

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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A Case of Manslaughter

It should come as a shock to the people of this Province, where the sale of all alcoholic beverages is prohibited by law, where a small number of customs and prohibition inspectors is maintained and where Government elected for the specific purpose of enforcing the law is in office, that a man should be in a police cell in Charlottetown, P.E.I., who had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the railway station at Charlottetown; he too had been sentenced by some bootlegger's conviction. He was taken first to the Police Station and later to the hospital, where his condition for several hours was critical. Another tragic event occurred recently in the city, into the circumstances of which it was unnecessary for a coroner's jury to enquire. Here again, liquor evidently had played a sinister part. Many who are familiar with the conditions actually existing express surprise that there have been so few fatalities. But our truly temperate people will find little of comfort in this reflection. The continually increasing number of arrests and convictions for drunkenness—greater, in Summerside and Charlottetown, than they have been for many years—has had enough in all conscience. When the lives of the unfortunate victims are sacrificed it is time to call a halt and to enquire not only into the cause of death, which is evident to every one, but into all the damning circumstances connected therewith. The parties responsible for selling poisoned liquor are guilty of a worse offence than infraction of the prohibition law. Is any effort being made to trace these culprits, to inquire into the sources of their supply, to bring the ringleaders of the bootlegging racket in this Province, whether purporting to be prohibitionists or not, to the bar of justice? The verdict of the coroner's jury last Friday was a verdict against the whole unsatisfactory administration of the Prohibition law in Prince Edward Island. To an even greater extent it was a verdict against the Government that sought election on the specific assurance that it would make the enforcement of this law 100 per cent effective.

Two Kinds of Resources

Of late, says a western exchange, the natural resources of Canada have been expatiated upon as never before. Every distinguished publicist from other lands who pays us a visit and appears on our platforms always devotes a portion of his speech to the wonderful heritage we have received from nature. We are the Promised Land of Opportunity, the El Dorado of the twentieth century. The speaker glows with his topic, and seeks the most striking words in his vocabulary. He calls to mind what he has seen in other countries to assure us that our fortune is better than theirs.

The exploration of our native resources has been favored by the exhibition of scientific and mechanical genius. A couple of centuries ago, the resources of Canada were spoken of in terms of the fur trader and the fisherman. Then land clearing, lumbering and wheat growing began to play their part. Now, however, explorers travel in airplanes, and tractors have supplanted horses. The precious metals have become an object. Courage, dogged determination, resourcefulness are making the present the heyday of materialism. Immense capital is being brought to this country to invest in more powerful dotings of the captains of finance. Of the heroic adventures of the other explorers, it may be said that their virtue qualities are worth more to the human race than all the mineral treasures between the two oceans. There is something in these qualities that is immortal, so that we may almost say that they are akin to the spiritual. And since it is our spiritual re-

sources which in the long run will determine our status as a nation, these cannot safely be ignored in any general estimate of what we, as a people, want to do and be. Culture is of more worth than shrewd business acumen; high poetry than fleshly doggerel; good books than sensational money-catchers; music than senseless jazz; Shakespeare than vaudeville; religion than the biggest oil well that ever blew its murky clouds to heaven.

Mr. Burnaby Issues Warning

In a letter to Maritime newspapers Mr. R. W. E. Burnaby, Toronto, writes to advise against shipping goods or allowing credit to persons or firms of whose financial standing little or nothing is known. Some of his experiences as Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces in reselling cars of potatoes, collecting lumber and fish accounts, lead Mr. Burnaby to issue this warning against such loose business practices. Our bankers, he says, are always ready to co-operate with their customers in matters of this kind and shippers are well advised to make use of this service before shipping to unknown buyers. It is important that all such information be carefully checked and kept up to date. Quite recently a large shipment of potatoes was made to Toronto to a buyer who at one time enjoyed first-class credit. Through unfortunate circumstances, this party suffered heavy financial losses so that today his credit is very questionable. The same thing may have happened in other cases, and Mr. Burnaby's advice in the circumstances is well worth heeding.

Inexhaustible

Leigh Hunt once wrote an essay on the inexhaustibility of Christmas. "So many things have been said of late years about Christmas," he begins, "that it is supposed by some there is no saying more. O they of little faith! What do they suppose that everything has been said that can be said about any one Christmas thing?" He then proceeds to enumerate some of the inexhaustible Christmas subjects—such as plum-pudding, mince pie, holly, ivy, rosemary, mistletoe, hot cockles, hunt-the-slipper, blindman's-bluff, puss-in-the-corner, snap-dragon, forfeits, the bell-man, the waits, chilblains, carols, the wood fire, Hogmanay, turkeys, goose-pie, brawn, plum-porridge, hobby-horse, mumming, saluting the apple-trees, hoppings, wakes, hackins, yule-doughs, elder-wine, pantomimes, wassail, Twelfth-cake, eating too much, faith, hope and endeavor. If some of the topics mentioned are familiar today, others have taken their places. Christmas being a perennial source of merriment and good cheer, it will survive among the essential amenities of life.

Editorial Notes

The gift of a fur coat at Christmas atones for a multitude of domestic omissions. "Cabinet shuffling" is vying with bridge as a popular indoor pastime in Ottawa. The exercise of shovelling snow is said to develop more muscular energy than the "daily dozen."

The Irish Free State is conducting an aggressive farm-improvement campaign under the slogan: "One more cow, one more sow, one more acre under the plow."

Twenty thousand muskrats valued at \$200,000 are to be shipped from Montreal to Russia next month. The shipment is said to set a new world record in the history of the fur trade.

Notes By The Way

A Russian Soviet year is made up of 73 five-day weeks and no Sundays. In the meantime the League of Nations is trying to bring about a year of 13 months, each month to consist of four weeks, with each year, month and week beginning and ending on the same day.

It would be interesting and instructive if some publisher of calendars, which are always in demand at this season of the year, would add to the ordinary calendar for the purpose of comparison a copy of what the League's calendar were in use.

For instance, the new year, 1930 should begin on Sunday instead of on Wednesday, as under the present order of things. The new calendar would show the week beginning on Wednesday and ending with Tuesday. When the first four weeks had expired February would begin on Wednesday and end with Tuesday in like fashion and so with every week, month and year following.

In our judgment nothing would serve to popularize the proposed new order of days and dates and hasten its coming, so well as having the facts brought out in the calendars of 1930. There would be no risk to the publisher in making this venture. A host of people would each be glad to purchase such a calendar as is above outlined at a price remunerative to the publisher.

Aside from superstition, most of our citizens would prefer a white Christmas season to a green one. Snow having come, it is desirable that it shall remain until the sun's heat shall melt it in the spring. It is better for the land and for the crops of next year, that the fields now warmly blanketed shall remain under warmly.

Under present conditions the frost is not penetrating the ground to any considerable depth. This is also favorable for early drying of the roads and fields and early tillage next spring.

The Christmas numbers of newspapers, the display in shop windows and the multitude of new and interesting toys for children are quite wonderful to those old enough to vividly remember the Christmas seasons of eighty years ago. Dear are the days of youth and they do remember best of all—these grandfathers and grandmothers do remember—the days when they were young.

Memories of many eventful happenings that occurred in middle life, or but a few years or even months ago, were not so vividly impressed upon the inner consciousness as were the trifling events of early childhood. It was then when the tablets of memory were yet a blank, that they took on their most enduring impression. And these come back to the aged ones after so much has been forgotten.

Old Christmas Day was celebrated on January 6. It was transferred to 25th December. When Gregory 13 reformed the calendar in 1582 he omitted ten days, but when the New Style was adopted in England in 1752 it was necessary to cut out eleven days, which drove back the calendar to December 25th of the previous.

There has been some questioning on other grounds as to the proper date for the celebration of this great Christian festival. The New Testament tells that it was while shepherds watched their flocks by night that the angelic host announced to them the birth of our Savior. Whether or not it was customary for shepherds in Palestine to be watching their flocks in the fields on a December night is, however, a matter of small consequence to anybody now living. The event was the all-important reality.

Premier King has announced that legislation will be introduced at the coming session to prevent the clearance of liquor laden vessels from Canadian ports to prohibition countries. This was foreshadowed some time ago, but remained uncertain because of opposition from Quebec and doubts about the attitude of the Senate.

An Ottawa despatch to The Globe now discreetly tells that "the Government hopes to convince both Houses that it is necessary to pass this legislation in the interests of international relations. The Prime Minister and a majority of his colleagues in the Cabinet are convinced that Canada as a nation should have no official connection with rum-runners."

Q. Who was Canada's First Farmer? A. Canada's First Farmer was Louis Hebert, who came to New France with Champlain in 1617 and who tilled the first farm on the heights where the city of Quebec now stands. A fine statue of Hebert stands in the city with a sheaf of grain in his outstretched hand, and also a

Skye Pioneers

(Manitoba Free Press)

Under the title of "Skye Pioneers and 'The Island,'" Malcolm A. Macqueen of Winnipeg has just brought out an extremely interesting and valuable book on the early settlement of Prince Edward Island; Mr. Macqueen himself being an Islander and of the old Skye line.

It is interesting to note the amount of emigrants sent out from Skye in the decades following the defeat of the clansmen at Culloden. "From about 1797 to 1837 it is computed," writes Mr. Macqueen, "that ten thousand private soldiers, six hundred commissioned officers under the rank of Colonel, forty-five Lieutenant Colonels, twenty one Lieutenant Generals and Major Generals, and one hundred and twenty pipers from the Isle of Skye were in the British Army." Good piping too, we may be sure.

The first Selkirk settlement on the Island was at La Belle Face, in 1803, the place-name being corrupted later into Belfast; and in August of that year the Highland immigrants from Selkirk's ships were disembarked on their new shores with the dark forests for a background. "Steady, unrelenting toil is alien to the Highland nature. The drudgery of the farm makes less appeal to him than does work in the mysterious forests, on the changing ocean," and the Highlanders settled down to clear habitations for themselves and their families in the forests of their new home. Mr. Macqueen gives the following graphic word picture of the early settlement days:

Entering the humble cottage of the early settler one found an abode of Arcadian simplicity. If at meal time, there might be half-a-dozen healthy, blue eyed children with their parents seated on planks around the rough board table. The simple fare consisted of potatoes and pickled herring or dried salt cod. Oatmeal porridge was the staple breakfast dish. It was many years later before wheat flour was used daily. In the meantime, barley and buckwheat varied the oatmeal diet. Many meals were partaken without forks and knives, and those in use were made generally of horn. The teapot was always on the hearth. The Scots were inordinately fond of tea and drank copious quantities of that beverage. As soon as a caller entered the house the kindly housewife, with unbounded hospitality proffered a cup.

Of adornments there were none. The walls and ceilings were of un touched native wood. Later it was customary to whitewash the whole interior with slaked lime. This sanitary practice continued until wallpaper was introduced. The bedstead consisted of a rough hewn frame on which lay a huge home-made linen tick, filled with grass, and in later years the choicest oat chaff. This made a warm clean and comfortable resting place. At least once a year, at threshing it was emptied and refilled. As a supply of chaff for ticks, was stored in the barns they could be changed whenever the housewife so desired. As domestic geese were raised in large numbers, feather ticks became common and the guest chamber was generally equipped with one. The houses were cold. The open chimney, although healthful, allowed

the heat to pass off without tempering the air in the chilly rooms. Beside the fireplace hung the boot-jack, fashioned from the crook of birch or maple, while over it rested an old Queen Anne rifle.

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The Poet's Corner

THE SAILOR

Sailor, Sailor, whither away? Loud is the wind and white is the spray; What is it gives thee the heart to roam So far from the mother and babe at home? "I sail," said the sailor, "as I've been told, For the land of dreams and the red, red gold; For the mother and babe, I go," said he. "To bring them the gold across the sea." He sailed away in the sunset light, And the stars came out on the roof of the night: With dauntless heart and steadfast eye, He made for the gold of the morning sky. But the waves laughed loud in the good ship's track, For never again the ship came back; And the old sea thundered to child and wife, "I am the lord of the seaman's life." —Frederick George Scott.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGH

CANADA'S FIRST FARMER

Q. Who was Canada's First Farmer? A. Canada's First Farmer was Louis Hebert, who came to New France with Champlain in 1617 and who tilled the first farm on the heights where the city of Quebec now stands. A fine statue of Hebert stands in the city with a sheaf of grain in his outstretched hand, and also a

A Foot In

(The western Producer)

The Door

There he is now, at the door of the office of the Prime Minister of Canada, with a foot in. Do you remember the canvasser of old who when the housewife responded to his imperative ring, and opened the portal ever so slightly, would stick his foot in the crevice and never departed until he had made a sale? That was persistence for you. That is Charlie Dunning for you. That is how he got his first homestead, sitting at the door of the land office with one foot in the door. That is how he got into the Grain Growers' Association. He had been down cellar attending to the furnace, because by attending to the furnace, the hotel bill was less embarrassing to a youth of slender means, but he did not take his foot out of the door of the direction room while he was down cellar and they never managed to close it on him. When the great Co-operative Elevator Co. of Saskatchewan opened for business, there was Charlie Dunning with his foot in the president's door, and soon he was inside, with his feet on the managing director's desk and his eye on greater doors, far distant. When Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, opened the door of his cabinet to let some farmer in, there was Charlie Dunning, with foot well advanced, and with his persistent smile. When the door of the Provincial Treasurer's office was left open for a moment, Charlie's well-known foot was in its traditional place. When Premier Martin swung from the political trapeze into the life-net of the Judiciary, he looked back to see Charlie following his trusty right foot into the vacant office. And having no more western doors to tackle, Charlie carried his footwork to Ottawa and prided open the door of the Minister of Railways. He could sit in that office and keep his foot cemented in the crack of the door of the Minister of Finance, and now that door is swinging to, behind him. There is only one more door. If Charlie has not his big toe inside the luxurious office, then the urbane Prime Minister of Canada must have invented a new kind of door.

After a week of this adhesive, a belt with lower strap covering the same region as adhesive, should be worn for months or years if necessary. If pain is due to infection, get after the suspected area—teeth, tonsils and so forth. Don't suffer with back pain.

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That Body of Yours

By James W. Bates, M.D.

WHAT CAUSES LOW BACK PAIN Perhaps you are suffering from pain in the lower back and hip, and it has been called sciatica or rheumatism, and you have been going about from physician to physician without obtaining relief. Now the first thought should be to try to remember how the pain came in the first place, whether it came gradually or suddenly, whether it is in one or both sides.

The pain is in the joint all right, but whether it is due to infection or accident should be the question to be answered. If the pain is in the same spot every time, but disappears when you get your body at rest in a certain position; if you had no pain in that region previously then you may be sure that the pain is due to the accident or injury.

If however the pain came on gradually, is perhaps at centre of lower back or on both sides, seems a little easier when walking, is even worse at night, then you have an infection of some kind—rheumatism as it is called. Now I know that this looks like a simple way of telling the difference between sciatica or umbago, from an injury, and that due to infection, but it is right in the majority of cases. Of course there can be a localized tuberculosis or other infection in this region that may be causing the pain, but injury, and that due to infection, but it is responsible for most cases.

Now what to do about it. If due to accident rest is the first indication, and a few days in bed is good treatment. Then follows strapping with adhesive tape, two inches wide, from a point two inches below the tip of the hip bone at side, across the back to the same point on the other side.

If adhesive is too high and comes across the points of the hip bone itself, it may actually pull on the joint where the pain is, and greatly increase it.

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