

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1927

A SERMON—NOT POLITICAL

Yesterday a number of political addresses were delivered from various pulpits to the resentment and indignation of many in the pews. We, ourselves, are not good at sermonizing but we think the Apostle and brethren may be relied upon as master craftsmen in the art, so we submit their views on differences in the church, asking our readers merely to substitute the word "prohibition" where ever the apostles and brethren use the word "circumcision."

"And when there had been much disputing Peter rose up and said unto them: Men and brethren, ye know how that a good while ago God made choice among us, that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the gospel and believe."

"And God, which knoweth the hearts, bear them witness, giving them the Holy Ghost, even as he did unto us;

"And put no difference between us and them, purifying their hearts by faith."

"Now, therefore, why tempt ye God, to put a yoke upon the neck of the disciples, which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear?"

"But we believe that through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved even as they."

"Then all the multitude kept silence, and gave audience to Barnabas and Paul, declaring what miracles and wonders God had wrought among the Gentiles by them."

"And after they had held their peace James answered, saying, men and brethren, hearken unto me:

"Simeon hath declared how God at the first did visit the Gentiles to take out of them a people for his name."

"And to this agree the words of the prophets; as it is written, 'And after this I will return, and will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up;'

"That the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the Gentiles, upon whom my name is called, saith the Lord who doeth all these things."

"Known unto God are all his works from the beginning of the world."

"Wherefore my sentence is, that we trouble not them, which from among the Gentiles are turned to God:

"But that we write unto them, that they abstain from pollutions of idols, and from fornication, and from things strangled, and from blood."

"For Moses of old time hath in every city them that preach him, being read in the synagogues every sabbath day."

"Then it pleased the apostles and elders, with the whole church, to send chosen men of their own company to Antioch with Paul and Barnabas; and Silas, chief men among the brethren:

"And they wrote letters by them after this manner; the apostles and elders send greeting unto the brethren which are of the Gentiles of Antioch and Syria and Cilicia;

"Forasmuch as we have heard that certain which went out from us have troubled you with words subverting your souls, saying, Ye must be circumcised and keep the law: to whom we gave no such commandment:

"It seemed good unto us, being assembled with one accord, to send chosen men unto you with our beloved Barnabas and Paul."

"Men that have hazarded their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. We have sent, therefore, Judas and Silas, who shall also tell you the same thing by mouth."

"For it seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us to lay upon you

no greater burden than these necessary things;

"That ye abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication: from which if ye keep yourselves, ye shall do well. Fare ye well."

The people of our churches who were troubled yesterday by certain political parsons subverting their souls, saying "Ye must vote for prohibition" may obtain comfort, consolation and edification from this apostolic condemnation of such trouble-makers.

CONVINCING PROOF

THE letters from the mayors of towns in Western Canada published in Saturday's Guardian should convince those open to conviction of the advantages of Government Control over so-called Prohibition. The writers of these letters are representative citizens of their respective cities and towns and most of them are temperance men, some even Prohibitionists. What is the sum and substance of their experiences of the two systems? Here are a few sentences from some of the letters:

"I am not a drinking man, I do not know any good that can be said of the liquor business." Government Control is "driving the bootlegger out of business and creating a great respect for the law." Signed, W. George Young, Mayor of High River, Alberta.

"Under our present Act (Government Control) we have practically eliminated the bootlegger." Signed, J. R. B. Frere, Mayor of Kinderhook, Sask.

Government Control "has practically put a stop to the making of home brew." Signed, W. M. Jackett, Mayor of Kamsack, Sask.

"Conditions are much better than under the Prohibition Law." Signed, Harold J. Snel, Deputy-Mayor, Red Deer, Alberta.

"We used to be pestered to death with bootleggers peddling home brew. Since Government Control this has all disappeared like magic. Government Control has been a first class move in our province." Signed, A. J. Kruse, Mayor, Humbolt, Sask.

"Under Government Control there is neither the drinking nor the breaking of the law which existed under Prohibition. While I am strongly in favor of Prohibition personally, I have seen enough to satisfy myself that it is impossible." Signed, George Brown, Mayor, Rosethorn, Sask.

"Government Control is much better in every way compared with the Prohibition Law." Signed, John Law, Town Clerk, Indian Head, Sask.

"The Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta has proved a success beyond description." Signed, J. Houghton, Chief of Police, Coleman, Alberta.

"The Government Control of the liquor in the province of Saskatchewan is better than the Prohibition Law previously in force." Signed, C. V. Mackie, Town Clerk, Watrous, Sask.

Government Control "is the best liquor law in the Dominion, home brew and bootleggers are absolutely cut out." Signed, Dr. G. R. Wade, Mayor, Hanna, Alberta.

These conclusions by public men who have had experience of both Prohibition and Government Control must carry weight with the thinking people; the others, of course, will be of the same opinion still.

HOW IT WORKS.

THE Toronto Mail and Empire reports that there were 53 arrests in Toronto for drunkenness during the first week of Government Control in that city, an outcome which our political prohibitionists hail with undisguised satisfaction as showing the "awful lesson is obvious."

Notes by the Way

A provincial election might be supposed to be a matter for the people of the province in which it is held and whose public affairs are to be discussed, and decided thereat. It differs from a federal election in which the people of all the provinces are directly and equally concerned. It is a provincial election that is now in progress and it is the subject of remark that we suddenly find an array of public speakers from abroad here in our midst to tell our people how to vote.

So far we have not sent emissaries to instruct the people of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec or Ontario to interfere in their provincial affairs. Our people have not been meddling in that way, and some of us are rather disposed to resent the political invasion of our home field, which belongs to our own electors exclusively. It is the rightful privilege of our own citizens to make and unmake our own Governments and Legislatures, who shall make or repeal our provincial laws, according to the well understood wishes of our own qualified electors and taxpayers.

It matters little that a majority of the invading force are clergymen. They cannot know any more about prohibition than our own people know, because we have had experience of its working during more years than they have. They know no more about the ultimate results of state control than our own people know, as it has been in operation but a few days in Ontario and not at all in any of the Maritime Provinces. What they do know is that there is a political issue before the electors in which the fate of our provincial Government is at stake.

These reverend gentlemen have chosen to leave the preaching of the Gospel for the time, in order to preach prohibition, to preach against the announced policy of our provincial Government and if possible to bring about its defeat. They make themselves active politicians to that end. Does somebody inquire, What about Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Fallis? Their case is in our judgment quite different. Both of these ladies are quite welcome. They came here by invitation and because the women of this province, who make up collectively half our electorate, desired to hear the issue of the day discussed from the woman's viewpoint.

So far as we have heard or read the lady advocates of the opposing parties have made their public addresses without using intemperate or abusive language or epithets, and much to the satisfaction of those present, who, in the case of Mrs. Fallis especially, were very numerous gatherings. Political affairs are yet comparatively new to our women folk, and they are laudably desirous to acquire a fuller knowledge of such matters, and few of them have been accustomed to delivering political addresses.

It is noteworthy that few of the imported speakers on behalf of prohibition have drawn together any large audiences. The home supply of speaking talent is abundant and the candidates, at least those who are committed to state control, have as yet felt no need of imported political help. That need is felt by those who are trying to bolster up the lost cause of prohibition, who have sent out a Macedonian call for help. We say "the lost cause of prohibition" advisedly, for seven-eighths of the people of Canada have turned it down.

The Stewart Government, strong in its record, strong in its personnel, and with the support of strong candidates in the field, is confidently appealing to an electorate that knows full well that no Government

effects" of Government Control. The Boston Post of June 6, reports as follows the gatherings in for the same week in the prohibition city of Boston:

"Penalizes 554 Persons.—Registrar Frank A. Goodwin removed 84 drunken drivers from the highways, revoking their licenses to operate automobiles. In all 554 licenses and registrations were revoked. Cancellation of insurance policies, required under the compulsory insurance law, resulted in registration and plates being cancelled on 145 machines. The cancellations dropped 96 from the number revoked the previous week, but was 154 more than revoked the same period last year."

To anyone not blinded by fanaticism or political narrowness the satisfaction as showing the "awful lesson is obvious."

That Body of Pours

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

PAIN AT POINT OF SHOULDER. You have a shoulder that pains you at times. As you attempt to put on your coat or dress, you feel this pain in the shoulder. Putting on a heavy outer garment gives real pain.

Now this has been called rheumatism, arthritis, neuralgia, neuritis, and other names, but the real cause of pain at or just below the point of the shoulder is often due to an inflammatory condition, occurring in a little bag of water, a bursa, that acts as a sort of cushion between the big shoulder muscle of upper arm, and the shoulder joint. Another one of these bags of cushions is on the side of the big toe joint. Here it is called a bunion. There is another one just below the knee cap in front, and when it gets swollen it is called housemaid's knee.

You can tell that it is the bag of water at shoulder that is giving the trouble by simply raising the arm sideways from the body. It is so painful that you raise your whole shoulder with it to lessen the pain. However, at a certain point in raising it sideways the pain disappears as the tender point slips under the shoulder cap. The arm can be turned inward and even placed behind the back without causing pain.

Drs. Codman, Goldthwait, and other Boston physicians, have written about this condition for a number of years, but still the old idea that it is rheumatism, still holds in the minds of the patients, and unfortunately with some physicians also.

Now this material in this sack gets thick and the lining of the sack itself becomes thickened. There is often a deposit of chalky substance like lime.

In speaking of this before, I mentioned the fact that surgical measures were sometimes necessary to remove this chalky deposit.

However, the usual treatment is as follows:

If the injury is recent just give it two or three days complete rest. If of longer duration apply hot water for about fifteen minutes, and then raise and lower your arm slowly for two or three minutes. After this use hot water again which will ease the pain and remove some of the products which were manufactured when you exercised your arm. This should be done a half dozen times a day.

Dr. A. J. Grant, of London, reports the recovery of seven cases by means of diathermy and massage. Diathermy is that form of electricity which gets the heat right into the tissues of the body.

So if you have a pain under your shoulder cap, think of the possibility of the inflammation of this bag of water, or bursitis, as it is called.

ever yet more completely fulfilled than they have, every promise made to the electors before coming to power. They believe that prohibition here as elsewhere has miserably failed to prohibit and has brought an unexpected list of grave evils in its train. They believe that the majority of the people are tired of prohibition and they offer in its stead the best system of state control which their sober good judgment can devise.

It has been no part of the Stewart Government policy to import a batch of so-called orators from abroad to bolster up their cause, or to tell the people of Prince Edward Island how to vote in a matter which concerns their own affairs exclusively. Such a course would not be trusting the people. The Stewart Government trusts in the intelligence and worth of the people of Prince Edward Island and courageously stakes its existence upon the people's verdict at the polls.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

Monday, June 13th. The pedigree of honey does not concern the bee; A clover, any time, to him is aristocracy. —Emily Dickinson.

It is as absurd to contend that it is impossible to love always the same woman as it would be to assert that a musician needs several violins in order to execute a piece of music and to create an entrancing melody. —Balzac

THE MEETING

One day, in Paradise, Two angels, beaming, strolled Along the amber walk that lies Beside the street of gold. At last they met and gazed Into each other's eyes, Then dropped their harps, amazed, And stood in mute surprise. And other angels came, — And, as they lingered near, Heard both at once exclaim: "Say, how did you get here?" —S. E. Kiser.

Confederation And After Sixty Years Of Progress

SIR ETIENNE PASCHAL TACHE

This Canadian statesman, father of the Canadian Confederation, was born at St. Thomas de Montmagny, Quebec, on Sept. 5, 1795. He was the son of Charles Tache and Genevieve Michon. Through his grandmother, he was a descendant of Joliet, the discoverer of the Mississippi. During the war of 1812, he was a lieutenant in the "Chasseurs Canadiens." Above all, one might say of him that he was a self-made man. Following an elementary course, he went to Philadelphia where he took further instruction and became a doctor. Returning to Canada, he soon took rank among the most eminent statesmen.

He practised his profession for twenty years before entering politics. And it is said of him that he was as good a doctor as he was an excellent politician. The Tache family enjoyed an opulent fortune before the conquest which ruined it. That was why Sir Etienne and his brothers could receive only a secondary education, their father having been compelled to bring up his family on very slender means.

In the first election for the Legislature which followed promulgation to the Act of Union, Sir Etienne was elected member for Lislet, being re-elected in 1844. In 1846, he accepted the political adjutant-general of the militia then, in 1848, he became chief commissioner of public works in the Lafontaine-Baldwin Cabinet. He was a member of the Government from 1848 to 1855 and, two years later, was made a baronet by Queen Victoria. In 1860, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Her Majesty with the rank of colonel in the regular army. Pope Pius IX made him a commander of the Order of St. Gregory.

Sir Etienne did effective work in the reorganization of the Canadian Militia, above all at the time of the "Trent" affair. In 1864, he formed the Tache-Macdonald Cabinet, presided over the conference of representatives of the British North America provinces, preparing the energy to this great national work of which Canada is this year celebrating the sixtieth anniversary.

In the Legislature called on January 19, 1865, to take into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Quebec Conference, Sir Etienne showed that Confederation was absolutely necessary if we are to remain British and a monarchy, that Confederation alone could remedy the political crisis which then was disturbing the country, that Confederation alone could preserve to Lower Canada her autonomy and all those institutions dear to her.

Sir Etienne was one of the most distinguished of our parliamentary orators. Sparring of words he did not speak often but he always spoke with effect. He died at St. Thomas de Montmagny on July 30, 1865, at the age of 70.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "forty years since." Use "ago" when referring to events long past.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: Canton (China). Pronounce the o as in "on", and accent last syllable.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: director, master, commander, chief, boss.

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: DISCREETLY; prudently; cautiously; carefully. "She quickly and discreetly closed the door."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

A HEARTENING PROPHECY.—Praise waiteth for thee, O God, in Zion: and unto thee shall the vow be performed: O thou that hearest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come. Psalm 65:1, 2. PRAYER:—Our Father, Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven. UNSYMPATHETIC.

He was happier when poor So he said, When he wasn't quite so sure Of his bread.

And he whispered low to me With a sigh, "Although rich I've grown to be, Sad am I."

"It was far more fun to need Than to own, I was happier, indeed, When unknown."

"You may truly pity me And my plight, I'm as troubled as can be Day and night."

But I found it hard to be Very glum, And the tears I hoped to see Wouldn't come.

"If your spirit, as you say, Is so tried, Why not give your coin away?" I replied.

—S. E. Kiser.

MONEY VALUE OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION

BOYS AND GIRLS, THINK IT OVER.

Historical.

Now that the public schools are closed for vacation, boys and girls will have more time for useful thought as to their vocation in life than they had during the term when they had to keep up in their classes. It will be well for them, therefore, not to devote all their time to thoughts on sport. It will be better for them to select the goal for which they will strive in the future. There are two great roads wide open to them—a professional and a business education. It is up to them to lay their plans as to which road they will travel, and how they will procure the funds to sustain them on the journey. This problem might well begin with a frank consultation with father and mother or some moneyed relative or friend. Failing to receive guarantees in those quarters those youths must "paddle their own canoes." They should see about earning and saving all the money they can to "foot their bills." Such a problem may be easy or it may prove difficult, but it is well worth trying.

The writer here can only furnish some data that will help those who make the attempt. It will inspire them with ambition and hold out visions of success at every step. It is from a letter that appeared in a session of a letter of Dean Everett Lord, of the Boston University College of Business Administration, based on a lengthy study of the earning capacity of College Graduates. It may be helpful to more than one, but even if it only helped one to be successful The Guardian and its correspondent will be fully rewarded.

As to the value of a College Education, Dean Lord found that the average total earnings of the types of men (quoted below) by the time they had reached the age of sixty years were as follows: Untrained men, \$45,000; high school graduates, \$78,000; college graduates, \$150,000. Therefore, according to the despatch, the difference in value between high school education whether a college education is \$72,000.

Of course, the reasoning is perfect nonsense. Anybody of ordinary intelligence who runs over the list of successful men of his own acquaintance knows that this conclusion bears no relation to the facts of life. These successful men are not successful because they had a college education. The correct statement is that some of these men got a college education for exactly the same reason that they "got success," namely, because they had "getting" brains and "getting" characters. A college education is a useful tool, but millions of successful men have proved that it is not an indispensable tool for money-making. Indeed, it is open to question whether a college education is not a positive handicap for a man whose sole ambition is business success. It takes at least four years of life, lost to learning the ways and the "feel" of business, and it forms habits of theory and of reliance upon "book-learning" that are definitely opposed to the sensitive experimental dealing with human nature that is the greatest asset of the business man.

"All this is not to say that a college education is not worth having, any more than it should be read to say that money and success are not worth having. Both are worth getting, because both may be used to provide a richer life to the man who gets them. If life to the man of the other. On the contrary, both are the effect of a common sense and that cause is innate capacity. The inborn gift of brains, ambition and character makes the possessor capable of getting a college education, business success, or anything else that lies within the grasp of that gift. In other words, Dr. Lord's figures are really a measure of the relative natural endowment of three classes of men. One necessary set of figures is missing namely, the number of men commonly trained in his three classes. They can, however, be supplied from other sources. This supplied a correct statement his figures, and their meaning would read somewhat as follows:—On an average of every 100 men in America 65 are inherently capable of achieving not more than a common school education and a total earning of \$45,000 by the time they are sixty years old; 15 are inherently capable of achieving not more than a high school education, and \$78,000; and 20 are inherently capable of achieving a college education and \$150,000."

If space and time permit we may return to this topic at a later date.

Household Scrapbook

By ROBERTA LEE

Threading a Needle. When the light is dim, or it seems difficult to thread a needle, push the needle through a sheet of white paper, about a quarter of an inch from the edge, until the eye only is visible.

Ice-box Suggestion. When placing a dish directly on the ice, place a fruit jar rubber under the dish. The rubber will adhere to both the ice and the dish, and prevent slipping.

Ink Stains. Ink stains can be removed readily from the hands by rubbing for a short time with a ripe tomato, or with the inside of a banana peel.

You can switch! I've no sympathy to spend On the rich.



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Touring Thousands Flock To Canada

Play has come to be recognized as one of the leading factors in the life of many people and in countries of dense population the problem of finding room for proper grounds upon which young and old can disport themselves in care-free fashion far from the nerve-racking clang and rush of modern business life, is becoming more acute daily. With 25,000 square miles of territory set aside in the form of parks, game and forest reserves, Canada is with good cause known as the "Playground of the World." This Dominion possesses a unique extent and variety of those attractions designed to lure the nature lover and outdoor man and woman. The fact that this advantage is recognized is reflected in the tourist traffic which has been a steadily swelling stream since the war freed all people to live normal lives once again.

The business incident to taking care of our visitors has come to figure in the national balance sheet as one of the largest items of revenue and has passed the \$100,000,000 mark. The motor car has, of course, provided the reason for this growth. The best authorities estimate that over six million of the population of the Dominion. This invasion is not confined to any one part or province, but is shared in everywhere even to the smallest hamlets.

What a variety faces the tripper who has decided to pack a tent on his car and room according to the desire of the moment. What way will he set his course? Will it be out on the undulating prairie billows, flecked with the painted foam of flowers, furrowed with valleys, fringed with timber, bounded by the red-coated pine and the igloo dwellers of the Selkirk or the Coast range where the seasons change with the altitude and the grizzly and mountain sheep gaze upon man with suspicious eyes? Or perhaps the holiday maker will look for a camping place along the back flanks of Labrador or the great hinterland of the North-West; or the broad bosom of the Mackenzie, even down to the Arctic Ocean, where a couple of red-coated police hobnob with the polar bear and the igloo dwellers of Coronation Gulf.

Camp in the Wilds. Camping in New Brunswick urged along by pole or paddle; the climbing of narrow shaded streams or the running of them with quickened pulse and spray in the face; the pitching of tents in the balsamy dusk and the rising at peary dawn to dip in the amber eddies and watch the moon fade into the coverts. There is more Lake country in Ontario. Across every portage there is a little island sea as it were in the beginning forest waddled and loon-haunted. Timber waves bay at the moon; beavers dam the outlets; porcupines waddle into the tent after bacon rind, and man is the only interloper. If those big wild "parks," Muskoka and Algonquin, seem to be growing tame by reason of their forest and fire rangers, shelter huts, cleared trails and camp sites, the woodsman has only to strike farther north into the Mississippi and Abitibi regions where the rivers flow towards James Bay and the nearest store is a Hudson Bay post.

Climate plays a large part in the facilities for enjoyment, and it is important to say something about as much misunderstood a subject as the climate of Canada. People in other countries are in the habit of regarding Canada as a sub-arctic country, probably because of unrivalling opportunities for winter sports having led Rudyard Kipling to coin the slogan "Land of the Snows." The most southern part of Canada is in the same latitude as Rome, Italy. Toronto is in the same latitude as Florence, and Montreal is more than 200 miles farther south than Paris. Winnipeg is 100 miles south of London, England; all the peninsula of Ontario and Southwestern Nova Scotia lies nearer to the Equator than to the North Pole. The climate of that portion of Ontario which lies north of Lake Superior and Huron differs considerably from that of the part which lies East of Lake Huron and north of Lake Erie and Ontario, especially in winter, when the former, in

addition to lying farther north less affected by the tempering influence of the lakes. In some of our districts the vegetation in some rapid progress in April; before end of the month the trees are partially in leaf and at temperatures of 70 degrees and are recorded. May is almost invariably a delightful month with mean temperature ranging between 52 and 55 degrees, and by the week all trees are in full leaf. Summer months are decidedly with much sunning and very rainy days, most of the precipitation which occurs falling in showers or thunderstorms, which give a moistness to the rapidly ripening crops. The general character of seasons in the Maritime provinces corresponds very well with that of southern Ontario; the climate of Western Canada approximates very closely to the Western States.

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are now in our ponds, etc. Trout, better or healthier than those you buy, but to be successful want good tackle. Have the good kind you need the big ones with.

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