

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1928

THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY

AN institution which deserves more than passing notice at this Christmas season is the Public Dispensary for the poor, which is being conducted under the management of Miss Earle, the District Nurse. Miss Earle is the guardian of the poor, whose wants she faithfully looks after and supplies. The institution depends very largely upon voluntary contributions, and the demands upon it are often very considerable and up to the limit of its revenues. At the Christmas season especially contributions are asked for and will be gratefully accepted. There are many needy children in the city to whom Christmas is largely what the people make it for them, and it is hoped that they will be kindly remembered this week. The usual Christmas Tree will be held on Monday afternoon, the 24th at the Dispensary and all gifts for these children should be sent in as early as possible.

ANOTHER WAR

WITH the roar of the modern artillery in the recent world's greatest war still reverberating, the trouble between Bolivia and Paraguay sounds like a pop-gun fusillade. Yet, in its consequence, as far as they go, the latter will be equally disastrous to those whom it reaches. The immediate cause of the war now in progress in South America is a boundary dispute. When the boundaries of both countries were agreed upon, a neutral zone was established, which at the time was considered of little value, but which turns out to be an oil field of great potential wealth. Trouble arose between the neighboring Republics, and in a preliminary skirmish several people were killed. Bolivia, the larger of the two, blamed Paraguay for the affray and demanded satisfaction for the "insult" received. Despite the fact that both countries are signatories to the provisions of the Pan-America Congress, members of the League of Nations, and subscribers to the Kellogg peace pact, the friction increased in intensity and culminated in the fighting reported in yesterday's Guardian, in which more than one hundred Paraguayan soldiers were killed and considerable loot was taken by the Bolivian forces.

Other members of the League of Nations used their utmost endeavors to persuade the belligerents to settle their dispute amicably by arbitration or otherwise. But the war spirit was aroused and the good offices of neutral nations have so far failed. It is hoped, even yet, that a settlement may be arrived at without further resort to force, as the consequence can only be disastrous to both sides and prove a serious setback to their welfare and future progress. According to our despatches this morning the situation looks somewhat clearer, the contending parties evidently acting upon the advice of the League of Nations and of the United States Government.

As to the relative strength of the two Republics, the advantage would seem to be all on the side of Bolivia. The ordinary strength of the Bolivian army is about 4,000, with an immediate reserve of 15,000, and a further reserve for defense of about 200,000 men who have undergone some training. There are four regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of field artillery, equipped with Schneider-Creusot guns, a regiment of mountain artillery and a machine gun corps of 150 men.

Paraguay has an area of about 161,000 square miles and an estimated population in 1925 of 1,000,000, in addition to 50,000 Guarani and Guichio Indians. Paraguay remained

neutral during the European War, but after the United States declared war on Germany the government maintained a pro-Ally attitude and dismissed some of its German employees. According to the latest available statistics, the standing army, including cavalry, infantry and artillery numbers less than 2000 men.

THE CHRISTMAS TURKEY

WILD turkeys were at one time very common in certain parts of America, though they may not have been native to this continent. It is related that when the Pilgrims held their first Thanksgiving they went out with their guns and found that "besides water fowls there was great store of wild turkeys, of which they took many." The great bird—larger by far than the tame turkeys, which come of a lesser Mexican breed—amazed all the early European travelers. La Salle, struggling along the Mississippi in 1637, noted in his journal that "the plenty of wild fowl," and particularly of turkeys, whereof we killed many, was an ease to our sufferings and help to bear our toil with more satisfaction." They strutted through the words in troops, sometimes as many as 500 together; and turkey calling was one of the first arts learned by every small boy of the frontier. As late as 1819 turkeys were reported in "slokening abundance" in Indiana; in 1832 they could still be bought in Faneuil Market in Boston, and there were a pest to newly planted corn fields in the Mississippi Valley. Audubon reported buying them in Kentucky at three cents apiece, or a quarter for a monstrous forty-pound bird.

Today, says a New York paper, a lonesome wild turkey parades in solitude behind iron bars in the Bronx Park Zoo; a few genuinely wild birds may persist in western Pennsylvania; otherwise one must seek the swamps of Florida, the jungles of the lower Mississippi or the remotest corners of the Ozarks and the Great Smokies to find a really wild turkey. The wild turkey has disappeared with the passenger pigeon and the bison, but with the domesticated birds in such abundance there is no reason for the perpetuation of the wild species.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION

AT a council meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade reported in yesterday's Guardian Mr. R. E. Mutch drew attention to the fact that the C. G. S. Aranmore is being gradually transferred from this station to Halifax. Formerly her crew consisted largely of sons of this Province, her supplies were largely purchased here and she remained in these waters for several weeks at a time. He states that now her officers and crew have been forced to make their homes in Halifax, and when Islanders leave or are transferred their places are taken by Nova Scotians. If our Federal Members were alive to the interests of the Province they represent this obvious unfairness would have been prevented. It is up to them to look after this matter, now that their attention has been drawn to it. We trust they will take the matter under advisement and see that such discrimination will not be continued.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There were 606 people killed in motor accidents in Canada in 1928 and 864 in 1927, an increase of 258 in one year. The number for this year is not yet known but the Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research regards the situation as alarming and is endeavoring to rouse the public to take comprehensive preventive measures.

Notes by the Way

IT IS painful reading that in the ten years since the Great War more Americans and Canadians have been killed in motor-car accidents than were killed in the four and a half years of battles on land and sea. The United States was fighting the enemy less than half as long as Canada, but by reason of its larger forces engaged in Europe had somewhat more fatalities than Canada during the war, and having many more motor cars had also a much larger slaughter on its highways, but, taking the records of both countries together their "butchers' bill" by motor cars on the highways has been greater than in the War. The war is over but the car slaughter increases from year to year and is largely due to reckless, careless or drunken drivers. What will the end be?

Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General, keeps on talking about the bad postmasters whom he dismissed from office. It was his theme in recent speeches in Montreal and Ottawa. In Montreal he spoke in French and at Ottawa in English. In the latter city Mr. Veniot was reported in The Journal as having said that "of the total 243 postmasters had been dismissed for stealing the public money of the Dominion." The Postmaster General denies that he used those words and claims that the expression used was "dishonesty and irregularities."

Under the caption, "Mr. Veniot Denies in Vain," The Toronto Globe says in part: In any event the episode is an additional reason for the complete ventilation of Veniotism. The Globe has all along declared that the Postmaster General was doing a grievous injustice to hundreds of innocent men by making such sweeping yet non-specific charges. To announce to the whole country that hundreds of the Postal employees have been dismissed for stealing within a few months, is to cast unjust suspicion on all those who have recently left the Postal Service for any cause. The Government can only remove the odium which Mr. Veniot's loose statements have brought upon the Post Office Department by giving the public all the facts.

These latest exchanges must give the Prime Minister cause for serious thinking. It seems improbable that an astute politician like himself should treat as scornfully as did his former lieutenant the nearly unanimous denunciation of Veniotism in the weekly press of Ontario. It is even more unlikely that he should ignore the significance of the latest exchanges. Responsible daily newspapers, regardless of political affiliation do not lightly challenge the deliberate words of Cabinet Ministers. Editors very rarely employ such bluntness as the Ottawa Journal uses in declaring: "We do not believe that Mr. Veniot is telling the truth."

Bolivia, now at war with Paraguay, derives its name from General Simon Bolivar, its great liberator from the Spanish yoke. The republic dates from 1821 about which time Bolivar led the movement which freed several other South American States, including Peru. The republics surrounding Bolivia are on the north Peru and Brazil, on the east Brazil and Paraguay, on the south Argentina and Chili, and on the west Peru and Chili. The area of Bolivia is 515,000 square miles and the population about 2,500,000. Paraguay, which is the other party in the fighting is much smaller and less populous than Bolivia, its area being but 98,000 square miles and its population about 600,000.

The Ottawa Government has agreed to a conference with the Washington Government to discuss a revision of the rum-running treaty of 1924. The conferring Ministers are expected to meet in Ottawa early in January, we are told. It appears that the rum-running is carried on mainly by United States citizens and organizations, very few of whom have been arrested, and a number of the U. S. officials appointed to enforce the law have been actually assisting the rum-smugglers. The Washington Government no doubt desires to make it prohibitionist supporters believe that it is doing its best to cut off the illegal traffic across the border, but is quite willing that the enforcement shall be slack and flexible. There is wide-spread doubt of Washington's sincerity in the matter.

It is rather appalling that the British Government finds it necessary to expend a billion and a quarter dollars to provide for the unemployed workers of the Kingdom. No other country on earth has so many for whom no work can be found.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF HEALING

Some of our humorists like to get something on the specialist in medicine and surgery and will tell the story of the man who swallowed a collar button and wished to have it removed from his stomach. On consulting the specialist and telling him that it was a front collar button, he was politely told that this particular specialist operated for the back collar button only.

Now while this gives rise to a smile, there are folks who think that only one system of medicine or treatment is correct, and anything done by any other system or method must be wrong.

Thus we have health systems, food systems, the system of using enemies and high irrigation of the intestine, physical training systems, massage, chiropractic, and osteopathic systems, mind cures and various other systems, besides the regular system of medicine and surgery.

Now what about this? If you think for a moment, I believe you'll agree that every method and every system has its place, and your common sense will just about direct you properly.

The cause of cancer is unknown, but if cancer be treated early with radium or X ray, a certain percentage can be cured. Surgery is the only method of getting rid of cancer and this too only in the early stages.

Another condition that causes more illness and deaths than anything else is heart disease. There is only one treatment here and that is rest together with the use of digitalis, under the careful supervision of the physician.

Then there are the great number of cases of indigestion even including ulcer of the stomach. The treatment here while medical to some extent, can be handled by proper diet, proper periods of rest, proper periods between meals and so forth.

Accompanying this is constipation and here the proper foods, aided by exercise are indicated.

Then there are conditions where the patient is unable or unwilling to exercise and where his whole system including heart needs stimulation. Neither medicine or surgery is indicated here, but heat, massage, osteopathy, or other mechanical treatment to stimulate the cells of the body to action.

And when the trouble is of the mind or of a mental nature, ministers, priests, the nerve specialist, the psychologist, the mental and spiritual healer, can be of help.

Modern Etiquette

By Roberta Lee

Q. In what position should the chairs be placed at the table? A. So that the edge of the seat just touches the tablecloth, but does not prevent the cloth from falling straight.

Q. What are the proper hours for afternoon calling? A. Between four and six o'clock.

Q. If one's hostess has only one servant, how does one tip her, having been there a week or so? A. Step into the kitchen, compliment her on her cooking, and leave a dollar bill on the table.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

December 19, 1928

HEAR AND HEED—Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near.—Isa. 55:6.

PRAYER—Thy face Lord, will I seek.

TO MY AGED MOTHER

Like the late rose that fair and frail The winter still withstands, Thy wrinkled brow shows sweet and pale; Those wisps of knotted hands, Like thorned stems, the summer past, Tremble as in the autumn's blast.

Books From Jail

(The Montreal Gazette)

The large number of books being put upon the market in connection with Bunyan celebration prompts some reflections concerning the remarkable contributions made to literature from jail, or taking their rise from circumstances akin to the hard measure a term of imprisonment connotes. The topic is suggestive, and vividly illustrates the law of compensation or the moral uses of dark things. Noticeable, too, is the fact that the productions from so unpromising a quarter do not in general wear a doleful complexion. Their subject matter is by no means confined to vigorous protest or a wail of complaint. On the contrary, it can be safely said that, for the most part, the literary effusions so penned are singularly free from jail pallor, or, if serious in tone, are not of a character apt to induce in the reader an extra fit of the blues.

Moreover, it would seem as though by some strange process of inversion just as the eye, confined to the narrow compass of some microscopic lens, gains a glimpse into new worlds so the very fact that men have been shut up in cells seems to have stimulated their imagination, quickened their zeal and faculty and in many instances widened their horizon. They have gazed star-wards through an iron-barred lattice. Dickens facetiously refers to Micawber's observations "inscribed with a rusty nail." The world owes a big debt to sundry authors who have been compelled to find relief of utterance in such cramped environment.

The first instance that naturally comes to mind is that of the so-called "Epistles of the Imprisonment," written by St. Paul. All critics agree they are the best productions of that massive philosophic mind which hewed forth from the quarries of human thought gigantic concepts such as have transfused ancient civilizations to our age, and structured in christian terms the moral history. The vision of this missionary citizen of Rome was never so enlarged and intensified, and never more hopeful and inspiring than when his diocese was narrowed to the scant limit of a jail yard. His prison letters became inextinguishable lamps all along the main thoroughfare of Paganism. Their radiance has shown all down the ages.

Could we have ever known the splendor of Platonic dialogues, the stirring discourse of Socrates when facing death, the fine maxims of Epicurus, and many other literary classics had they not emerged from the durandure vile of a jail term, or experience closely akin to such harsh measure? And surely Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" stands out a wonderful example of jail-born books which have become the rich and lasting treasure of mankind. The Bedfordshire tinker might have earned a brazer's competency and ended his days peacefully enough in the two-windowed cottage at Elstow had he not been lodged forcibly in the "den" upon Ouse Bridge and therein "fell on dreams." But being a dreamer, he left to the world a book which opened the way to Delectable Mountains, and which for three centuries has retained its appeal being translated into every cyllian language on the globe, and is read by thousands who are glad to sit at the feet of a puritan allegorist who earned his bread by selling tagged shoe laces hard by the jail door.

Perhaps there is no book which has exercised a greater influence upon the European mind than "Don Quixote," that masterpiece of romance and philosophic satire, penned by Cervantes. It is an epitome of lore, wherein one deep calls to another, and the philosophic speculations may behold their express image as in a mirror. Today there is probably no single book in the literary realm that affords a better guide for the psychologist or more strongly re-ounds the note of robust common sense which a recent British essayist tells us is the saving grace amid all our excursions into things weird, irrelevant, pretentious and occult. And there is every reason to believe that "Don Quixote" is a jail-born book. At any rate, it was during a term of imprisonment Cervantes found time to collect his thoughts and polish his penetrating gaze like the glance of some star above a Bedlamite continent, gone mad over gewgaws and pretty jingles. Cervantes had learned in jail that men had something better to do than write sonnets in praise of a damsel's eyebrow. And he taught our errant race that wheat is wheat and flesh is flesh. "Sanch Panza" is a cure for abstract logic and blowing bubbles. He knows when he is "drubbed" and touches bedrock.

If it be true that Foxe began his

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Other articles include Meerchaum and Briar Pipes, (cased and otherwise) Tobacco Fouches, Cigar Lighters, Ash Trays, Cigarette Cases and Holders, Smoking Sets, Tobaccos (all the popular brands in 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. etc.)

Household Scrapbook

By Roberta Lee

A Cement for Stoves A good cement for a cracked stove is made as follows: Equal parts of wood ashes and salt made into a paste with cold water, and filled into the cracks when the stove is cool.

To Dry Lettuce After washing lettuce, place it in a clean towel, step to the kitchen door and twirl it around and around a number of times. This drives nearly every particle of water out of the lettuce.

Soot Spots A remedy for soot spots on carpets or fabrics is to rub with fullers earth or cornmeal, removing and adding more as it becomes soiled.

famous "Book of Martyrs" at the instigation of Lady Jane Gray, we have here another instance of jail literature, which certainly owes something to Jane Grey herself. And the mention of London Tower brings into view a rich thesaurus of literary material whereof it may suffice to name Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World." Then we have in a different quarter the remarkable story of Silvio Pellico and his tamed spider of Piccolo and his one cherished flower, burgeoning from a crack in the jail-yard pavement, of De La Tude who spun a rope ladder from his bed blanket, of Baron Trenck and his thrilling dungeon adventures. The list might be almost indefinitely extended, and we recall that it was in Stafford jail that Thomas Cooper wrote his "Purgatory of suicides." But enough is hinted to show that books inscribed in prison form no insignificant portion of the literary output of the ages.

For Scalds or Burns.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a standard remedy for the prompt treatment of scalds and burns. Its healing power quickly soothes the pain and aids a speedy recovery from the injury. It is also an excellent remedy for all manner of cuts, bruises and sprains, as well as for relieving the pains arising from inflammation of various kinds. A bottle in the house and stable saves many a doctor's and veterinary's fee.

GIFTS THAT WILL PLEASE

Give him this Christmas an attractive gift in Men's Wear, you'll find here with little effort just the gift you want. You can't fail to please him with smart apparel from a smart store.

MUFFLERS

White Polka dot Mufflers \$1.75 up; White and black mufflers \$1.75 up; White Silk Mufflers \$2.50, \$3.25, \$3.75 Paisley Mufflers Squares \$3.25 to \$4.75, White brocade silk squares \$4.50, Colored brocade silk squares \$4.50.

FANCY SOX

Holeproof Silk Sox \$1.00 to \$2.00, Interwoven Sox, fancy, \$1.00 pair, Mercury and Circle Bar Silk and Wool Sox 75c and \$1.00 pair. Jaegar fine wool sox white, grey or sand \$1.00. Jaegar fancy wool sox, \$1.35 pair.

GLOVES

Fine Deerskin Gloves, \$3.50, grey suede silk lined gloves \$3 to \$3.25, Cape gloves \$2.25 to \$3.00, Buckskin gloves \$4.75 pr. Lined gloves in new shades of cope and mocho \$2.25 to \$3.75, cape or mocho fur lined gloves \$5, Lined Deerskin gloves \$5, Lined Buckskin gloves \$6, Smart fabric gloves \$1.50 pr., Wool Gloves \$1.00, \$1.25 & \$1.50.

SHIRTS

Arrow Shirts for Christmas gifts are most desirable, they are the newest, smartest, most distinctive shirts made blue or tan silk \$4.50, white silk \$4.50, \$5, \$6, Fancy Broadcloth (two collars) \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, Striped reps, Zephyrs, etc., (two collars) \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50.

HOUSE COATS DRESSING GOWNS

Wool house coats \$10 up; Silk House Coats \$10 up. Wool dressing gowns, \$12 to \$25. Silk brocaded dressing gowns, \$15 & \$16.50. Beacon cloth dressing gowns, very special at \$8.00, splendid variety to choose from. Velvet House Coats just in, \$10.

LEATHER GOODS

Brown Leather Club Bags, leather lined, \$9, \$10, \$13.50, \$15, \$18. Black Enamel hat boxes \$6, \$6.75. Black Leather Club bags \$10, \$12 and \$15. Brown leather suitcases \$10, \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$18. Black Enamel Migrator, \$10, Black Seal finish migrator \$18. Men's leather jackets \$11 to \$14.50, plus lined.

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DEVICE ELIMINATES STATIC FROM RADIO necessary patents. The device is small and fits into the radio circuit to eliminate static from radio circuits and has been discovered by Louis Clermont perfectly with each. It is a convict serving fifteen years in the Nebraska State prison for bank dollar, Fenion says.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 14—A de-cult. It has been tried out on five vice to eliminate static from radio-different makes of radio and has been discovered by Louis Clermont perfectly with each. It is a convict serving fifteen years in the Nebraska State prison for bank dollar, Fenion says.

Warden Fenion, of the

E. A. FOSTER, CENTRAL DRUGSTORE Sunnyside