

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett. Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1927

TEMPERANCE

THERE has always been and shall probably be a wide margin between abstinence and temperance. With the man or woman who believes in either we have no quarrel. Total abstinence is a virtue, a safe road to travel upon and a road to which the footsteps of the young should be directed, provided the direction is sane and in conformity with truth, common sense and personal honesty.

That evil consequences have followed drinking no one attempts to deny. The evil lies in yielding to the temptation of indulgence. In dealing with it there are two schools of thought. One says, "Remove the dangerous thing." The difficulty here lies in the fact that the danger cannot be removed, at least under present conditions. With the consent of governments the dangerous thing is being manufactured and imported to an extent which can supply all the demands of excessive drinking.

Those who advocate temperance are placing their confidence in the development of manliness and strength of character to resist the temptation. The latter is gradually winning its way and would undoubtedly have made more progress than it has were it not for the childish efforts of a few extremists to check the evil by force and coercion against which human nature instinctively rebels.

During a recent discussion in the British House of Lords on a bill providing local option, or possible prohibition were discussed. Lord Dawson, the King's physician, the Bishop of Durham and other celebrated peers, strongly opposed prohibitive measures as tending to prejudice rather than to promote temperance. They agreed that Britain is becoming more sober without prohibition, while in the United States, under prohibition drinking and allied crimes are on the increase. Lord Dawson offered statistics as to the decline of business drinking. Among city clerks, he said, 21 per cent. of those over forty were abstainers, and below that age the proportion was 40 per cent. while, in the army, five out of six soldiers go to the dry canteens. Alcoholic diseases, he told the House, are vanishing. Better houses, more playing fields, the culture of the cinema, the modern desire to keep "fit," love of the open country, and the greater companionship of men with women—these were the influences making a sober nation.

"Cultivate these things," he bade the Peers, "and in ten years you will have accomplished more than any restrictive bill could secure in a generation." Prohibition, on the other hand, according to Lord Dawson's observation, led to more drinking among the youth of both sexes, and to more downright drunkenness—"of such a terrible character as I have never seen in this country, the victims looking more like death than life." Charabanc parties went from dry areas into wet, or liquor was stored up, and the occasional drink became an occasion for drinking.

"I doubt," said Lord Dawson, "if fermented liquors can ever be banished from civilized countries. Liquor can so easily be made, and its antiquity is beyond historical record. Beer, as barley wine, goes back centuries before the Christian Era. It is noted that 195 varieties of

vintages! Wine is found up with our national occasions; is even one of the emblems of the Christian faith. Posing as prohibitionists while sneakily patronizing the bootlegger and the smuggler, can succeed only in developing a race of sneaks and hypocrites. Let us, in any case, be honest about it. There are worse evils than drinking and one of them is hypocrisy.

RETIRING FROM SERVICE

THE cherished dream of every young man is the hope that, after he has done his bit, he can retire from active service with a competence and live the evening of his life in ease and comfort and without any of the worry and responsibility which make up the burdens of a busy life. The dream is rarely fulfilled. The competence may be acquired, the time may come when the worrying cares may be laid aside, when provision for the indefinite evening of life is secure, but one cannot, even with the future assured, lay aside the habits of a lifetime. The business cares and the responsibilities have become part of his very being and to attempt to lay them aside generally fails and life becomes a burden rather than a rest.

The habits of a lifetime will persist into the region of old age and retirement. If they have been wholesome habits, wholesome mentally and physically, wholesome in incorporating with them the things that matter, literature, love of art, love of service—these will fill up the mental spaces left after the removal of business cares.

Comfortable retirement from active service is possible provided the life of active service has been prepared for it, provided the mind has been stored with the kind of food that nourishment into the declining years. A mind so stored can stand the strain of retirement. To the man whose active years have been full of business only, cessation from these duties is usually a shock which few can long endure. "Want of occupation is not rest; a mid quite vacant is a mind distressed."

To those who are fortunate enough to face their declining years without any anxiety for the future, a safe substitute is a hobby of some kind; gardening, amateur science, carpentering or general tinkering of any kind that may mean occupation and interest in "something attempted, something done, that earns a night's repose." It would be risking life and health and happiness to simply lay aside—even if it were possible—the responsibilities of life and business. Such retirement usually ends in the collapse of health and in an old age that carries no comfort. In any case, the time for comfortable retirement is the busy days of active life and the best antidote to a wearisome and burdensome old age is a healthily stored mind. This storing can be accomplished by the business men. There are always books, there are always the romances of science, there is always the great world with its innumerable and endless mysteries. In the days of our youth and strength, let us learn to look with pleasure and profit on these things, for we shall always find "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks and good in everything"—and the sermons and books and the good will stay with us.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The label goes for much these days. If we wear the label of righteousness we are accounted righteous; if we declare ourselves prohibitionists we are accounted temperate, sober and godly people. Yet character goes deeper than the label, and when the latter gives a false impression the wearer of the label is pro-

Notes by the Way

FIVE Thousand Facts about Canada for 1927, published by Frank Yeigh of Toronto, is a valuable compendium of information concerning the Dominion which should be in the hands of all Canadian who desire to know their own country. This is the 24th year of its publication and each successive annual issue is of increasing value. Not only are salient facts in regard to the Dominion set down in this little volume but in like manner important facts in regard to each of the nine provinces are included.

Here are a few of the Prince Edward Island facts: "The Island"—Unique as a self-supporting agricultural area, a region of prosperous farms, comfortable homes, and good living conditions.

Agriculture—Prince Edward Island had one of the most prosperous years in its history in 1926. The total value of the field crops, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, mixed grains, potatoes, turnips, hay and clover, over \$16,000,000.

Area—2,184 square miles, 1,397,991 acres. Twice as many people to the square mile as any other province.

Education—476 public schools—more in relation to size than any other province one to every 4.6 square miles.

Fishery production 1925—\$1,589,119. Fur Farming—P. E. I. has 569 ranches (nearly one third of all Canada), with animals worth \$3,000,000. Live foxes and pelts bring annual revenue of about \$3,000,000.

Gross Agricultural wealth—\$79,643,000, including lands, buildings, live stock, implements and animals on fur farms.

Live stock—Horses, 32,357; cattle, 114,704; sheep, 83,937; swine, 49,711; worth \$14,000,000.

Manufacturing—1924: 313 plants. Capital \$2,637,844; employees (on salaries and wages), 2,271; production value \$3,720,874.

Million Acre Farm—Canada's smallest but richest province, the Garden of the Gulf. Every acre tillable; 13,701 farms, occupying 1,216,483 acres.

Population, 1924 estimate 87,700. Production value 1923—gross \$22,629,692.

Trade—1925-26—imports \$1,061,274; exports, \$1,228,828.

Important resolutions were adopted by the Dominion Board of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada at its meeting in Saint John last Tuesday. These resolutions ask for a further reduction in the sales tax; a tax on mail order houses; protesting against the reduction in parcel post rates, and a decision to co-operate with other associations in the remedying of price-cutting on nationally advertised goods.

The Ontario members were strongly in favor of abolishing the clothing levy. Other resolutions call for making the salaries of Dominion Government officials attachable the same as those of persons in private employ; the withdrawal from circulation of one of the two five-cent coins now in use; that the use of the mails be denied to persons or firms distributing unsolicited goods for sale; asking that false advertising, chain sales in connection with lotteries and the issuing of N. S. F. cheques be made punishable under the criminal code, etc.

The Liquor Control Board of New Brunswick under Chairman R. G. Fulton, is getting ready for business. Liquor purchased by the board is being distributed to the Government stores. Each package is wrapped in official paper manufactured for the board and tied with colored thread. The paper is water-marked and carries the letters N.B.L.C.B. Fourteen extra employees—four men and ten girls—have been engaged for the wrapping department and this number is expected to be sufficient for the business which the board will do.

Captain Bernier's famous ship, the Arctic, in which he made his exploratory trips through the farthest north, is now condemned to be broken up for the scrap iron she contains. The Arctic was sold by the Dominion Government two years ago for about \$10,000 and more recently has been laid up in the Louise Basin at Quebec. The Stanley, once familiar to the winter travellers here, is a much older ship than the Arctic and is still going strong.

Premier Baxter of N. B., wanted a farm expert to report on farming conditions in that province. He asked President Beatty of the C. P. R. to recommend the best man for the task and he selected Dr. G. C. Creelman, who has since visited all sections of the province and made his report. His survey convinced Dr. Creelman that potato growing, which interested him greatly had now been fully developed and what is needed is that like energy, and persistence should be devoted to the ex-

lot of cows that produce only half the proper quantity of milk—and stock-raising; that the province should produce the beef and meat supply for its home market and not import it; that more home-grown seed should be produced; that a good "farming train" should be sent through the province as had been done in Nova Scotia; that more short courses in agriculture should be held everywhere instead of the few now held only in principal centres. "It is absolutely necessary to get the young people interested in 'everything' regarding farming as soon as possible. The

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 of correspondents.

OUR PRINCE AND OUR PROHIBITIONISTS

Sir,—Some time ago there appeared in the Montreal Herald & Star a series of letters describing many incidents in the every-day life of the most popular of all princes, our own Prince of Wales, and in particular I recall one describing a visit by him to the Slums of London. It appears that he was wont to call regularly on many of the fine old residents of that part of the city, and would often join them in a cup of tea. But on this particular occasion he was invited by the proprietor of a public house, or "Pub," to "come in and have a glass of beer," and, strange to relate, the villain's audacity was not immediately punished, but, horror of horrors, the Prince of Wales, our Great Empire entered that Den of Iniquity, and not only partook of "that which inebriates," but seeing that the room had filled with those who had heard of his presence, he went to the taps and drew glass after glass of that "vile beverage," until all were served. And those men whom we were taught by our provincial censors of morals, by our high-minded preachers in the great cause of Prohibition during the recent campaign, to regard as topers, tiplers, drunkards, vile creatures of sin and dissipation, made no effort to have the glass out of which the Prince drank preserved thereafter in a glass case, doubtlessly to mark the occasion as do the Imps of Hell, when the great Prince fell and became as one of them.

Over that part of the Empire we have, alas! but little control; but in view of the fact that our Prince is about to visit this Dominion, of which this Province is an integral part, and a part which has recently proclaimed itself as of a highly moral and temperate character—not such as Quebec, the eternally wicked, and Ontario which has recently fallen from grace, and seeing that our Prince has as related above evidenced the weakness of his human nature and will be subject to continual temptation of a like character in practically every corner of this Dominion, it is taking this opportunity to urge through the medium of your paper to appeal to our own Temperance Alliance, that they do immediately appoint and delegate our illustrious advocates of the cause, Messrs. Bentley, Tanton and McLeod, assisted by some of those who so willingly came to our assistance from Ontario during the last glorious struggle, to attend the person of our weak and human Prince, and set as his protectors while in Canada, in order that the people of this great Empire may not be scandalized by a repetition of that low incident of the Slums.

I am, Sir, etc., ONE OF THE FOUR THOUSAND. July 25, 1927.

REV. MR. MUIR AND MR. L. P. TANTON

The following letter appears in the Halifax Chronicle of July 27:—To the Editor of the Chronicle: Sir,—The letter of Lewis P. Tanton in your issue of the 22nd inst. is an excellent specimen of what the genuine temperance people of Prince Edward Island have been subjected to during the recent political campaign. He assumes that I wrote my letter to you under "a name and soul in my own." May I inform you that I am instead of being disappointed, I rejoice in an exceeding glad that I had the courage to stand alone. It is not the first time that I have stood alone a sort of "Athanasius contra mundum" against forces which have had no power to crush the soul out of a liberty-loving Scot. I am proud that I can call my soul my own. In this connection I might commend Lewis P. Tanton to the study of that immortal poem in which these words occur: "Speak history who are the victors 'Unroll thy long annals and say."

If Lewis P. Tanton conscientiously did so, he would discover that I am a scoundrel, he calls a clerical firebrand, but that he is a long to a great succession of men "who spoke no scandal nor listened to it." The conclusion I draw from the letter of Lewis P. Tanton is the strongest evidence to me that he, at all events, cannot be put in this category. His low-down insinuation contained in these words, "If rumours are true, it is not in a humour of delight since the vision of a bubble floating in the political air, entitled 'Chairman of Liquor Control Board' has been punctured." This information is the first I have ever had of such a rumour being abroad in Prince Edward Island.

Seeing that Lewis P. Tanton is the initial propagator of this scandalous rumour, I allow me to inform him that I simply treat it with scorn.

W. BRUCE MUIR St. James Mansé, Charlottetown.

PLANT DISEASE BULLETIN

Sir,—Potato growers are advised that Late Blight is developing rapidly in the fields. Rainy weather during the past week has favoured the development of this destructive disease and no effort should be spared to combat it. It is therefore urgent that the first application of Bordeaux Mixture be made immediately, at intervals of ten days to a fortnight for the remainder of the growing season.

Satisfactory control of blight is possible if the first spray is made at once. This application will prevent early blight also.

I am, Sir, etc. E. E. HURST Experiment Station, Charlottetown.

That Body of Ours By James W. Barton, M.D. NURSING INFECTED TONSILS

I heard recently of a young woman who has been "nursing" infected tonsils for over a year. Her physician advised their removal, pointing out the possibility of rheumatism and organic heart disease. Her disinclination toward the operation was so intense that she forsook her doctor, and took other methods of treatment, including electricity.

She was suddenly stricken the other day with acute inflammatory rheumatism, complicated with an acute heart inflammation, and it means weeks in bed at absolute rest, with the outcome somewhat doubtful. Reporting on the causation of rheumatism and rheumatic heart disease in children in England, Dr. Reginald Miller tells us that the disease is rare in private schools where facilities are provided for drying wet clothing, but common in the state elementary schools which lack such provision.

Briefly he considered dampness the second most important factor. And what is the first one? Chronically infected tonsils were found in 95 per cent of the cases. He found that the early removal of diseased tonsils in the upper classes tended to protect them from rheumatic infection.

Now for years dampness, overwork, hunger, worry, strain and fatigue have all been thought to have something to do with causing rheumatism. Of course muscular pains, or what was formerly called muscular rheumatism, was very frequently found, as this was thought to be due to cold wet, or other agent showing up the circulation in the part.

Now the point is this. Many folks with badly infected tonsils escape rheumatism and heart disease, and a few individuals without tonsillar trouble have rheumatism and heart disease, but there is no evading the fact that Dr. Miller reports 95 per cent of these English cases had tonsils.

Other research men tell us that the tonsils are to blame in three cases out of four. Tonsils that are healthy, even if large, should not be disturbed unless they are interfering with the breathing.

But to allow a child to retain infected tonsils, that have outlived their usefulness as filters, is simply taking chances on rheumatism and heart disease.

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "I never mean to go." Say "I mean never to go." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: divan. Pronounce the i as in "it," not as in "light," and accent last syllable. OFTEN MISPELLED: capricious. SYNONYMS: part, portion, piece, particle, share, allotment. 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: IRRATIONAL; contrary to reason; absurd. "Such irrational views cannot be accepted."

and contempt. It will, however, be an evidence to all sane, temperance people of the insidious propaganda used by Lewis P. Tanton et al in their campaign of slander in the recent election. We do not wonder that even honest men and women were betrayed when such an unwarranted rumour was broadcast amongst them. I had an illustrious fellow countryman who would not "sell his King nor gold," and if Lewis P. Tanton imagines that he could be induced to sell my convictions for any sordid, material gain he does not know "the rock" he is up against. His insinuation is mean, low-down, contemptible and evidently evolved from a sub-conscious level of psychology either ancient or modern.

Lewis P. Tanton's attempt to raise a prejudice against me by saying "I am not an Islander but a recent importation" will not "cut any ice" among the intellectual, cultured people of Prince Edward Island. I have been long enough in Charlottetown to know that its citizenship is largely composed of a highly intellectual people who are not caught by such chaff as is contained in the letter of Lewis P. Tanton.

W. BRUCE MUIR St. James Mansé, Charlottetown.

Helium and Its Discovery A WONDERFUL GAS PRODUCED BY THE SUN. (Historical)

Since the startling discovery in 1895 of this remarkable substance its development has appeared in a Dominion pamphlet. At the outset it may state that its bounds are almost confined to the Sun's limitations, and, its application to scientific purposes is equally beyond calculation.

We are indebted to the Mines Department, Ottawa, for a copy of a pamphlet which sheds light on this new discovery and present a few extracts here for the information of Guardian readers: As to its discovery and properties we quote as follows:—"Helium was discovered in 1895 by the late Sir Wm. Ramsay, one of the most famous of British chemists, and noted for his work on the rare gases of the atmosphere. He was struck by the discrepancies between the weights of equal volumes of nitrogen prepared and nitrogen separated from the air, which Lord Raleigh observed in his study of the density of nitrogen, and the results of his experiments showed that the atmospheric nitrogen was heavier on account of the presence in it of a new inert gas which he isolated and called argon. Lord Raleigh and Sir Wm. Ramsay then separated larger quantities of this gas from air and studied its properties. Its principal characteristics were its inert nature, and the monatomic composition. It was found to be present in the atmosphere to the extent of one per cent.

"Ramsay then sought for other sources of argon. His attention was drawn to some work carried out in 1889 by the late Dr. Hillebrand in which he found that an inert gas was given off from the uranite mineral cleveite on boiling it with sulphuric acid. Hillebrand thought that this gas was nitrogen 12 per cent of it certainly was. Ramsay repeated the experiment and examined the gas in a spectrum tube expecting to see the argon spectrum. However, he was struck with the brilliancy of a yellow line which he could not account for very close to the yellow line D, and D2 which are due to sodium, and he asked Sir Wm. Crookes to carry out exact measurements of the wave length of this line. His determination showed that this line was none other than the D line only previously observed in the chronoscope of the Sun during a solar eclipse in India in 1868.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers July 29, 1927

OUR ENTREATY.—Give ear, O Lord, unto my prayer; and attend to the voice of my supplications. Psalm 86:6.

PRAYER.—"My faith looks up to Thee, Thou Lamb of Calvary, Saviour Divine."

THE CLOCK WORKER The man who works with his eyes on the clock, Just gets to the end of the day But he doesn't get far on the Road to Success For he isn't headed that way.

He hasn't an ounce of genuine "push"— Except to "push the clock"— And then when other folks get ahead He gives to sneer and 'knock'.

He loves just so many hours a day, And he draws no joy from his work; The only thing he draws is his pay, And it's all that he doesn't shirk.

He puts nothing in—except his time, So gets nothing out at the end Besides some pally dollars and cents, Which he straightway proceeds to spend.

It's the chap who renders service plus, Not just by the hour or the day, But by all that's in him, and gives his best, For love of his work—not for pay—

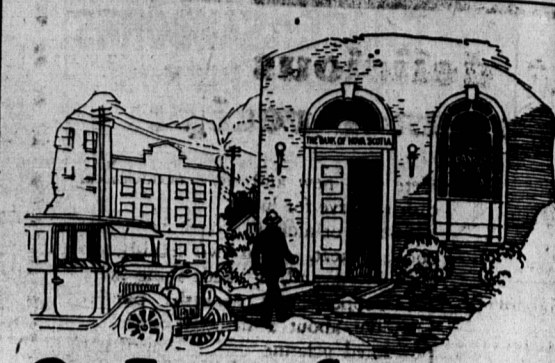
Who's going to sit in the leader's chair, And get to the very top; For he's headed straight to be truly great, And nothing can make him stop! —Strathmorean

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK By ROBERTA LEE Perspiration Odor

Perspiration odor on the body can be destroyed by bathing in a basin of warm water, to which has been added two tablespoonfuls of compound spirits of ammonia. This will leave the skin clean and fresh.

Bread Crumbs To prevent the scattering of crumbs when running bread through the food chopper, fasten a paper bag over the opening of the chopper with a rubber band.

Sharpening the Scissors A quick and easy method for sharpening the scissors is merely to cut sandpaper with them until a sharp edge is secured.



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by Jansen, and afterwards shown by Franklin and Lockger to be due to a new element in the Sun which they named Helium from the Greek Helios. Following these experiments have been carried on with satisfactory success.

Its Properties. Passing over a lot of scientific explanations we again quote briefly "In spite of the difficulties the pamphlet say in 1917 small quantities realized the sum of \$1,500,000 per cubic foot. It is described as colorless and odorless and its origin is given in Webster's Dictionary as 'hypothetically' found where the rays of the Sun are present." It was first found in Kansas; but is now extending its usefulness rapidly. In 1898 Prof. J. C. McLennan, of the University of Toronto made large quantities of liquid helium. All the leading nations, especially Great Britain are making extensive experiments of its possibilities. Early in 1916 samples of natural gas from most of the producing fields of Canada were examined. The results of the survey showed that there were two places in the Dominion where an experimental extraction station might be established, at Hamilton, Ont., and at Calgary, in Alberta. Further examination of gases from all points of

the British Empire did not disclose any additional possible commercial sources, and the plant closed.

U. S. Developments In Great Britain the United States mining parties and following countries, mining operators are considering the feasibility of producing the production of this chemical and full details are expected from them ere long. Also there are Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Persia, Russia, Transylvania, Germany, Italy, France, South America, and let us hope our own island may come in for its share of helium. It is found to be present here.

It would appear, however, from the investigation now in progress that some new information on the subject has come to light.

CONAN DOYLE TURNS TO FREE PRISONER LONDON, July 29.—With the aid of a message smuggled to him in a hollow tooth, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is trying to reduce by one the prison population that his creation, Sherlock Holmes and Watson, is to swell.

Sir Arthur is leading an agitation for the release of Oscar Slater, who has served 18 years of a life sentence in Peterhead Prison, Scotland, for the murder of Miss Marjorie Gilchrist, wealthy Glasgow woman. Doyle claims that Slater was convicted on circumstantial evidence "not one point of which does not crumble under examination."

Shortly after Miss Gilchrist was murdered Slater left for the United States. Police found he had packed a brooch that had belonged to Miss Gilchrist.

"They jumped to the conclusion that Slater was the murderer," Sir Arthur declared in explaining his campaign.

Slater is assisting Doyle and others working for his release by sending messages to them.

The one in question he wrote in a painfully small handwriting on a sheet of tissue paper six inches by eight. Folding it as small as possible and enclosing it in a waterproof covering, he smuggled it out in the hollow tooth of a fellow prisoner who was being discharged.

CUSTOMS PROBE MAY RE-OPEN IN EARLY SEPTEMBER OTTAWA, July 28.—While a date has been definitely fixed it is expected that the Customs Probe will resume its sittings in Ottawa early in September and devote its energy to the questioning of Headquarters officials as to a number of matters which have arisen during the investigation. Before leaving on its tour, the commission spent some time in Ottawa with officers of the Department inquiring as to the methods adopted in dealing with reports and complaints from local ports. The system disclosed failed to indicate any co-ordinated authority for the chief of each branch making his own report of the file and apparently in many cases there was no final decision with these cases.

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