

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1887) 65.00 per year (in advance) delivered. 4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1928

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

THE speeches by which parliaments, federal and provincial have been opened through the mouths of their respective representatives of his Majesty, have this year resolved themselves into meaningless words. Under Conservative rule, the opening parliamentary speech gave at least some indication of a certain amount of direction in the legislative session. Yesterday's speech gave precious little such indication. The need of educating our boys and girls was admitted and "we are all deeply interested in education." "The policy of the government is to increase the number of School Inspectors in the province by adding at least three to the original staff of six." A deputation representing the Teachers' Federation waited on the government a few days ago, asking for an increase, not of inspectors but of teachers' salaries, and they were received with that same deep interest, but they were given not even the promise of consideration. In the matter of Public Health all the Government promises is to appoint a full time chest diagnostician.

The remaining legislation indicated is an amendment to the Prohibition Act and the recasting of the Roads and Motor Vehicles Act. The rest of the speech consists of words, merely words, but also provides opportunity for a discussion during the next two or three weeks.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA.

THE confused situation indicated by the latest reports is difficult to generalize," says the current Monthly Review of the Bank of Nova Scotia. "Corrected for seasonal fluctuation, the Bank's Index of Industrial Employment in Canada shows a slight, though not significant, decline. When the situation is analysed in more detail, however, there is much variation as between different localities and occupations.

"Employment in manufacturing industries, which showed far less than the normal seasonal contraction at the close of 1927, continues to be brisk; but slightly less than the normal seasonal increase occurred in January this year. Partly, no doubt, owing to the mild and open winter weather, but largely because of the great volume of construction contracts in process of completion, employment in building construction remained at a high level.

"As between the different provinces, it may be said broadly that in Eastern and Central Canada there has been less than the normal amount of winter unemployment, whereas in the West, conditions have not been so satisfactory. The Bank's Index of Employment in the Maritime Provinces shows a further improvement. The upward movement which began in November last has been maintained. Further gains are recorded in Quebec, where there has also been a notable improvement since November. In Ontario, when allowance is made for seasonal conditions, there is no change.

"The Prairie Provinces, on the other hand, have been less fortunate. Even when the normal seasonal reduction in working force is allowed for, it is evident that there has been a sharp recession. The situation in British Columbia shows no material change, but is not quite so good as at the New Year. Immigration continues at a little less than the normal figure."

REPATRIATION.

OCASIONALLY, when the immigration policy of the Government is under review and people are disgusted and discouraged with the futile expenditure made yearly

Notes by the Way

THE opening of the Provincial Legislature has been a principal state ceremonial in our fair Province during generations past. When our people numbered but a few thousands, 155 years ago, they set up a Parliament to make their own laws. And under changing conditions and with varying powers, it has continued to enact, amend and repeal the laws of the land, and to make and unmake Governments. It is one of the oldest Legislative Assemblies, not only in British North America, but in the New World, far antedating the Parliament of Canada and the Congress of the United States.

Before the Union with Canada, our Legislative Assembly had far greater powers than it has since possessed. Then it had to do with the ratification of treaties, such as the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854-65, the control of Customs and Excise taxation, also of Militia and Defence, the Postal Service and the Currency, all of which were in 1873 transferred to the Federal authority. For a long period the Legislature was composed of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, long since united in one and sitting together; with equal powers and elected at the same time, but by differently qualified electors; and with 15 of the total membership officially designated as Councillors and 15 as Assemblymen. It is unique among Parliaments.

The Island people have always had a way of their own in matters of Government and Legislation. And why should they not? Their ancestors and progenitors were among the early pioneers of Parliamentary Government in America. Almost the Parliament of Prince Edward Island might be called a "Mother of Parliaments" in the New World as that of England is in the Old World. Is it not within our right to set a pattern for others to follow, rather than to follow a pattern set by mere tyros in affairs of state? Wherefore we seat our Prime Minister and his colleagues at the left of the Speaker instead of at the right, as is the custom in the less venerable Parliaments.

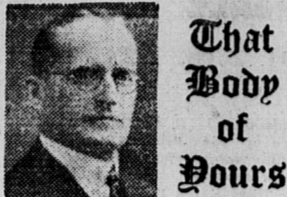
The First Parliament of Prince Edward Island first met in a tavern and enacted a liquor law. That was 155 years ago, and successive Parliaments have been dealing with the liquor question pretty much ever since in political weather that has varied from wet to dry, until last year. Then the barometer showed strong indications of a change to wet again. The weather is still unsettled with a stiff west wind from the westward which comes all the way from the Pacific Coast. Who can tell what may happen when the promised plebiscite shall take place next year. Who can tell how the plebiscite may be "steered"? For, as already stated, our people have a way of their own in dealing with such matters.

Will the Government be in an active or passive mood when the "pleb" takes place? Much depends. It has been spending money with a lavish hand. Where is the money to come from to keep pace with the expenditure? There is strong temptation from within the ranks of its own supporters to forsake the hypocrisies of prohibition, adopt the policy of Government control, getting revenue in the process, and then to sail on, "with a wet sheet, a flowing sea and a wind that follows fast, bending the gallant mast, my boys," and all that sort of thing. Rumor has it that preparations are being made for a "voite face."

At Ottawa a vast project is being ratured in secrecy to enlarge and deepen the St. Lawrence Waterway from Montreal to Lake Ontario and give to the Washington Government further control over Canada's great highway of water transportation. An advisory committee was appointed by the King Government. The committee has made its report, but what recommendations it has made the people are not permitted to know. All that has been done or advised is veiled in secrecy. And where there is secrecy there is danger, especially when a pro-Yankee Government on this side is negotiating with those on the other side who are daily stealing more and more of the waters of the St. Lawrence and drying up Canadian harbors.

Premier King no doubt trusts Uncle Sam implicitly. There is full confidence between them as has been abundantly proved. But where is his trust for the people of Canada? Are they not to know what is being done or advised on their behalf, until perchance their rights and their heritage have been bartered away?

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Remover, which is entirely safe to use, and certain



By James W. Barton, M.D.

SHOCK FROM ELECTRICITY

It has been gratifying to read so often in the papers of how our policemen and firemen, trained in first aid, have been able to resuscitate victims of smoke and the inhalation of gas. The method used is the Schafer method.

However, there seems to be a lack of knowledge of just what to do in a case of shock by electricity. The shock causes a stiffening of the muscles and an interference with the breathing apparatus. While it is admitted that the heart is involved in many cases, it is felt that the paralysis of the breathing centre is the immediate cause of the shock and apparent death.

Toronto electrical engineer, W. MacLachlan, gives us some interesting treatment that should be in the possession of everybody, now that electricity has come into such general use.

You read often about electric shock and death occurring in the bathroom due to the victim reaching for the switch with wet hands.

The strength of the current, and the length of time any part of the body is in contact with it are important factors, as the effect is in proportion to the strength of the current and the length of time the current is in contact with it.

He points out that the victim appears to be dead because he is not breathing, the pulse cannot be felt, and even a stethoscope will not detect the heart beat.

And yet the same simple method of reviving the victim as that used for suffocation from smoke, gas, or by drowning, is most effective in cases of electrical shock.

The victim is placed face downwards on the ground.

Put yourself astride or on one side of the victim's body, in a kneeling position facing his head. Placing your hands flat in the small of his back, with the thumbs nearly touching and the fingers spread out on each side of the body over the lowest ribs, lean forward, and steadily allow the weight of your body to fall over on them, and so produce a firm downward pressure which must not be violent. Immediately thereafter swing backward, rapidly releasing the pressure, but without lifting the hands from the patient's body. Repeat this forward and backward movement (pressure and relaxation of pressure) every four or five seconds.

These movements ventilate the lungs, and the blood is forced toward the heart from the large abdominal organs.

Just what starts the heart beating again is not known, but the big point is that this simple regular pressure on the lower ribs has saved many lives.

So send for a doctor, but don't wait for him, because the most important treatment is the immediate treatment, and that is getting the lungs to breathe again, and the heart to beat.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

For Shiny Tailored Suits

Wet a thin piece of muslin in witch hazel and spread it over the shiny portion of the garment. Hold a hot iron over it until it steams. Then press on the wrong side.

Fish

Fish should always be cleaned and wiped, sprinkled with salt, and then wrapped in a clean, dry cloth, to insure proper condition.

Burning Odor

Any kind of disagreeable burning odor can be eliminated by the burning of cedar wood dust.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Canada's Dairying Industry

Q. What is the extent of Canada's Dairying Industry?
A. Canada's dairying production value in 1926 was \$241,069,370. \$133,000,000 represents the production of 3000 dairy factories, Ontario led with a production of \$95,000,000, with Quebec a second at \$75,000,000. Canada's cheese exports run \$25,000,000 in value annually in the face of increasing competition. The total export of cheese since Confederation has reached the large sum of \$1,000,000,000.

Soak mildewed linen in buttermilk; after an hour, sprinkle with salt and lay in the sun. Repeat until the spot is removed.

To set delicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs, soak them before washing for 10 minutes in a ball of water into which a dessert spoon of turpentine has been stirred.

Flower pot stains may be removed from window-sills by rubbing the discolored parts with fine wood ashes and rinsing with clear

GETTING IN STEP WITH BEAUTY

Condensed from The Review of Reviews (January, '28) Robert W. De Forest, Pres., Metropolitan Museum of Art.

There are significant evidences that the America of huge factories and of mass production is beginning to harness the attractive force of good design in team with the tractive power of her machinery. We are beginning to impose conditions on the machinery which crowded out the handicrafts and home industries in the name of efficiency; we ask that things be made pleasing to the eye and to the touch as well as cheap and useful. This is a notable advance from our Puritan heritage of suspicion towards beauty, and from the era of utilitarianism which submerged us in a flood of mass production with sole regard to utility.

The elements making for this change are based in human nature itself, for the normal person is keenly sensitive to his surroundings and likes to see and handle things that please him. But, unfortunately, this sensitivity is often unconscious or unexpressed. Hence the manufacturer has been going unrestrained on his way, producing things that are, in form or color, an affront to man and God. Herein has lain the tragedy of American supremacy in mass production, for so much of the bad could just as easily have been good.

Some say that the credit for this awakening of dormant artistic traits goes to advertising men, as the first business group to appreciate the attractive force (and cash value) in the artistic appeal. The influence of pleasing advertisements has led to great improvements in the appearance of package and containers. In some cases, the automobile, for example, this influence has reached the design of even the product itself.

Others advance a strong claim for leadership on behalf of the museums of art. Progressive museums in recent years have been serving commerce to an extent unrealized by the public. Special exhibits of industrial art are a feature of this service. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, for instance, held its tenth exhibit of this nature last winter, and is now preparing a successor for a growing public. The emphasis is upon adaptation rather than slavish imitation, of classic designs to meet modern conditions.

There is still another factor of leadership in bringing art into every-day activities of life. As yet it is more significant in the promise than in the performance, although a noteworthy step has already been taken and will be followed up this winter. I refer to the influence which the department stores and retail shops exert in encouraging better design in the manifold articles of trade.

It was an appreciation of this fact that led the Metropolitan Museum of Art to show its active good will when the department store of R. H. Macy & Co. undertook last spring to hold an Art-in-Trade Exposition as a demonstration of the advances which American manufacturers have made in introducing good design into articles of everyday use. That this firm should turn to the Museum for co-operation was in itself generous reward for the pioneering work which the Museum's staff has been doing for the last ten years in interesting American industry in the matter of design.

The uniqueness of the experiment the obvious merit of the content and display of the material, and the power of a great store to advertise and draw visitors combined to make this Art-in-Trade Exposition one of the most successful and promising developments in the cultural life of New York last season. But the most significant result was the demonstration that department stores have a potential leadership of the utmost importance in moulding public taste and in improving the standards of design.

As middlemen between the consumer and the producer, these great centres of trade can help materially in crating a more intelligent and selective demand while at the same time they are educating and encouraging manufacturers to make adequate response in the improved artistic quality of their products. We all may congratulate ourselves that the Macy Exposition is to be followed this winter by similar exhibits in several other stores in New York and in other cities, and our response as members of the buying public will be of invaluable help in putting American mass output on an artistic par with the standards achieved by individual craftsmen and known only to the few.

Handwork has always been considered as superior artistically to the product of any machine, yet one of the most important factors in this alleged superiority is quite foreign to the question of good design. That is the factor of rarity or ex-

clusiveness. The human hand cannot repeat exactly, the machine cannot deviate. A craftsman's masterpiece of design may be fed to a machine and the output will remain constant through a myriad of operations. This may cheapen the product from the viewpoint of rarity but it enhances the esthetic influence of that particular design.

Suppose that Mr. Ford had been subsidizing the world's greatest artist for the past five years merely to work out a design for his new car. The cost of that design would then be enormous. But turn the specifications over to machines, and before long the unit cost between a good design and a makeshift thing from some second-rater could hardly be measured. And the enhancement of esthetic enjoyment to this country would be immeasurably great.

Big business appreciates the cash value of research, in improving materials and processes of manufacture. Capital is generously employed in answering half of a question of which part still is left begging. That is the matter of attractiveness. It should be answered only in terms of artistic capacity on a par with that of the scientific energy which is put into making the product right.

I saw displays of industrial art in both Germany and France before the war. The great Paris exhibition of 1925 was known as the International Exposition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Art. It was a notable event from which two lessons of the greatest importance to America may be learned. In the first place France, with true Gallic courtesy, assigned the four chief sites in the exposition grounds, (which extended along both banks of the Seine and across the Alexander III bridge) to her four major Allies in the war, and the United States declined its invitation because American manufacturers had little interest in an exhibition conceived in the modern spirit which animated the official specifications for exhibits.

The other lesson is the part which the department stores of Paris play in the artistic life of the nation. Each of the five great stores had its own pavilion in the exposition grounds, and each has had for the last ten years a special department offering all kinds of material conceived in the modern spirit. The result has been most important commercially, because the modern improvement has been popularized by bringing its productions within range of the average purse.

In the light of this second lesson the leadership which the Macy department store in New York has assumed becomes of real interest to Americans, particularly as other stores are planning to follow suit. As the primary sales outlet for the broad range of articles designed for every-day use and adornment, the department-store group exerts a profound influence on the sources of production. It is to be expected that the manufacturers will therefore take their cue from the demonstrated interest of these retail centers and will anticipate the trend towards design in the spirit of modern life.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

BE NOT CONCEITED—Be not wise in thine own eyes: fear the Lord, and depart from evil.—Prov. 3:7.

PRAYER—I will trust Thee and extol Thee, O my God.

PERSPECTIVE

When I am sick of my small house, Sick at the sight of everything, One night—quiet as a mouse—I'll steal outside; then hurrying I'll cross the road and climb the hill.

Over the fields I'll go, until Across the valley I can see My little house awaiting me.

Field upon lonely field will lie Bleak in the moonlight, cold and bare;

The trees will lift green fingers high And sigh and rustle everywhere; And the deep-bosomed hills will be Too grand and great to comfort me.

The quiet lands will lie below With dreaming dark and frowning height, Mile upon mile where I must go Alone and lonely through the night. But, in the centre of it all, I'll see a beacon, a gold star, Winking and friendly, bright and small, Lovably familiar.

My window shines! And I shall see The dear way that the walls are set. The pleasant curve of my roof-tree, The dreaming porch that never yet Has failed to welcome heartily The kindly folk who visit me!

Then I'll rush home, and shut the door, And love my little house once more. —Derek C. Barnes, in the Windsor

That is the factor of rarity or ex-



The Bank of Nova Scotia Drafts Promptly issued—payable anywhere charges moderate.

Do you occasionally wish to send money out of town? Step into any Branch of this Bank and secure a Draft for the amount— as conveniently and with no more delay or formality than in buying an article in a store. The Bank of Nova Scotia Drafts are payable at par at any banking point in Canada, and the scale of charges is very moderate.

The BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA ESTABLISHED 1832 Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$20,000,000 Resources \$260,000,000

LURE
It's jewel like flash, its fresh fruit flavour make it enticing to the appetite, even the appetites of invalids. A dozen flavours, all delicious.

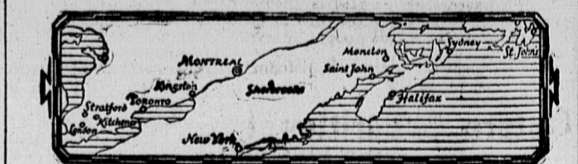
Schwartz's Peerless JELLY POWDER

Dependable Service

Our growing clientele testifies to the confidence placed in the sound financial counsel and service rendered through our 12 offices, connected by private wires with leading financial centres. Orders and enquiries receive immediate and careful attention.

JOHNSTON AND WARD

McCurdy Building, Halifax
MEMBERS: Montreal Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.



12 branches for our customers' convenience

THE BEST DRINK FOR TIRED PEOPLE BRAHMIN TEA

It is Always Fresh and Pure Sold only in Red, Hygienic, Airtight Packages.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS—OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "those kind of apples are delicious." Say "that kind," or "those kinds."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: partridge; a as in "part," not as in "at."

OFTEN MISSPELLED: exaggerate; two g's.

SYNONYMS: abridgment, abbreviation, abstract, analysis, compendium, digest, summary, synopsis.

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: DERELICTION; omission, as of obligation or duty. "It was a dereliction of duty on his part."

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. What is the correct thing to say when a young man says "thank you" when the dance is over?
A. A smile or a friendly nod is sufficient acknowledgment.
Q. How can one read the story the hostess's nonchalance at the

HOUSE CLEANING TIME

- Smokey City Cleaner
- Sulpho Naphthol
- Sani-Flush
- Liquid Veneer
- Carpet Wager
- Ammonia
- Borax
- Moth Balls
- Castile Soap

The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE

149 Great George Street Phone 315 Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.