

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1924.

OUR DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Coincident with the visit of our medical friends it may not be inappropriate to remind ourselves of the debt the world owes to medical science and medical research. No other profession has as much definitively and incontrovertibly to its credit of the things worth while as has the school of medicine and surgery. They have cleared up the world's plague spots and made them healthily habitable. They have met and conquered such enemies as bubonic plague and typhus which even up to comparatively recent years made war more deadly than bullets; they have wiped out yellow fever, the terror of so many tropical countries; they discovered anaesthetics which have reduced human suffering to a minimum and stripped even the most serious operations of their terrors and their dangers. They have made curable the incurable diseases of only a few years ago and have in infinite ways smoothed the pillow of the dying. In short the medical world of today compared with that of a century and a half ago is the Twentieth Century compared with the dark ages. Within the past two years a Canadian, Dr. Banting of Toronto, has discovered a cure for one of the incurable diseases of only three years ago and our despatches of yesterday announce an assurance by a former Professor in McGill University, Dr. Adams, now vice-president of Liverpool University that it is now possible to "effect the disappearance of some, if not all, internal cancers."

Up to the moment of this announcement cancer had been one of the dreaded incurable diseases. Tuberculosis, the Great White Plague, has been halted and is no longer the terror it has been. Instances might be multiplied indefinitely showing what humanity owes to medical science. And the sciences, both of medicine and surgery, are only in their infancy. Research work is going on unceasingly. Medical scientists are daily ridding and often sacrificing their lives among deadly disease germs, studying their habits, their characteristics, and the secrets of their deadlines, and daily also, they are winning all along the line. All honor to the men and the women engaged in this work for humanity, this work which has for its sole aim the alleviation of pain, the prolonging of human life and the "cleaning up of the world to make it a better place to live in."

WHY THEY GO

Probably no advice has been more freely given in our province in recent years than the advice to "Stay at Home" and probably also no other advice has been so little heeded. Young men and young women, looking to their own individual future, go or stay as the prospects direct them. If they find that there is a better prospect for them elsewhere than at home they will go elsewhere. Few who are worthy of a place in the sun will remain at home, wherever their home may be, for merely sentimental reasons or under the mistaken belief that they are helping the country, if they are not engaged in profitable employment. Those who go abroad to better their position are doing what their forefathers did when they left the Old Land to seek their fortunes in this country and no blame can attach to their going.

So far as farming is concerned, we repeat, as we have frequently stated that farming prospects in this province are as good as are to be found elsewhere in Canada, provided other things are equal. Unfortunately other things are not always equal and the inequality is against us. In our own Canadian West, for example, a young man can get a homestead for the asking.

get a start. In a few years he is on his feet. It is true he has difficulties to contend with there that are never met with here; there are droughts and hail storms, uncertain markets and low prices, but these do not appear in the prospect and he takes his chances, generally to find out that he would have done better had he remained at home, had it not been for the one great difficulty at home namely the start.

The young man starting to farm in this province today wants to start on the same level with his neighbors who have been in the business for a generation. He has not the means to buy his farm, to buy stock and equipment and, to the discredit of our present day customs, a beginning which would be commonplace in the west would be intolerable here.

In this country we are all rich together or we pretend we are, which answers the same purpose. In the pioneering provinces they are all poor together, or appear to be, which also answers the same purpose. In the pioneer days in this island similar conditions prevailed. The men and the women, whose hardships we deplore, lived a life according to their means, lived and prospered and left to their descendants fully equipped and going homesteads. Such a beginning is now impossible. Our young people cannot begin where their grandparents began and there is no other way. They must go where beginnings are possible. These are the people who go away; no young man or young woman with a prospect of a farm and a home will leave Prince Edward Island to farm elsewhere.

As to those trained for other callings, they must stay or go as opportunity knocks and unfortunately she is knocking more busily elsewhere than here.

THE DEMOCRATIC BEDLAM

The Democratic convention at present convened in New York does not impress the readers of the reports as a sane method of selecting a candidate for the responsible position of President of the United States. For days and nights the supporters of the respective candidates converted Madison Square Garden into a Bedlam by vociferous appeals and without any result being reached. Press reports of the speaking and of the attempts to speak give the palm for common sense, logic and fairness to the women delegates. The men who desired to be distinguished for their much speaking were in many cases refused a hearing, at least their speaking was not sufficiently loud to be heard above the different noises. On the other hand the women delegates were given a respectful hearing. The failure to secure a sufficient number of votes for any of the many candidates augurs ill for the success of the democratic party at the coming election and if indications mean anything it would appear as if President Coolidge was pretty sure of his election. The fact that the different Democratic candidate failed to get a reasonable hearing may mean little so far as their popularity is concerned as the supporters of the respective parties were apparently endowed with sufficient lung power to drown any speaker.

The mode of balloting for a presidential candidate leaves much to be desired while the frequent recurrence of presidential years is a disturbing factor in business.

Prince Edward Island weather

Notes By The Way

Members of the House of Commons from Nova Scotia in common with their constituents are naturally desirous that the representation of that province shall not be reduced from 16 to 14. A strict compliance with the provisions of the B. N. A. Act would require that the reduction shall be made and apparently this must be done unless the Imperial Act is amended as was done in the case of Prince Edward Island some years ago. All of which has a bearing upon the Redistribution Bill shortly to be introduced in Parliament.

Something of the reluctance felt in Nova Scotia toward the reduction which the Constitutional Act requires will be felt throughout the three provinces by the sea, and a sympathetic interest will be shared by both New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island with the effort made by Nova Scotia to retain the representation it now has. How far this sympathy may become active among the representatives of the Central and Western Provinces remains to be seen. The general principle of representation according to population is a sound one and should not be abrogated or departed from except for grave and urgent reasons. It is only in the eastern section of Canada that any province has lost any portion of the representation it had when entering the union.

A provincial bye-election in North-west Toronto on July 7 resulted in the choice of the Conservative candidate, W. H. Edwards, over A. J. Young, Labor by 5,996 majority. The election was held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Thomas Crawford whose majority at the general election of 1919 was 2741. The Liberals party had no candidate, but the voters claiming allegiance thereto are understood to have generally supported Young.

There is much interest throughout Ontario in the expected liquor plebiscite there which was recently foreshadowed by Hon. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health, as likely to take place during the coming fall. The Ferguson Government took power at the last session of the Legislature to hold such a plebiscite if thought to be desirable. Premier Ferguson has expressed his desire that when the vote is to be taken it shall be done with as little as possible of partisan politics injected into it and has promised a further statement in the near future. In view of the fact that Quebec, British Columbia and some other provinces have adopted government control of the liquor trade, a plebiscite in the big and populous province of Ontario would be of great interest in all sections of the Dominion whether "dry" or "wet".

Emigrants from Canada to the States who were detained at the border have begun to resume their journey according to a published statement. A report from Montreal is to the effect that from now until June 30, 1925 no more than 850 immigrant settlers will be admitted to the States from Canada, these to be moved at the rate of 85 per month. Of this quota Quebec has been allotted 260 at the rate of 26 per month. Only those who have lived in Canada for a year or more will be considered as eligible, according to a statement given out by officials at the American Consulate in Montreal.

The supplementary estimates submitted to Parliament on Monday were \$6,604,809, and these bring the total estimates for 1924-25 up to \$407,176,659. Out of the supplementaries for public buildings Nova Scotia gets \$25,000, and New Brunswick \$74,000. For harbors and rivers Nova Scotia is allotted \$675,769, New Brunswick \$381,000 and Prince Edward Island \$20,000. This sums up \$711,769 for Nova Scotia, and \$112,000 for New Brunswick, against \$20,000 for Prince Edward Island. And no mention is made of any money to standardize our railway. Thirty-five dollars to Nova Scotia for every dollar that comes to the Island Province seems to be an unfair division.

Ottawa is reported to be sweltering in heat. Parliamentarians very tired, a number of them leaving for home and not a few contentious matters yet to be settled which may yet prolong the session by ten days to two weeks. Various items of supply have yet to be voted, no final agreement has yet been reached as to repaying Home Bank depositors or redistribution of seats in the Montreal district, or as to Nova Scotia's representation claim. These are hard questions, likely to provoke discussion.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

When we were youngsters and were taught "first aid" to the injured at school, there was one point that was hammered into us by the teacher. "Bleeding from the lungs is always bright red and frothy, but bleeding from the stomach is dark and often clotted."

Now although that general rule was likely good enough, and will still hold good in most cases insofar as the lungs are concerned, there are some points to remember about bleeding from the stomach. Bleeding from the stomach may actually be a bright bright red, due to the rupture of a small blood vessel when you have an ordinary vomiting spell.

Perhaps you have eaten too much, your stomach is greatly congested, the blood vessels are engorged and stretched, and in the violent effort of vomiting a little vessel or vessels are torn, with the result that you have bleeding from the mouth and are naturally alarmed. The bleeding from the stomach due to some real trouble there, is usually red with dark spots throughout, or a brownish colored fluid. Where the trouble is cancer, there is found, in at least half the cases, a sort of material like coffee grounds. It always tells the dreadful truth.

The bleeding other than bright red may be from an ulcer of the stomach, from hardening of the liver, or even some trouble with the spleen.

If you have an ulcer, cancer, liver or spleen trouble, your doctor is likely treating you for it, because you need him. But if some day you have bleeding from the mouth, and begin to worry about tuberculosis because the blood is a bright red, don't lose your nerve and picture a long sanitarium treatment or possibly an early death.

THE GREAT AMULET

The road lay under chestnuts, and though I saw a hamlet or two below me in the vale, and many lone houses of the chestnut farmers, it was a very solitary march all afternoon, and the evening began early underneath the trees. But I heard the voice of a woman singing some sad, old, endless ballad not far off. It seemed to be about love and a bel amoureux, her handsome sweetheart; and I wished I could have taken up the strain and answered her, as I bent on up my invisible woodland way, weaving, like Pippa in the poems, my own thoughts with hers. What could I have told her? Little enough; and yet all the heart requires. How the world gives and takes away, and brings sweethearts near, only to separate them again into distant and strange lands; but to love is the great amulet which makes the world a garden.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

meet earlier in the years and fix a time limit as to the length of speeches.

FROM FOOTING THE FLAT "And how, my dear Sherlock, did you discover that the culprit resided in an apartment?" "Easily," responded the great man, yawning. "Upon examining the foot-prints, I saw that he was flat-footed."

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THURSDAY, JULY 10 790 Kilocycles (880 Meters) WGY (Schenectady, N. Y.) General Electric Company Eastern Standard Time

11:30 a. m.—Stock market report. 11:40 a. m.—Produce market report. 11:45 a. m.—Weather report. 11:55 a. m.—Time signals. 1:00 p. m.—Music and address. "The Keynote to Conservation—Preservation of Our Forests" Mrs. Edward C. Whitmyer, Schenectady Federation of Women's Organizations. 5:00 p. m.—Produce and stock market quotations; news bulletins; baseball results. 5:15 p. m.—Report on condition of New York State highways, furnished by Captain A.W. Brandt, State Highway Commissioner. 5:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Stephen E. Bolsclaf, organist, from Proctor's Harmanus Bleecker Hall. 7:30 p. m.—Concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra from Lewisohn Stadium, College of the City of New York, Willem Von Hoogstraten, conductor. This will be the first of a series of concerts by New York Philharmonic Orchestra to be broadcast by WJZ of New York during the months of July and August.

Your Birthdays

JULY 10.—You have a great deal of natural ability, but need to develop your self-confidence. You are faithful and trustworthy in the performance of anything directed by others, but fearful about your own undertakings. You are kind, tender, sympathetic, and very loving. Cultivate hope and courage, and never allow yourself to become jealous of others. Your birthstone is the ruby, which means contentment. Your flower is the water-lily. Your lucky color is green.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

THE SORRY HOSTESS

She said he was sorry the weather was bad, The night that she asked us to dine; And she really appeared inexpressibly sad, Because she had hoped 'twould be fine. She was sorry to hear that my wife had a cold, And she almost shed tears over that, And how sorry she was, she most feelingly told, That the steam wasn't on in the flat. She was sorry she hadn't asked others to come, She might just as well have had eight; She said she was downcast and terribly glum Because her dear husband was late, She apologized then for the home she was in. For the state of the rugs and the chairs, For the children who made such a horrible din, And then for the squeak in the stairs. When the dinner began she apologized twice For the olives, because they were small; She was certain the celery, too, wasn't nice, And the soup didn't suit her at all. She was sorry she couldn't get whitelish instead Of the trout that the fishmonger sent, But she hoped that we'd manage somehow to be fed, Though her dinner was not what she meant. She spoke her regrets for the salad and then Explained she was really much hurt, And begged both our pardons again and again For serving a skimpy dessert. She was sorry for this and sorry for that, Though there really was nothing to blame. But I thought to myself as I put on my hat, Perhaps she is sorry we came. W. S. RAINES.

A PEST OF THE RED OAK

The red oak, a valuable native tree, is subject to the attacks of a borer known as the Lesser Oak Carpenter Worm. This insect, according to Circular No. 23 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, is found mostly in the eastern parts of Canada and the United States, where in some sections it has developed into a pest of considerable importance. The caterpillars soon after hatching from the eggs, which are packed away in cracks and crevices of the bark, commence to bore into the tree. One of the first intimations of their presence is the appearance of quantities of small brown castings held loosely by silken threads, or by dampness on the bark caused by the coming of sap. By the end of the first season the insect will have invaded several square inches beneath the bark to a depth of a half inch or more. The following season, wide irregular areas are formed with branch tunnels leading off in various directions, and the borings are extended into the sap wood, year by year, to greater depths. The third winter is spent in

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area, they form a labyrinth of tunnels which cross and intersect in every direction, completely ruining the wood for commercial purposes. As the infested free grows, burling scars appear above the large sapling holes from which the castings fall, revealing evidence of the destructive work that is going on inside. No part of the tree is free from attack. In some cases the entire