

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1930

The Liquor Situation

Attention was called in these columns last week to the present serious situation with respect to violations of the Prohibition Law. Every one acquainted with the facts, even as set forth in the news estimates of the local Government organ, is aware of this situation, though the published record of arrests and convictions for drunkenness in Charlottetown is but a faint index of the actual amount of smuggling and bootlegging that has been going on throughout the Province during the past two or three months.

The Liberal organ, which not only promised better prohibition enforcement in the election of 1927 but actually assured its readers that a Liberal Government, if elected, "would make it harder for smugglers to land their goods on Prince Edward Island than for a camel to pass through a needle's eye," is now solely concerned, apparently, with covering up the existing disgraceful condition. It is bitterly hostile to any criticism of the Government's negligence or incapacity to handle the situation, and it advances, as evidence of the absence of illicit liquor, the statement that there was little or no drunkenness at the Provincial Exhibition.

fall and a case of unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor was dismissed. Take the last three days of last week—when, as the Liberal organ says, there was no drunkenness at the Exhibition grounds—and what do we find?

Patriot, Aug. 21.—At the police court this morning one drunk and disorderly was fined \$10, a drunk and incapable \$10, another \$5 and costs or 10 days. A defendant in a case of operating an automobile while intoxicated was given 20 days.

Patriot, Aug. 22.—In the police court this morning one drunk and incapable was fined \$10 and costs; another \$5 and costs, a reckless driver \$10 and costs, one drunk and disorderly \$10 and costs and another on the same charge \$5 and costs.

Patriot, Aug. 23.—At the Police Court this morning one drunk was fined \$5 and costs, two others were remanded until Monday, and one man charged with having illegal possession of liquor had his case adjourned until Monday.

Or take yesterday's post-Exhibition parade as reported in the Patriot's police court news: "Two drunks and incapable each were fined \$5 and costs or 10 days; another was fined \$10 and a fourth was remanded until Wednesday. A drunk and disorderly was adjourned until Wednesday.

And so it goes, day in and day out, and the Liberal organ and the Liberal Government, with ostrich-like indifference to the moral welfare of our people, tell us that all is well.

Page "Red" Newman

A curious inversion in values appears in a story detailing the war service of five of our new cabinet ministers, says J. Butterfield on his perennially interesting column in the Vancouver Province. The article says: "Four of this quintette were officers in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and one achieved the distinction of becoming a sergeant, ascending to that grade from the lowly status of 'rear rank private.'"

One could almost believe that this account was written by an ex-sergeant in person. For it is as if one had said: "Bill was only a general, but Harry was a real colonel." "The idea of ascending to the dizzy heights of being a sergeant while the other four were only officers is an arresting one and should appeal to all ex-service men below the rank of corporal. Let all us ex-service men therefore raise up our voices and howl in unison that time-honored old anthem of the trenches:

An Important Gathering

The annual meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade, which takes place on Thursday next, will doubtless be attended by large and representative numbers from all parts of the Province. The Women's Institutes and Central Farmers' Institute will also be represented, the meeting taking place at the Experimental Station at 1.30 Standard time. At the close, at 5 p. m., supper will be served. The executive meeting of the Board takes place Thursday at 10 a. m., Standard time, in the Board of Trade Rooms, Charlottetown. The invaluable public service rendered by the three energetic organizations above named is recognized by all our citizens, and it is by the enthusiasm and mutual understanding engendered at get-together meetings of this kind that such service will be further enhanced.

Notes By The Way

Less than a century ago weeks were required to cross this continent and also to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Now our fast trains cross the continent from Halifax or Saint John to Vancouver in five or six days, ocean steamers cross the Atlantic in about the same time, and last week a British airship made the crossing in spite of adverse weather conditions in a little over two days. Round-the-world cruises are different but last year the German dirigible Graf Zeppelin made a record of 21 days, lowering the time of Mears and Colyear, 23 days, in 1928. A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger contrasts airship time with other means of travel. In 1519 Capt. Magellan travelled "around the world" from Seville, Spain—a trip of more than 1000 days. In 1899 Nellie Bly travelled around it in about 72 days; in 1890 George Francis Train, in about 67 days. Then followed many other adventures but it was not until 1901 that the time was reduced to 60 days. Of the future we do not know.

The Times of India says: We do not need to recapitulate the moral and economic harm which civil disobedience has wrought in the country; it is plain for everyone to see. The commercial classes must take stock of the situation; they must confer together and as men with a vital interest in India's welfare they must decide how to end the present intolerable state of affairs.

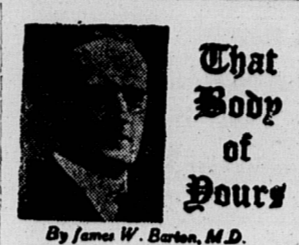
A survey of the health conditions of country school children has been made in relation to their home-life and environment. The defects disclosed are in part economic, and not remediable by ordinary educational means. The overworking of mothers, leading to domestic inefficiency, for example, is a trouble for which neither the education nor the health department can prescribe, yet it is a first step toward reform that the facts and their influence upon the children should be known. There are, however, certain faults which can be corrected without difficulty. As an illustration, it seems strange that 10 per cent of share-milkers' children never take milk as a beverage. There can be no poverty excuse for this and it is surely only necessary to stress to the parents the value of fresh milk in the diet to have the fault removed.

In the course of the discussion of the prevalence of infectious diseases in Cork it was charged at the meeting of Management Committee of the fever hospital that overcrowding was at the root of the trouble. The annual report of the institution stressed this matter, and in a spirit of hope expressed the opinion that this condition of affairs will be remedied. Unfortunately, the means for remedying it are not in sight. The relief of overcrowding is a problem that cannot be solved by enthusiastic hopes or goodwill. It involves the solution of the whole housing question, a solution that must necessarily be the subject of slow service and prolonged effort.

The British Ministry of Labor reports that the unemployment total is nearing the 2,000,000 mark. Not many days ago, the Government made financial provision for insuring some 1,900,000 persons by 1932. The increased number since indicates that more millions of pounds sterling will have to be provided. The MacDonald party, which went into office with the expressed promise of successfully coping with the problem, has found the task beyond its capacity so far, and its difficulties are increasing.

The new Government of Saskatchewan has inaugurated an ambitious highway improvement program. This year's plans call for the expenditure of \$6,852,836 on roads. When this season's work is finished, Saskatchewan will have an all-weather highway completed across the province and an up-to-date road from the Manitoba boundary to Saskatoon will be practically completed this year.

It's a poor day that doesn't see some new explanation of our failure to sell our wheat, says the Ottawa Journal. The latest, and certainly the most novel, comes from Mr. R. C. Hawken, London solicitor and chairman of the stockholders' committee of the Grand Trunk Railway. This Mr. Hawken tells that Great Britain diverted her grain trade from Canada to Argentina because of the failure of the Canadian Government to compensate first and second preference shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway when it was merged with the Canadian National. Mr. Hawken does not explain Britain's curious delay in visiting us with chastisement it being some ten years now since the Grand Trunk merger took place, and this favoritism for Argentina coming only last year, coming to them, no more and no less.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE HEART AND THE THYROID GLAND.

In examining recruits for the army, the condition of the heart was of course carefully noted. Very often we came across recruits with very rapid hearts—beating 100 to 120 to the minute—and yet with apparently no symptom of any real heart ailment. That this rapid heart might really be due to thyroid trouble—enlargement of the gland in front part of neck, was always the first thought, and so the other three symptoms were sought.

These are, first a trembling of the fingers when the hands are stretched forward at arm's length in line with the shoulders. This trembling is easily detected. Second, a bulging of the eyeballs which can be noted if patient stands sideways. Third, the enlargement of the thyroid gland in the neck.

Where these four symptoms—rapid heart, tremor, bulging eyeballs, and enlarged thyroid gland—were noted, the recruit was rejected and advised to see his doctor. Now a number of these cases, by seeing their physician and undergoing treatment—iodine, rest, X ray, and so forth—were cured of this condition.

However there are some cases that undergo all this treatment and yet the condition persists. They are advised that surgery is their only chance but naturally they hesitate.

In former days it was the skill of the surgeon that meant so much to the patient, but now this operation has become so common that it is not necessary to travel thousands of miles to have it performed. In very city or town of fair size, there are surgeons capable of doing this work safely and skillfully.

And so to-day it is the condition of the patient, not the skill of the surgeon, that is most important. Dr. K. E. Bach, Berlin, has analyzed sixty of these cases which underwent operation of which number seven terminated fatally. And in all these seven cases the heart was the cause of death, having just about reached the stage of failure or had gone beyond it.

In other words, the heart is the big factor, which means that the rest cure should be first tried to give the heart a chance to gain strength, and then if the other methods—iodine, X ray and so forth—are of no avail, the operation should be undergone, before the heart muscle gets too weak. Delay is dangerous.



SUMMER DAWN

Pray but one prayer for me 'twixt thy closed lips; Think but one thought of me up in the stars. The summer night waneeth, the morning light silps Faint and grey 'twixt the leaves of the aspen, betwixt the cloud-bars. That are patiently waiting there for the dawn: Patient and colourless, though Heaven's gold Waits to float through them along with the sun. Far out in the meadows, above the young corn, The heavy elms wait, and restless and cold They pray the long gloom through for daylight new born, Round the lone house in the midst of the corn. Speak but one work for me over the corn, Over the tender, bowed locks of the corn. —William Morris.

Have Minard's Lintment on your shelf.

But it doesn't matter. Any single part of Mr. Hawken's story is just as good as any other part, or of the whole; and if we were a Grand Trunk stockholder in London and had the faintest hope of ever getting anything out of it, we'd cable him for Heaven's sake to come home. The truth is, of course, that nobody in Britain is much interested in this Grand Trunk affair except a few stockholders who got everything that was coming to them, no more and no less.

A NOTABLE BOOK

The Thesis, by virtue of which Rev. Ian MacKinnon, son of Dr. Clarence MacKinnon of Halifax, received recently the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Edinburgh has just been issued in book form by the Walker Press Co. of Montreal. This work, entitled "Settlements and Churches in Nova Scotia, 1748-1776," represents, as its bibliography alone will prove, the tireless and accurate research of a number of years; and its subject-matter not only drew the highest encomiums from the literati of Edinburgh, but is of special interest to the people of the Maritimes. For "Nova Scotia" before the American Revolution covered the same areas as the Maritime Provinces of today.

The aim of this study, as stated in the preface, is "to give a comprehensive view of the origin and character of the Protestant churches in Nova Scotia before the American Revolution. This involves a detailed description of the earliest Protestant settlements; for a very close relationship existed between the two. There were no leaders in religious thought or even in missionary enterprise, who stood out with sufficient prominence themselves to account for the beginnings of the separate communions. The churches grew out of settlements of a varying character, the product of social, economic, and religious conditions prevalent in Europe and America. In each group of settlers there were persons who had been definitely attached to churches in their homeland, and these persons became the nucleus of a congregation in the settlements they made in Nova Scotia. Many came from America; and the field of American Immigration and Church history must be explored in the effort to tell how certain denominations found a foothold in Nova Scotia in the earliest period of its settlement under British rule."

The essay is in two parts. Part I makes an exhaustive survey of all settlements in the province before the revolutionary war, and gives the national origin of the settlers, and the causes that brought them to Nova Scotia. Part II shows how Protestant churches grew out of the settlements thus described, adding some chapters on their later fortunes. The chief result of this research is to emphasize the influence of America on every phase of life in Nova Scotia before the Revolution. New Englanders were by far the largest racial group from 1760-1770, and the under current of life in the Colony flowed from this direction. The Pre-Loyalist New Englanders, who were almost entirely of English stock, left more marked impressions than the Loyalists themselves, because they came in the formative years. Overcrowding in New Eng-

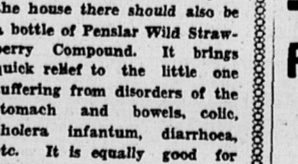
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PENSLAR Wild Strawberry COMPOUND

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The Public Forum

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

GOVERNMENT OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Str.—Owing to frequent journeyings, I did not till now notice Rev. J. W. E. Lowry's letter that appeared in the Guardian a fortnight ago. Having, on invitation, acted as moderator at the meeting to which he refers, I feel called upon to give some explanation. By the way may I remind Mr. Lowry that if he intruded so far into the agenda of that meeting as to make what he calls "an appeal" to the delegates to depart from the very purpose for which they were assembled, well I simply ask is there such a thing as an abuse of privilege?

Mr. Lowry was not invited to the meeting to tell us what we should do. He had offered simply to give an account of a great celebration in Edinburgh, Scotland, of the crowning act of a great union, a union, mark you, between the Church of Scotland and other Presbyterians in the Old Land. But credit where credit is due, Mr. Lowry gave an excellent and glowing account of that union in Edinburgh. He even described what seemed like Heaven signalling its sanction. For when the two assemblies of the uniting churches went in procession to their rendezvous a strangely coincidental rainbow broke forth over Edinburgh into its auspicious colours, beckoning Heaven's approval! Heaven's approval of what? Of a union between the Church of Scotland and other Presbyterians. Did Mr. Lowry approve? Was he a celebrant? If, so, then why, with the same mouth, blow hot over there and cold over here, on the same kind of union, only that our "overture" was a most non-committal reproachment? The reason is obvious. Mr. Lowry would have the Central Parish come under his own little Presbytery. Let me speak frankly. For it is not frankness but the want of it that causes bitterness and strife. Will you, sir, permit me to leave on record for my

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DR. L. B. EVANS OF LONDON, ENG.

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CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

A Convention of Charlottetown and Royalty voters is called for FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, in the CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, over the Canadian Bank of Commerce, to select a Conservative Candidate to contest the seat in the Provincial Legislature made vacant by the resignation of W. Chester S. McLure, M. P.

The Convention will be called to order at 8.30 p.m. (Daylight Saving Time).

Each Poll in the City and Royalty is entitled to be represented by five (5) delegates and the Chairman of the different polls should have his or her delegates appointed, and have the names of the delegates ready for the meeting, or have the list sent to the Secretary before the meeting.

BY ORDER.

78-18-21-26-28-27-29

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NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

A new issue of the Island Telephone Directory for Prince Edward Island is in course of preparation, and lists will be closed on September 1st. The directory serves our subscribers in Prince Edward Island. Persons who wish to become Telephone Subscribers at this time, and Telephone Subscribers who want changes made in their listings are urged to send in their orders to our nearest business office at once, and at all events not later than September 1st. We cannot undertake to give effect in the new issue to orders received after that date. Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the opportunities for effective yet low-priced publicity afforded by use of space in the new issue are requested to communicate with our nearest business office.

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