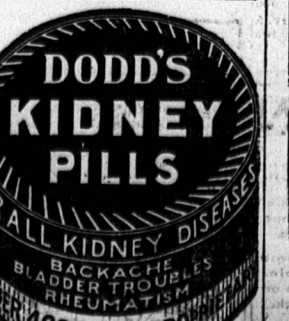
PRAYER—We would ever, Lord, with all Thy people learn of Thee, and walk with Thee.

BIRD OF HOPE One little bird keeps singing on, Even after the day is gone, One little bird sings a note or two, Even after the day is through. Some say robin, and some say wren, Some will say it's a bluebird then: Some may wonder, and some may grope, But I know that bird and his name is hope.

One little bird never failed me yet, Even after the sun had set, I went to bed on a bed of tears, One little song in my weary ears, I might have slept till the sun was high, I might not rise, and I might not try, But then at dawn on my window-sill One little bird was singing still.

The bird of joy we will follow far, Will try to climb where the eagles are, Will chase the bird with the golden wings, And lose our way in the midst of things; And then we'll follow another bird, When another sings that we have not heard, We'll find our joy and we'll climb life's slope— But the bird to thank is the bird of hope. (Tit Bits). —Douglas Mallock.

and the dangers, as we now find them, could not be foreseen. There are in places three or more level crossings within a mile of distance. Many of these could be obviated by diverting the highway for short distances and others by overhead bridges in open passage under the railway at places where there are deep cuttings or high embankments.



Penetrating Nigeria. BRITISH FLAG FLOATING OVER ANOTHER TROPICAL REGION.

Historical. This old world is much larger than many of its white population seem to think. No doubt the degrees of temperature have failed to draw home-seekers, but the Government of those territories have also done a great deal towards keeping them as backward as they are.

It may be concluded, however, that the sheltering folds of the flags of Great Britain, France and the United States and other land-hungry, over-populated countries will contribute just as some of those having capital see their way clear to do so. Once this wide field opens out enterprising Easterners will flock to those new Lands of Promise, as has been done elsewhere and is now being done in Canada. It is all a matter of Capital—now that mandates have a firm grip of the Government in order to protect their interests. Heretofore such protection has been lacking except at enormous cost, and trouble from internal strife.

Already the wheels are beginning to move out there. We have before us reliable information furnished by the British Government which may not yet have reached all the readers of the press in these parts, some of which, as far as it goes, throws light on the outlook.

History and Geography — 1927.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shores of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the north and west by French territory, and on the east by the East and former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has recently received a mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (30,150 square miles), which for purposes of administration, has been placed under the Nigerian Government. The remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French under a mandate, so that, for practical purposes, all the land frontiers of Nigeria march with French territory.

The area of Nigeria, including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 373,078 square miles (Southern Provinces and Colony 91,939 square miles; Northern Provinces, 281,939 square miles, and is thus larger than any British Dependency other than Tanganyika, India, and the self-governing Dominions. It is more than three times the size of the United Kingdom. Along the entire coast-line runs a belt, from 10 to 60 miles of forest and swamp, intersected by the branches of the Niger delta and other rivers, which are connected one with another by innumerable creeks, the whole constituting a continuous inland waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria, almost to the Cameroons. Behind this delta lie the dense tropical forests, rich in oil-palm trees and valuable mahoganies. Further inland the forests become thinner and are succeeded by open ground covered with long grass and occasional clumps of trees. In the

extreme north where there is a very small rainfall and little vegetation, the desert is slowly but steadily encroaching. There are few mountains in the southern portion of Nigeria except along the eastern boundary, but north and east of the junction of the rivers Niger and Benue there is a large plateau from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height. The country is well watered by rivers, especially in the south. Besides the Niger and Benue, which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross river is the largest. Except for Lake Chad on the extreme northeast frontier there are no large lakes.

The population of Nigeria according to the latest returns is 18,765,700 (including that of the Cameroons and colony 8,532,856) Northern Provinces, 10,232,824, larger than that of any British Dependency except India. There are about 4,000 Europeans temporarily resident in Nigeria, chiefly in the employ of the Government and of mercantile and mining companies. The country is not suited for European settlement. Of the native inhabitants, the greater number are of pure negro race, but in these are Berber and negro tribes . . . The Berbers are now a comparatively small tribe, but Benin was formerly a very powerful Kingdom and its influence extended over a considerable area. The Ibos are a large unorganized tribe, who occupy most of the land east of the lower Niger. It was known to the Portuguese as early as the 15th century and to Arab geographers several centuries earlier . . .

We must defer further extracts on this report until a few days later. It is owing to the mandate Government being conferred upon Great Britain recently that we have given so much space to the subject in this issue; later it will receive further attention. It may appear a bold adventure for Great Britain to embark on this vast undertaking, but it is different now from like investments in the past. Instead of traversing this region on foot and conveyed by camels over deserts and wildernesses as in the past, the airplane, the automobile, the radio and other modern advances of science have made colonizing a sporting affair; where all before was almost more than can be comprehended.

So we take leave of the desert and the jungle for a few days longer. Don't leave any cabbage stalks or old heads in the garden. Clean them off. Bone meal is the best fertilizer to use with bulbs. Dig it into the soil under the bulbs and rake into the surface of the beds.

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