THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1926

THE PATH OF PROGRESS

A writer in a recent issue of "The Nineteenth Century and After," argues that science has brought more of evil than of good to the world. Science, he says, gave us the steam engine, the engine gave us the factory, the factory gave us the city and the slums, the polluted air, the filth, the unsanitary houses and all the misery and poverty and crime that the city harbors.

He admits that country dwellings in the Fifteenth Century were, in many ways unlovely and uncomfortable but they, at least, had the clear sky above them, in contrast to the smoky atmosphere of the city.

Science put the gun and the powder and the explosive and poisonous gas into the hand that had held only the comparatively harmless bow and arrow and club. He admits that science has discovered a cue for many deseases but he charges that it has caused many diseases unknown to our ancestors. On the whole, he argues, mankind is not as happy as when he lived without machinery, without the rushing and tearing by telegraph, telephone, railways, flying machines, etc. etc.

His argument does not touch the point. It is quite conceivable that primitive man, ignorant of all that science has brought us, may have been happier in his own unthinking and unknowing way than the busy men and women of these rushing days of ours, but that, even if it were so, is not the point.

Science is as old as the race. The savage who discovered that he could defend himself better with a club than with his bare hands, was a scientist. He has developed his science since then and today he uses a machine gun and a poison gas instead of the harmless primitive makeshifts.

The trouble is that the scientist cannot stop, cannot stay his hand, cannot go back. Impelled by forces inherent in himself, forces placed within him by the power which created him, he is forever evolving, forever going a little farther, forever reaching towards something higher and, we hope, better. He is delving into Nature's secrets, searching for causes. If, in his searching, he discovers a heretofore unknown; if he can so combine or so separate atoms or molecules as to produce an explosive, or a beneficent cure for some deadly disease, he has added by so much to the scientific knowledge of the world. This is being done every day and every day sees us a little further along the path of progress. Man must obey the impulse within him to move on. He can no more help it than the child can help growing. He is built that way.

The scientist has brought both bane and blessing but, which ever it be, he has mastered another secret, he has revealed a truth hitherto hidden. This is his natural and inescapable quest.

It is quite possible, with the ingredients at his command, that he may bring disaster to himself and the world but even the possibility of this will not deter him. The atmospheric envelope, for instance, which surrounds the earth protecting us from the absolute cold and darkness without our planet, is itself made up of inflammable and asphyxiating gases so combined as to sustain animal and vegetable life. The sea which covers the earth is made up of two gases in neither one of which life could exist for only a few minutes. The scientist may succeed in separating these and bringing the world to an end. Whatever the consequences may be he will not shrink from it. He is after nature's secrets, he well must keep on keeping on in obedience tyrannicial impulse. He has brought the world to its present stage of development; On his way upward he has found good and evil. He is moving on, being impelled by an irresistable and driving force within him and slowly leading the way to that "far off divine event to which the whole creation moves." Triumph and failure, fortune and disaster have marked the way he has come but the everlasting policeman within him peremptorily orders him to move on.

THE LABOUR PEACE

Naturally the contending forces in the recent general strike in Great Britain are respectively anxious to make it appear that there has been no failure on their part nor victory on the other, and sane British opinion is quite willing that this view should prevail so long as the wheels of industry and progress are kept going. Negotiations are now in progress between the interested parties and there is no doubt that a satisfactory settlement will eventually be arrived at. That difficulties shall be met with is to be expected. The issues involved were vital. Constitutional government was challenged; an organized attempt was made to compel the government to make concessions which, if made, would have been disastrous. To compel the government to make these concessions the Trade Unions Congress ordered a general strike. The government very properly refused to discuss terms of settlement unless and until the strike was called off. The Trades Union Congress very properly and in compliance with this ultimatum, called off the strike and negotiations for a amicable settlement were immediately begun. Naturally there are difficulties to be encountered. The Trades Union Congress is very properly anxious that its clients, the miners in whose behalf the general strike was ordered, shall be restored to their original status. The company owners state that some employees "had broken the terms of their contracts," while others "had been guilty of acts of violence." They promised to investigate those cases and to re-employ as many as possible. All this will be looked into by the board of which Sir Herbert Samuel is Chairman and we may feel sure that full justice shall be done in every case.

Premier Baldwin is as much with the Miners and Laborers as he is with the mine owners and the government. In a statement in the House of Commons, as reported in yesterday's Guardian, he declared. "I cannot countenance any attempt on the part of any employer to use the present occasion in any way to get any reduction of wages from the pre-strike wages or an increase in work hours." Premier Baldwin may be depended upon. He will "do right though the heavens should fall."

One feature in connection with the general strike and one which will forever stand to the credit of British Labour, was their refusal to accept Russian direction or assistance. Soviet Russia is naturally stung by this refusal and attributes the "failure" of the English strike to this refusal We quote from their official organ. Even the blind can now see that the refusal (of the Trades Union) to accept Russian brotherly aid was a prelude to capitulation."

On the contrary, Russian opinion against it notwithstanding, their refusal to accept this Russian brotherly aid, which has made Russion a hell was the salvation of British Labour and of Britain.

This morning's telegrams, as well as yesterday's, indicate a steady approach to all round nor-

Notes by the Way

The week now closing has been fruitful of notable events—the big strike in Great Britain called off, the defeat of the Government and the double re-discovery of the North Pole by aeroplane and airship among other occurrences. Now we are desirous of avoiding politics in Saturday's Guardian because some people keep the Saturday's paper for Sunday reading and the strike as well as the overturn in Berlin savor of politics. The North Pole is a comparatively harmless and interesting subject for thought or discussion on almost any day of the week.

Some critical person may inquire why the North Pole is more important and interesting than the South Pole. There are forty different reasons why this is so. For one thing it is so much nearer to Canada than the other pole. Look at any world map and your eyes will tell you at a glance that the North Pole is the very top and crown of the world. Three-fourths of the land surface of the earth, and three-fourths of the human race are located between the equator and the North Pole. All the great Empires and Kingdoms of the past were situated northward of the equator. Things like these give a human interest to the North which the South can never hope to win.

In 1896 Nansen, in 1900 Abruzzi and in 1906 Commander Peary, of the United States navy, each in succession won his way a little further north than any man had gone before and the honor rested with Peary so far. He was destined to find a rival in Dr. Frederick Cook, who had entered the list of Pole-seekers after Peary had approached nearer and nearer to the goal without reaching it. It was on September 1, 1909, that Cook emerged from the north, and reaching a telegraph station wired his report that he had discovered the Pole on April 21, 1908, and on September 6, five days after Cook's report, Peary announced that he had visited the Pole on April 6, 1909.

A memorable controversy ensued and the newspapers were filled with it for months. If both stories were true the honor of discovering the Pole belonged to Cook and not to Peary. Peary had more influential friends than Cook, especially in the navy. Cook had no reason to try to discredit Peary's report of having been at the Pole in April, 1909, which was well authenticated. But while at first both the rival explorers were loudly acclaimed throughout the world, the tide of public opinion turned later to discredit Cook's report and so award the honor of first discovery to Peary.

It was natural that with the great improvements in aeroplanes and air ships developed during and since the war, fresh attempts should be made to reach the Pole by utilizing one or both these much speedier and more comfortable means of transportation. This has now been successfully accomplished within the present week, and tidings of the great achievement have been sent broadcast over the civilized world. How different this is from the conditions in 1909. For Peary's announcement of his success did not reach the outer world until five months after he had reached the Pole, and Cook's report of his claimed exploit was almost a year longer in getting general publicity.

If reports are true, and we see no reason to doubt them, we shall soon be able to see in the public press reproductions of the polar scenery, showing ice fields on which it is claimed that aeroplanes shod with runners may safely make a landing and from which they can easily ascend again for the homeward trip. Who shall say that the Top of the World may not yet become a famous resort for adventurous tourists? Spitzbergen, half way from the coast of Sweden to the Pole, is easily accessible to steamships in the summer months. And from Spitzbergen to the Pole the round trip has been made this week in 15 hours!

These latest trips to the farthest north have several new features. No aeroplane or airship had ever flown there before. The two different types of aircraft achieved an equal triumph almost at the same time. The last and hardest portion of the journey northward was made with apparent facility and in continued daylight and the return to the starting point completed before sunset of the long polar day. Weather conditions appear to have been most favorable, as no mention is made of fog, which in the far north is more dreaded by the fliers than the arctic cold.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

A NEW LIGHT ON TUBERCULOSIS

One of the questions still asked by the insurance examiner, and on the printed application blank, is this: "Is there any history of tuberculosis in your family?"

Where there is a history of tuberculosis in parents, or aunts and uncles, the applicant is sometimes asked to wait a little while, or perhaps a certain penaltiy is attached to his policy, which is gradually removed as the years pass.

However, in a British journal devoted entirely to tuberculosis, the results of an investigation into the family history of tuberculous patients is recorded.

This physician investigated 1000 straight cases of tuberculosis, there being no special cases whatever.

His findings are remarkable. In the entire 1000 cases there were only 154 cases that gave any family history whatever.

This is certainly different to what most of us have been taught, as the first thought in our minds when we consider a tuberculous patient, is that tuberculosis is in the family.

In these 154 cases he found that most of them gave a history that either the mother or father had tuberculosis. An interesting point was that in the treatment of these cases, those where the mother was tuberculous made better progress toward recovery than those whose fathers had tuberculosis.

What are the lessons to us from this investigation?

The first is that while tuberculosis may not be hereditary, the very things in the make-up of the parents, that enabled tuberculosis to lay hold of them, may be handled down to the children.

This may be a poor appetite, a tendency toward underweight, lack of fresh air and sunshine, exposure, not enough rest, and so forth.

The second thought is this: Our leading experts on this ailment tell us that everybody has tuberculosis within them. That if everybody was carefully examined after death, some evidence of tuberculosis could be found.

Why, then, do only the few die from tuberculosis?

Because the natural resistance of the body in most people is able to fight off the attacks.

This means then that the majority of people, even if not watchful of their health, are able to avoid tuberculosis.

It means further that those who have the family history and others who are underweight, can likewise keep free from it by careful living This living is good nourishing food, plenty of the fresh air and sunshine, perfect rest, and light daily exercise.

Daily Lessons In English

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "I think she will arrive on time." Say "in time."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: project (noun) Pronounce the o as in "of," and accent first syllable.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: auditorium.

SYNONYMS: apparent, evident, manifest, obvious, visible clear, palpable, perceptible transparent.

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: ESSENTIAL; necessary to the existence of a thing. "Your respect is essential to my happiness."

Your Birthday

MAY 15.—You possess great ability and natural aptitude. You are fond of literature, and are a constant reader. You are observant, critical, shrewd and careful, and take very few false steps. You are a social leader, and should be a loving parent. Gossip is the only thing to beware of. You will travel a great deal.

Your birth-stone is an emerald, which means success in love.

Your flower is a lily.

Your lucky colors are red and yellow.

MAY 16.—You are a great thinker, have a good memory, practical ideas, and the ability to carry out your plans. You are cautious, considerate and honest. You have a quick wit and good sense of humor. Your home to you is the most important thing in the world. Never allow jealousy to enter it.

Your birth-stone is an emerald, which means success in love.

Your flower is a lily.

Your lucky colors are red and yellow.

land, or attempt to do so. Ice with water beneath is now believed to cover the Top of the World and the ice drifts with the wind and the tide. We are left to conclude that no fixed and immovable memorial has yet been or can be set up to mark the spot where the brave adventurers ended their journey

Polar Adventure Past and Present

WHO IS THE DISCOVERER?—PEARY OR BYRD?

HISTORICUS

The Polar news flashed from Mr Byrd, claiming that he had flown over the North Pole in his airship, has given a jerk to public opinion all over the world. A few years ago Capt. Cook and Lieut Peary were the claimants. A lengthy controversy followed, until finally judgment appeared to have been awarded in favor of Peary.

In the dash alleged to have been made we are reminded of that of 1875 from which date the narrative starts.

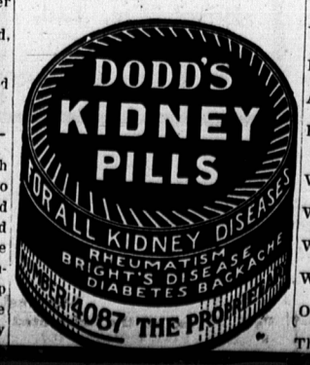
"The Pandora was the vessel fitted out by the united means of Lady John Franklin, Capt. Young Commander, and Mr Bennett of the New York Herald, to recover further relics of Sir John Franklin, his archives, if possible, and to explore the Arctic regions. She left on her voyage in August of that year, arrived at Disco, left that port on the 7th and Upernavik on the 13th of August, crossed the dreaded Melville Bay crossed in smooth water to Carey Island, steered for Lancaster Sound and there encountered for the first time icefloes. Passing through fogs and floating ice Capt. Young traversed the entire length of Barrow Straits and reached Beechy Island on the 25th August. Here was discovered with her name still standing upright, the yacht Mary, which had been drawn upon the beach by Capt. Ross in 1850; here also the crew found the storehouse built for the benefit of sailors and castaways broken into by Polar bears, and the contents, clothing and provisions left scattered about in confusion. The graves of Sir John Franklin's seamen buried on the Island were also visited; the head-boards stood upright and were in a good state of preservation. On the 25th of August the Pandora steamed away from Beechy Island, making her way cautiously through vast fields of pack ice, passing the farthest point reached by the Fox, where Mr. Clintock was in search of Franklins relics, and touching the Island known as King Williams Land—thus navigating a sea where no ship was ever before, except, perhaps, Sir John Franklin, who it is not unlikely, here beset with ice met his destruction. From King William's Land the Pandora steams down the west coast of the Prince of Wales Land, enjoying delicious weather and open water. Eventually Behvings Straits were made and Roquette Island was discerned, ahead. Anticipation was sanguine that Ballott's Straits would be possible but unfortunately a solid pack of hummock ice stretching across the entrance in an unbroken expanse barred the way. This is the same pack of ice that stopped Capt. McClintock in the "Fox". After remaining until the 7th of September watching for a favorable change Capt. Young resolved in preference to wintering where he was to return home and make a fresh attempt next year. He reached Plymouth on the 16th of October, 1875, with all on board well. The Pandora has not penetrated the Northwest Passage or discovered the Pole, or found the relics of Sir John Franklin; her mission is incomplete. She, however, added knowledge of the Arctic region; she has accomplished a voyage remarkable for despatch, for perils encountered. She brings letters from Capt. Nares for the Admiralty found at Carey Island(on her return voyage and also well grounded expectations that under that commander has by this time reached the highest latitude possible for an Arctic vessel to reach. As an example of journalistic enterprise the voyage of the Pandora is unique."—Toronto Nation.

We do not know whether the Toronto Nation still exists or not. We rather think it has ceased to exist, be this as it may it made one statement which we think still stands—that is, that the Pandora "reached the highest latitude possible for an Article vessel to reach". However, we may be mistaken. If so we invite correction. No doubt the Pandora made later attempts to reach the goal.

Now that the United States claims that Capt. Byrd has flown over the Pole there will be quite a lot of ransacking done to establish priority by other nations and even by other Americans. Nevertheless, flying over the Pole and pushing a ship like the Pandora to the mooring post farthest north, are two quite different things, and the palm may yet be awarded to British adventure, on which so many Britons have sacrificed enormous sums of money and unnumbered lives.

After carefully appraising the results to date all we can see, is confined to the impetus it will give to Arctic navigation and the impetus the first and latest case of aerial pre-emption will give to the navigation of the Hudson Bay route.

By the way all the big jobs seem to be drifting northward!



Happenings of The Week

They talk about a woman's sphere,
As though it had a limit;
There's not a place in earth or heaven,
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a life or death or birth,
That has a feather's weight of worth
Without a woman in it.

* * *

Their Majesties the King and Queen visited the Royal Academy in London, on Monday.

* * *

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, attended the Sunday service in the Guard's Chapel, Wellington Barracks.

* * *

The Duke of Connaught, who spent some time at the Riviera, returned to London Monday and paid a visit to the King and Queen.

* * *

The outstanding news of the week, which was joyfully and thankfully received by everyone was that the General Strike in England had been called off.

* * *

Mrs. Creelman MacArthur of Summerside, wife of Senator MacArthur, did not receive on Thursday of this week as she intended, but will be at home on Thursday, the 20th at her residence, 16 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. N. Sauve of Ottawa have announced the engagement of their second daughter, Margaret Olive, to Mr. Harold Palmer Strong of New York, son of the late Mr. F. W. Strong, and of Mrs. Strong, Summerside, the marriage to take place in New York in June.

* * *

A cablegram received yesterday morning announced the safe arrival in Liverpool, England, of Col. D. A. McKinnon and Mr. W. Chester S. McLure.

* * *

Mr. H. E. Tanner of Stettler, Alta., who has successfully completed his course at Queen's University, Kingston, has received an appointment from the Biological Board of Canada, as Educationist with headquarters at their Halifax Experimental Station. Mr. Tanner has been spending the past couple of weeks with his family at the home of Mr. J. H. Lord, Cape Traverse, and left on Tuesday the 11th inst. to take up his duties in Halifax.

* * *

Miss E. E. Lamont, Miss E. G. Bishop, Miss Lila R. Mahar, Miss B. G. Murchison, Miss Janie MacKenzie, and Miss H. E. Howatt, six charming young ladies, graduated this week from the P. E. I. Hospital and received their diplomas on Tuesday before a large audience of interested friends in St. Paul's Hall. The Nurses and Superintendent, Miss Hutcheson, were presented with lovely boquets by little Miss Delys Owen. The Nurses were guests of several jolly little gatherings during the week and were showered with happy congratulations by all their friends.

* * *

Dancing masters of two of the largest hotels in the city of Nice have barred the Charleston from their floors, because they feel that a hotel dining-room is no place for a "circus act." The Charleston was practically unknown on the Riviera until the around-the-world cruisers began to disembark devotees of the new dance. The dancing masters, despite their evident dislike of the new dance and the loudly voiced disgust of the older generation, could find no reasonable excuse to interfere until an American woman fainted while dancing and had to be carried from the floor.

* * *

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Meighen entertained at a delightful week-end musicale in honor of several of the sessional visitors in Ottawa.

* * *

Mr. James B. Johnstone who was last week called to the Bar was host at a Bridge on Monday evening in honor of his friends in the Legal profession, among whom he is one of the youngest and most popular members.

* * *

The engagement of Miss Mae A. Unsworth and Mr. Leith E. MacLeod announced this week is being pleasantly discussed by their friends and already Miss Unsworth has been the guest of honor at several small social gatherings. At the weekly Bridge Club meeting at Mrs. T. B. Rogers on Wednesday evening, she was the recipient of a dainty gift in Silver from the members of the Club.

* * *

Congratulations to Miss Mary McIntyre of Montague, who has received the Degree of L. L. B. the first Prince Edward Island lady to receive that Degree from Dalhousie University. Miss McIntyre has had a brilliant College career, leading her class in many subjects throughout the course. We wish her success in her chosen profession.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Beer spent the week end in St. John with Mrs. Beer's mither, Mrs. G. A. Teed, Micklenburg St.

* * *

Mr. Billy Murchison of McGill University is being welcomed back for the summer holidays.

* * *

At the W. M. S. Meeting of the United Baptist Church held in St. John this week an interesting address was given by Miss Maude Harrison who is a Missionary from the East Indian field home on furlough. In the course of her work Miss Harrison said she was one of the group of Canadian missionaries which included Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gullison and Miss Newcombe, who left for the Indian Empire in 1896. Miss Martha Clark of Bay View, P. E. I. is senior to this group and is known in the Telegu language as "Tebba" which means the elder or pioneer. Miss Harrison reports that Miss Clark is courageously fighting the malady which overtook her some years ago and for which she underwent a serious operation. The English and native medical and surgical resources in India are

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

May 15, 1926

TRUE KINSHIP — "And if a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not vex him. But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself." Lev. 19:33, 34.

PRAYER.—May our love be as the love of God, broader than the measure of man's mind.

May 16, 1926.

ESSENTIAL HONESTY — "Do no unrighteousness in judgment, in meteyard, in weight, or in measure. Just balances, just weights, a just epah, and a just hin, shall ye have." Lev. 19:35, 36.

PRAYER—Keep us true to Thee, O Thou righteous God, and we cannot then be false to anyone.

WHEN TROUBLE COMES

When things go wrong with other folks, we seldom fret and fuss;
The burdens that they have to bear seem trivial to us;
We're sorry for our friends, of course, but does it pay to fret?
For us the woes they talk about are easy to forget.
And we can hardly understand their great discouragement—
But, oh, when things go wrong with us, it's very different!

When things go wrong with us we want our friends to sympathize;
We want our little woes to seem important in their eyes;
We want the sympathetic look that shows they understand,
We want them to come forward quick and lend a helping hand.
Of course, we aren't hard-hearted, but there's one thing very sure:
The sorrows other people have,

To Send Money use the Money Orders sold at all branches of this Bank.

They are safe, cheap and convenient, and are readily cashed in all parts of the world. 32

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up $20,000,000
Reserve Fund $20,000,000

Charlottetown Branch - C. Lomer Miles, Manager

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION

Dom. Iron & Steel Co. Dom. Coal Co.
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.

Position of Bondholders of these Companies Outlined.

Dickinson & Walbank

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
152 St. James Street
Montreal

(Continued on page 7)

Something About Our Mail Order System

Sometimes you find it impossible to come to the city to purchase your drug wants or perhaps you have a prescription and cannot conveniently bring it to our store.

It is for people such as you that we have established a

MAIL ORDER SYSTEM

It matters not what you desire in our line all you have to do is to write or phone—we guarantee to deliver the goods when and where you want them.

GIVE US A TRIAL AND FIND OUT FOR YOURSELF

THE 2 MACS

DRUGSTORE
149 Great George Street
Telephone 315

Spring Cleaning Time

You will need good coal. We have the best Inverness Screened, Albion Nut, Albion Lump, Old Sydney, Besco Coke and other kinds. Your order will have our best attention.

A. PICKARD & CO.
PHONE 240