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50,000 More Starving Russian Children

have been allotted to the Save the Children Fund workers in the famine area about Saratov, by the All-British Committee.

At present, the generosity of the Canadian people has enabled the Canadian Committee of the Save the Children Fund to provide sufficient food for 75,000 children in Russia, who would otherwise have died from starvation.

Now that the Russian Relief Fund (including the British Red Cross), the Friends Relief Mission and the British and Canadian Save the Children Funds have been united under the direction of Sir Benjamin Robertson, more work is being undertaken and there is a corresponding increase in the demand for funds.

There is absolutely no hope that Russian children can be helped by Russia itself, until the harvest which comes at the end of August. So it is imperative that money and food continue to be sent through the Canadian and British Organizations right through the summer.

Will you give something?

25c. will feed a child for a week. \$1. will ensure sufficient food for one child for a month. \$500. will establish a kitchen in the famine district and feed 100 children until the next harvest.

Cheques and money orders may be forwarded through the local committee, your bank or sent direct to Sir George Burn, Treasurer, Save the Children Fund, Elgin Building, Ottawa.

All subscriptions are expended in Canada on Canadian Foodstuffs.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

CHARLOTTETOWN LOCAL COMMITTEE

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TO INVESTIGATE ATROCITIES

LONDON, May 16.—The narrative of Turkish atrocities given by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, profoundly shocked the House, which listened in silence to the painful story of deportations of Christian missionaries and the death of thousands of victims by the wayside. The great fear of the members seemed to be that other powers will hold also from the investigation suggested by Marquis Curzon, Secretary of State, for foreign affairs. Mr. Chamberlain was pressed to communicate to the House without delay any replies he might receive.

Daily Selections for Guardian Reader

From the W. S. Louson collection

AT THE TOP OF THE ROAD

But, Lord," she said, "my shoulders still are strong, I have been used to bear the load so long;

And see, the hill is passed, and smooth the road." "Yet," said the stranger, "yield me now thy load."

Gently he took it from her and she stood straight-shouldered and lithe in new-found maidenhood. Amid long, sunlit fields around them sprang a tender breeze, and birds and rivers sang.

"My Lord," she said, "the land is very fair." Smiling he answered "Was it not so there?" "There?" in her eyes a wondering question lay; "Was I not always here, then, as today?"

He turned to her, with strange, deep eyes aflame, "Knowest thou not this kingdom nor my name?" "Say," she replied, "but this I understand. That thou art Lord of Life in this dear land."

"Yea child," he murmured scarce above a breath, "Lord of the Land, but men have named me Death."

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1922

OUR POPULATION

While deploring the falling off in population, particularly in the rural districts, the fact is generally lost sight of that while the population has materially declined production has very materially increased. What has happened is that machinery has taken the place of the hired help and the sons while the latter with but few exceptions have gone into the cities, some of them to help in manufacturing machinery for those who remain on the farm, many of them also to engage in various professions and other more or less lucrative callings. On the farm today one man can do the work of six in the old days and it is inevitable that the other five must seek a living elsewhere.

What is more deplorable in this province is the number of farms that are being left vacant and every possible means should be taken to have them reoccupied. The province loses nothing by the farm on which one man by the aid of machinery does more work and produces more than was done by six men half a century ago. What we are actually losing is production on our vacant farms. These farms are a waste, a burden to the occupied farms, a loss of revenue in taxes and a short age in the total production.

How to get them re-occupied? This is the problem and the solution is the same as that with which the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor has solved his, namely, go after the customers, advertise your wares, tell the people what you have to offer.

There are thousands of immigrants coming to Canada yearly. Many of them tired of paying rent in the old country would gladly buy farms of their own here if they knew where to get them. Some of them have enough money to buy farms; many of them could buy farms on terms similar to those on which so many of our returned soldiers settled on farms of their own. These are matters which the government might well take up. Every vacant farm re-occupied and worked would mean additional revenue to the province, additional production, additional customers for our merchants and additional children for our schools.

A little pioneering also, injected into our old and conventional manner of living, might do no harm especially to our young people who are afraid to settle down in life until they are able to start with such an establishment as their parents have left off with. Many hundreds of our young people, male and female, are leaving the province because of an unworthy fear to begin life in a modest way as the parents of many of them did.

We want more publicity, more advertising abroad; there are thousands abroad whom we could induce to come here and there are many at home who would be much better off if they stayed on a home farm rather than risk it elsewhere.

THE COMING EVENT

An event to which the public are eagerly looking forward is the spectacular pageant, "Queen Esther" to be given in the Prince Edward Theatre on Thursday and Friday evenings, 18th and 19th inst. under the auspices of the G. W. V. A. and under the distinguished patronage of His Hon. our Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. MacKinnon and of His Worship Mayor and Mrs. Jenkins.

This entertainment will be one of the most pretentious affairs of the kind ever undertaken here and judging by the success of rehearsals so far held, one of the most enjoyable. There are sixty characters in the cast, represented by

the best musical and histrionic talent in the city and under the direction of a master in the art of public entertainment, Professor H. H. Newton of Boston. The participants will be gorgeously attired in Oriental costumes imported specially for this entertainment.

From the point of view of enjoyment there is nothing to be dubious about. There is every promise of a splendid entertainment and one which no one should miss. There are two other good reasons why everybody should attend this entertainment, first, it is in aid of the Great War Veterans building fund, a fund which deserves well of our people and to which they have not been too often asked to contribute. If for no other reason than to help the G. W. V. A., everyone who can possibly do so should be present. The other reason is that we owe it to ourselves and to the city to encourage local talent. Charlottetown has talent of a very high order but it needs bringing out and encouraging. Do this by attending en masse tomorrow and Friday nights.

HOPE FOR CHINA

Mr. Graham D'Amour of the British India Office has prepared a report entitled "The Truth About Indian Opium" in which he proceeds to prove that there is considerable co-operation between the Indian and Chinese Governments in regard to the suppression, or at least limitation, of the use of opium. India has long been blamed for thrusting Indian opium upon a reluctant Chinese people. But India has reduced her exports to China in proportion with the rapid decrease of Chinese home production, and in the year 1914 she suffered considerable loss of revenue by discontinuing the practice altogether. The League of Nations has the public question of the traffic in opium under review, and Sir John Jordan, who is the British representative at Geneva, has behind him a long record of activity in China being entirely hopeful that good results will be achieved through Western sympathy and co-operation. It is of immediate importance that the cultivation, manufacture and sale of opium should be brought under close review, more especially in view of the fact that the Chinese have once again become victims to its traffic.

Opium fiends are dangers to themselves as well as the community. Away back in 1907, or thereabouts, the Chinese had, with that zeal for reformation which characterizes them periodically, almost succeeded in suppressing its cultivation, but since then the military governors in the disordered condition of that country found it a profitable source of income and practically compelled the peasantry to grow it. China today is producing seven times as much opium as India. Its consumption with all classes of the Chinese community has become an epidemic. The dope fiend stalks that land. It is all very sad and very serious. The question perhaps is one that concerns the Chinese most themselves. But a helping hand should be lent to support a reforming spirit in China. The example of India should be a model to China. The Indian Government controls the opium traffic in that country with admirable results. If China had the government in power that was in office in 1912, much good progress would be reported. In any case what has been done in India could be done in China in regard to opium, and if that success was achieved it would certainly be to the good of all parties in that far distant land of periodical upheavals.—Montreal Gazette.

The Public Forum

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

Hon. G. E. Hughes' Denial

Sir: During the session Hon. Geo. E. Hughes, in the course of a speech on the floor of the House, made the statement that he had never spoken to George Wheatley on the matter of cattle in any way whatever.

In January, 1920, Mr. Hughes asked me to buy a bunch of fat cattle, put them on pasture until July and that they wanted the beef for Asylum supply. I bought the cattle, 20 head, with the understanding that the government would take them. He sent me to the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, also to the office of the Commissioner of Public Works. These men will no doubt remember that I made calls at different times, offering them cattle and telling them that Mr. Hughes had agreed to take them. Hon. Mr. Lea promised me that he would see Mr. Hughes with reference to the cattle. I kept up my visits from July till November but failed to do business with them, and finally slaughtered the cattle for my own trade.

In the face of these facts which no doubt, the Commissioner will remember, Mr. Hughes flatly denied on the floor of the House, that he had ever spoken to "George Wheatley concerning cattle in any way whatever."

The public may judge between us and as to the reliance to be placed upon the Hon. Geo. E. Hughes.

I am, Sir, etc.
GEORGE WHEATLEY

Notes By The Way

(From the Examiner)

They plotted it out three years ago, Bell and Johnston and Lea, to tax the people high and low—Bell, and Johnston and Lea. Two years ago they laid it on, Johnston and Bell and Lea—"Everything taxable under the sun!" said Bell and Johnston and Lea. "Tax the fathers and tax the sons," said Bell and Johnston and Lea—"farmers, laborers, debtors and duns," said Bell and Johnston and Lea. "Tax the lands and incomes and polls!" said Bell and Johnston and Lea; "tax the bodies and intangible souls!" said Johnston and Bell and Lea.

"And from the taxes we'll take out grab," said Johnston and Bell and Lea; "Three hundred a year, at least, we'll nab!" said Bell and Johnston and Lea. "Amen!" said Crosby and Nash and Cox, LePage, the Macdonalds and Hughes; McArthur and Saunders said "That's the talk!" "We're Liberals, and true-blues." There were Hessian, Duffy and Metherell, Dennis and Butler and Higgs, these and Irving, one and all as hungry as little pigs. So round the trough and without fear, they feasted to the full; each grabbed three hundred bucks a year and one of them had a bull! Another one had boots and shoes that went off very slick, and one sold fire insurance as a very easy trick. Business was brisk around the trough and boodle scooped a plenty, by many hands with cheer and laugh since nineteen hundred and twenty! For still another had drugs galore, and of cash he wanted more and more.

They fed them full and took no heed, Johnston and Bell and Lea, about the people who paid for the feed, Bell and Johnston and Lea. "What do WE get?" the farmers cried to Bell and Johnston and Lea. "Four cents a pound for a good ox-hide, and 30 cents for a bushel of spuds, while you are wearing the costliest duds and we're shut off from the mussel mud! Hay won't grow without manure, feed is scarce where the land is poor; paying you thirty dollars a ton is something easier said than done! With our boys paying taxes three per head—that's not the way you earn your bread! Messrs. Bell and Johnston and Lea."

"We'll give you jobs to work on the road," said Bell and Johnston and Lea. "More debt and taxes and interest load! It's easy to see what that job will be, Messrs. Bell and Johnston and Lea." "When the money's all spent it won't cost you a cent!" said Bell and Johnston and Lea. But no one believed a word that they said, for debts once contracted must surely be paid. "It is easy to see that you think we are green, and as easily fooled as we were in '19! We don't want your jobs; but there are certain snobs who'll be looking for votes, next year, the poor shotes, and they'll take what they'll get and don't you forget! Messrs. Bell and Johnston and Lea!"



It's two in the Morning

IT'S two in the morning, and the house is cold.

Out of the darkness comes a cry—"Daddy! Daddy! Oh, Daddy!"

And Daddy is up. He doesn't mind the cold if the little hand that pats him is warm.

That was ten years ago, happy, short years, working for the baby and her mother.

It is two in the morning again—and out of an awful darkness comes the cry—"Daddy! Daddy! Oh, Daddy!"

But Daddy will never jump up again—and he does not know that Betty's hands are warm over his cold ones.

It's two years later and the little cash balance is gone. Mother is a forewoman in an overalls factory. Betty is a cash girl. She is an undisciplined woman. "Daddy" and Mother had planned college and a happy life for her.

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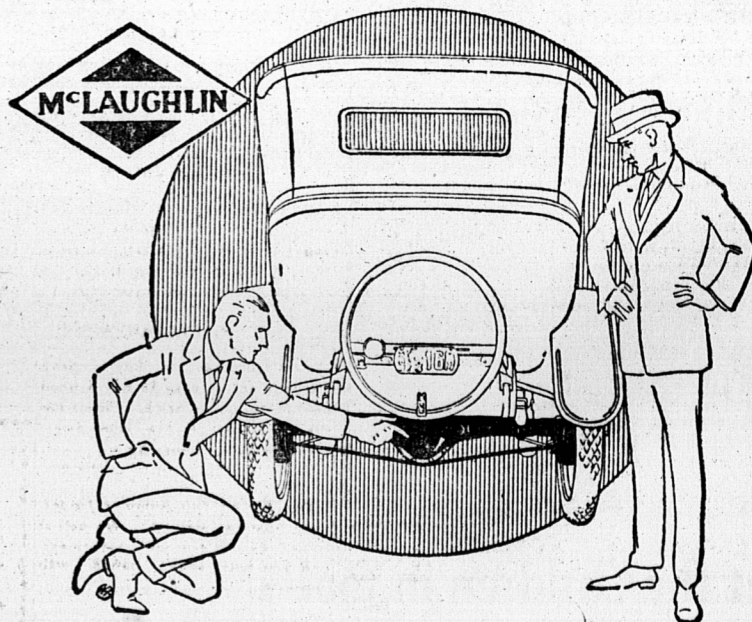
Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, ONTARIO

P. A. FARQUHARSON, Branch Manager, Prowse Bldg., CHARLOTTETOWN

motor taxes will pay for moving all washed away, in spring rains the clay," said Bell and Johnston any day and still leave a very per- and Lea. "Yes," the farmers re- manent debt, very firmly set, that piled, "we have seen the thing the rain will not wash in a dash- tried; we've been keeping tabs on away splash! You deceivers!" they those salary grabs, and it takes all said, "you have bled us and bled; the dough from the motor tax show we could wish you were dead!" to pay that as you go. Take that for the road, will it lighten our load? It might move some clay, they gave not a sign, Premier Bell on your "permanent way" and he and Commissioner Lea! They were called to resign, but

(Continued on page Six.)



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