

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1929

OUR POULTRY INDUSTRY

When eggs were selling at seven cents a dozen and chickens at from twenty to twenty-five cents each, the humble hen was scarcely respectable. Now, with eggs around forty cents and chickens at a dollar upwards, the hen has come into her own and has attained an enviable social status.

This year's meetings of the association were largely attended, and excellent reports were received on the year's activities. A careful perusal of these we commend to our farmer readers.

THE GANGSTER MENACE

The alarming menace of the "gang" to boy life in United States, is the subject of a special article in the March issue of the American Review of Reviews. The most shocking aspect of the situation, says this journal, is the speed with which the modern gang transforms the boy into the seasoned criminal before he attains majority.

The hoodlum gangs of the old days evolved whatever emoluments they worked for from the politician or saloon keeper. Today the middleman, the politician or saloon keeper usually they were the same person, has been eliminated from gang affairs.

and that the average ages of the offenders are from fourteen to sixteen. At the latter age the boy is ready to pass into the mature "gang" which under the leadership of a "racketeer" becomes a successful professional murder mob, affording its members steady work, protection from the police, funds for bail and lawyers if they get into trouble, and luxuries while in jail.

"The gambler and the speaker-proprietor are, by the very nature of their unlawful undertakings, subject to levy from blackmailers and competitors." A beer truck need guards; a gambling joint must be protected against hold-ups and extortion; an underworld political machine on election day needs "workers" with guns to protect the interests of the racketeer.

It is quite clear that if the boys are to be saved from the gangster menace it must be done during their childhood. Prohibitive laws and punishment will not suffice. While juvenile criminality is multiplying in the United States, it is encouraging to note that child welfare organizations are increasing their vigilance, and while placing less emphasis upon legal restrictions and punishments, are insisting more and more on proper moral training in the home and school.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

"Looking over the Robb budget," says the Ottawa Journal, "one wonders what happens to all the evidence that is taken by Mr. Billy Moore? That estimable, able and industrious gentleman seems to work harder for less result than any man in the world. All last summer, while the rest of us were playing golf, or losing money in the stock market, Mr. Moore was up there in the East Block in a stuffy little room hearing countless witnesses and burying himself in a perfect mountain of decimals and averages and percentages. He heard the cement people, and the iron and steel people, and the coal people; tinker, tailor and candlestick maker. And nothing has happened. Mr. Robb acted as though there never was a Tariff Commission at all; didn't mention steel, or coal, or cement; or anything. It is a curious performance."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Don't take Life too seriously—you will never get out of it alive. To enable business to overtake them Dominion Senators have adjourned for three weeks. Britain is spending less on the next war, while others are spending more. Of course, Britain is paying for most of the last one. Unemployed in London sang "The Red Flag" in the House of Commons the other day. And John Bull only smiled. Queer old chap.

Notes By The Way

A general election in England is drawing near, and political leaders are busy with opposing plans, to win the favor of the electors. The Conservative party with Premier Baldwin at its head still holds a large majority, notwithstanding some by-election losses to both the Liberal and Labor parties, and apparently faces the coming battle with confidence of a victory less sweeping than at the last general conflict at the polls.

Ex-Premier Lloyd George, who has only about one-third of the present House at his back, on Friday last addressed a company of 500 prospective Liberal candidates in his own inimitable fashion, assured them of victory and outlined his program. He was vociferously cheered and proclaimed a jolly good fellow. He claimed that past dissensions in the party had been healed and that the Liberal party is now united.

Mr. Lloyd George affirmed that if his party were returned to power, it would wipe out the scourge of unemployment within a year without adding a penny to the taxation. His plan did not involve relief work, he declared. The Liberal scheme is to undertake national works which must be handled sooner or later if the nation is to be properly equipped. It would involve the reorganization of the transport system and extensive road-building, draining immense areas of swamps, reforestation, improvement of mines and telephone systems and cleaning up the slums.

The Government could safely borrow money for these works in anticipation of increasing revenue therefrom within a very few years. The present Government has borrowed forty millions to keep men on the dole in enforced idleness. Surely the money can be borrowed for these schemes, to remove the disgrace and humiliation of unemployment. The four great outstanding reproaches in the statesmanship of Great Britain—chronic unemployment, the colossal national drink bill, the decay of the countryside—must be removed. He reported unemployment as the most urgent of all the problems, and declared it to be not merely a burden but a national disaster.

The silver fox industry is expanding rapidly in Alberta. Where in 1924 there were only 10 ranches and 31 breeders, there are now 140 ranches and 275 breeders.

Our energetic Minister of Agriculture is perhaps aware that Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture in New Brunswick has adopted new agricultural policies of a progressive character some of which might be adopted with advantage here. For instance, it has been decided to revive the sheep raising industry in the province, also to encourage the breeding of draught horses by bonusing approved stallions, to provide high class boars of service age for swine-breeders; to encourage cattle raising by providing standard housing equipment for bulls owned by the agricultural societies; to assist creameries cream routes to bring more cream to existing central creameries.

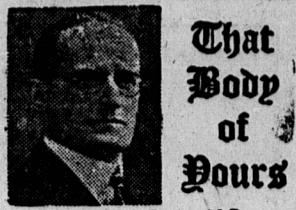
Charlottetown should have an airport.

Swiftly as the motor car has overspread the world, the airplane is following its example. In the past quarter century the busy world has amazingly speeded up its vehicles of travel and transportation, its methods of saving time and shortening its lines of communication. The airplane outspeeds all other vehicles and has a shorter route than they have.

Every sizable city will presently have its airport, giving modern facilities for planes to take off and to land in safety. How many ships would visit our harbor if we had no wharves at which to moor and rest securely?

We inhabit an island shut off by water in summer and ice in winter from the outside world. We want tourists to come to us. During the coming summer and the years of the near future they will come in greatly increasing numbers by the air route, if we are prepared to receive them. Most of them will come from provinces or states that are fully equipped with airports. Only an exceptional one will be fitted to land in the water. The airman will not come unless assured that they can land.

Moncton has become a station for the air mail but the planes land and depart six miles from the city, a very unsatisfactory state of things. But under these hard conditions as Moncton papers tell, two days ago 140 passengers were taken aloft for short trips and as many more who desired to embark could not be accommodated. People have become "air-minded" and want to fly. All of which convinces one that our province must have one or more airports, including one at Charlottetown, first of all.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

CHLORIDE OF LIME FOR THE HEART

Some months ago you read in the papers that King George's physicians were giving him calcium.

As you know the ordinary everyday name for calcium is lime, and your thought about it is likely that it is simply a bleaching powder or a disinfectant.

You know also of its power to render water safe to drink, and this means life or death to armies, to camps, or to individuals who, when thirsty, may drink from any stream or pool available. A level teaspoonful of chloride of lime will purify hundreds of gallons of water.

Just all that it does in the body is not known at present. But even as it has the powers to destroy odors and harmful organisms about stables and out houses, so also can it destroy harmful organisms in the body.

One of its uses has been to thicken or coagulate the blood in individuals subject to bleeding, or those who have some internal organ or tissue that is bleeding.

Its power to heal old ulcers, various ulcers of the leg, has been demonstrated during the past three years in many hospitals.

You will remember that King George, after the pneumonia and pleurisy had subsided, was very weak, and measures were taken to build up his strength. This included artificial sunlight, and later the use of calcium or lime. After a severe illness of this kind the mineral content of the tissues seems to be low and lime is one of Nature's best mineral builders.

However its effect upon the heart muscle make it a most valuable drug because it increases the contracting or squeezing power of the heart just when the heart muscle is about exhausted. It appears to have such an effect in the walls of the blood vessels that they become more relaxed, and permit the blood to pass through them with less resistance.

This makes things easier for the heart to do its work.

You can thus see then our old friend, chloride of lime, just a disinfectant in former days, now is recognized as of use in skin ailments, in bleeding of all kinds, in building up the structure of the body in children and adults, and finally as a most efficient heart tonic.

I dislike talking about dosage, as I gain as a dose is more than enough for some patients and others take as much as 15 grains safely.

It is given in water, milk, or syrup, three times a day after meals.

Ask your doctor about it for any of the above uses.

Thirteen Dead From Drinking Poison Liquor

PEORIA, Ill., March 5.—The death list from the poisoned liquor supply which is supposed to have been turned loose in Peoria during the week had mounted to 13 today with the deaths of three more persons reported this afternoon. Three others had died during the morning and seven deaths took place Friday and Saturday, all of them attributed to poisoned liquor.

Armchairs upholstered with rubber have appeared in Europe.

New Zealand has a boom in aviation.

That tuberculosis is decreasing in the Maritime Provinces is the encouraging fact disclosed in several reports made at the semi-annual meeting in Saint John of the Tuberculosis Educational Committee on Monday last. Dr. P. A. Creelman submitted a favorable report from P. E. Island. He had discovered here 37 cases and 11 suspected cases between November 28, 1928 and February, 1929. Clinics had been established in Charlottetown and Summerside. Dr. S. R. Jenkins praised the work carried out by the Canadian insurance companies in supplying a grant of \$15,000 yearly for combating the malady in the Maritime Provinces, and told of the possibility of a sanatorium here.

Nova Scotia is expected to establish new sanatoriums at Glace Bay and Yarmouth; and New Brunswick has prospects of one on the North Shore. The annex to the hospital at Halifax and new construction elsewhere in the Province involve an outlay of \$100,000. The death rate from T. B. is now the lowest since records were kept and is decreasing in the three provinces.

British Blood In U.S. Senate

(J. V. McAree in Toronto Mail and Empire.)

An editorial note called attention to the predominance of British Blood in the veins of members of the United States senate, and the suggestion has been made that further details might be of the most extraordinary interest. An examination of the national origins of the senators was undertaken because of the new immigration bill that is before congress. The quota bill provided that an immigration from any European country should be limited to two per cent, annually of the number of former residents of that country in the United States in 1890. That is to say, if there happened to be in the United States 1,000 former Lithuanians, including Jack Sharkey, in 1890, the United States would permit 20 more to enter annually. But this bill also contained a clause, which has been twice postponed, providing that in 1927 the quota should be based upon not the origins of the foreign-born in the country in 1890, but upon the origins of all Americans, native and foreign born in 1920.

AID TO THE BRITISH

Now the British emigration to the United States took place before the middle of the nineteenth century, and the number of former Englishmen living in that country in 1890, would be much smaller in proportion to the total population than the number of former Englishmen living in the United States a hundred years earlier. The effect of the provision which may soon come into effect, will be to favor those countries which contributed to the old colonial stock, and of course, this means the British more than any other race. Similarly there will be fewer immigrants admitted under the changed quota who represent the newer immigration, such as the Italians, Germans et al. For instance, under the present plan, the percentages admitted have been British, 21 per cent; Irish, 17 per cent; Swedish, 6 per cent and so forth. But the national origins of the American nation as computed for 1920 show that it was made up of 43 per cent British stock, 16 per cent German, 11 per cent South Irish, two per cent Scandinavian, etc.

THE BRITISH GENIUS

The British people have always been credited with a special genius for government, and for the art of government which is politics. This is strikingly confirmed by glancing at the racial origins of the members of the United States Senate, which may be fairly assumed to contain the most expert professors in the art of politics to be found in the country. If we were to go a step higher and consider the presidency we should find that there has been no president lacking in British blood, and this would be equally true of all vice-presidents. Even the vice-president-elect, Senator Curtis, who is the most American of senators, having a liberal portion of North American Indian blood in his veins, is English on his father's side. The assumption is that the senate, being so well fortified with the best blood in the world, will probably support a measure which will admit more of that same blood. The senate consists of 96 members, but one seat is now vacant. Of the 95 senators no fewer than 87 have some English blood in their veins, and, looking them over, we do not find those who lack this ingredient any the better for it.

A FINE MIXTURE

Perhaps the most versatile in the matter of racial ancestry is Senator Bayard of Delaware. On his father's side he is a somewhat confusing mixture of French, Dutch, Swedish, Hungarian, English, Irish, Welsh and Scotch. On his mother's side, he is relatively pure being English with a Bavarian strain. It might be difficult to find a war anywhere which would leave Senator Bayard wholly neutral. We wish to learn that Senator Cole Blease, the South Carolina firebrand and demagogue, is English on both sides. The equally obnoxious Heflin, of Alabama is far from a choice composite of Scotch, Irish, English, Welsh and French. Borah, one of the ablest men in United States public life, is German on his father's side and Irish on his mother's. His face is the face of an Irishman, with the characteristic long upper lip. The seven wretched senators who admit that they are without British blood, of Louisiana, who is French; Fess of Ohio, who is French and Swiss; Larrasola, of New Mexico, who is Spanish; Norbeck, of South Dakota, who is Scandinavian; Shipstead of Minnesota, who is a Norwegian; Wagner, of New York, who is a German, and Smoot, of Utah, who is Dutch and Norwegian.

SOME OUTSTANDING SENATORS

Senator Couzens, as is well known, is a Canadian, and of English stock on both sides of his family. Carter Glass, of Virginia, an outstanding member of the Senate, is Scotch-Irish-English. Norris, of Nebraska is English-German, Wheeler of Montana is English-Irish. Walsh of Montana has a trace of French in a pedigree nearly all Irish. His namesake in Massachusetts is all Irish. McNary of Oregon, joint author of the famous farm relief measure is a mixture of Scotch-Irish-English-German. LaFollette of Wisconsin, is French on his father's side and Scotch-Irish on his mother's. Wesley L. Jones of Washington, is a curious kind of senator for he says that he does not know the national origin of his father. This is not important perhaps, since the Jones family is well known and on the distaff side goes back in the direction of the Neanderthal man.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

NORTH WILTSHIRE

Str.—During the election of 1927 there was a number of so-called temperance meetings held in halls and churches. At those meetings committees were appointed to report to the prohibition officers any intemperance that came to their notice. North Wiltshire had one of those energetic committees appointed. It is almost two years since their appointment, but we fail to see where this committee is functioning. It is not for want of information, for if they are not deaf or dumb, or colour blind, the necessary information was well presented to those present at a school concert held in the hall a short time ago.

A nice example to be allowed in a settlement like North Wiltshire that once boasted of having the banner temperance division of P. E. I. known as Triumph Division. When the Foresters and public built this hall it was not for Saturday night shindigs. This hall instead of being a place of beauty is an eye-sore to this community, everything going to ruin and if some junk or Jew dealer was asked to come to North Wiltshire each Monday morning, he would be well rewarded from the sale of rum and lemon bottles that he would find, strewn about.

A few days after this concert, a well known party was fined two hundred dollars and costs by the prohibition law, and a week or so later the same gentleman was fined an extra fifty dollars under the inland revenue law. But no thanks to our energetic Temperance Committee that our revenue was swelled to almost \$300.00. It seems the information given to the officers was the result of a brawl among rival bootleggers. But there is still room left for our Prohibition Committee to work on in North Wiltshire, and I would suggest that they get busy without delay. Is there another community of P. E. I. that will allow the conduct that has been going on for the past two years or more? Horse racing all Saturday night into the Sabbath morning, autos stalled here and there, minus the drivers. Is it not high time the clergy said a word from the pulpit? Rum drinking from water pails even. Maybe there is an artisan rum well near.

TEMPERANCE

THE POET'S CORNER

TRUCE Let us be cowards a little and not climb Forever the topside heights that soar so cold Among the stars: for we too early-old Shall die, and gleams of the unreached sublime Tinge but our dying eyes. No human hold Can hurl Death's dark strong angel from the mind. We touch impassable secrets like a wind Eternally weary round the peaks untold. Let's to the valley: we are gray and hard, Our souls with age-deep thought are glacier-scarred, But Earth is warm and human in the plain. There, once more children, let us make our nests, Sleep in the shadows of her hillock-breasts, And drink the milk of wisdom-without-pain. —By Geoffrey Johnson.

ANNOUNCEMENT We expect shortly to offer to the public an investment trust security of the general management type which will give investors an opportunity of sharing in the prosperity of Canadian industry in general and at the same time afford an unusual degree of safety through wide diversification. This investing company is being formed on lines similar to those of Federated Capital Corporation whose securities we had the privilege of offering and which have already shown our clients substantial appreciation. Eastern Securities Company Limited CHARLOTTETOWN MONTREAL HALIFAX

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EYES TESTED AND GLASSES FITTED E. W. TAYLOR J. S. TAYLOR Optometrists 142 Richmond Street

Decline Shown In Alcoholic Deaths NEW YORK, March 5.—Deaths from alcoholism among the industrial workers of the country declined slightly in 1928, compared with 1927, according to statistics gathered by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on deaths among its 18,500,000 industrial policy holders. The death rate from alcoholism last year was 3.3 per 100,000 as against 3.5 in 1927, the company announced today. In 1928 there were 599 deaths among the policy holders, which resulted from acute or chronic alcoholism, as compared with 603 deaths in 1927. These figures do not include deaths from poisoning by wood alcohol or denatured alcohol. The company noted that the rates in the New York, Florida, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ohio, Illinois and Massachusetts were "considerably in excess" of the average. Of the 1928 deaths from alcoholism only seven occurred in Canada, among 1,200,000 insured, while there were 581 among the 17,250,000 policy holders in the United States. In 1927—28 inclusive, deaths from alcoholism among the company's policy-holders in the United States totaled 3,459, and in Canada only 37. Had the rate been the same in the United States the total in the Dominion would have been 241, the company pointed out. India has an anti-opium campaign.

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