

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1857) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. .50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

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

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1928

Advertisement for Fairbanks-Morse Ball-Bearing Motors, featuring an image of a motor and text describing its benefits for various applications.

Advertisement for The 2 Macs Drugstore, located at 149 Great George Street, offering house cleaning services and various household products.

Advertisement for Wall Paper Department by Carter & Co. Limited, featuring a variety of wall paper patterns and colors.

Professional cards for Dr. C. C. Archibald, Mark R. McGuigan, and McLeod & Bentley, listing their medical and legal services.

OPENING OF LEGISLATURE.

THE Provincial Legislature will meet this afternoon with the usual ceremonies which will include a military escort for His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The ceremonial opening of parliaments, federal and provincial, with its unavoidable expense, is not, as too many suppose, needless extravagance. It is a necessity, and a fitting tribute of honor to our lawmakers and to the representative of His Majesty in the performance of his official duty as such. The dignity of parliament must be maintained not only in outward display at the opening and closing, but in proper decorum during the proceedings throughout the session. The true dignity of parliament, however, consists not in outward and visible signs of seasonal ostentation, it lies rather in the personal character and honesty of the men selected by the people to represent them, to make laws which will insure peace, harmony and prosperity throughout the country, to set an example to the people in honoring and observing the laws which they themselves have enacted. We have a right to pay due respect to our legislators and also to demand of them the truth and honor and self respect are due to the men and women who have entrusted them with the conduct of the country's public business. At the outset it will be frankly admitted that the road immediately before the Saunders Government is beset with difficulties. The manner of their election, the promises which gave them the position which they now fill, are difficulties of their own making. These they must frankly face and overcome as best they can and the people will demand that what they undertook shall be carried out. Conditions arising out of the legislation they have already carried out are by no means satisfactory. Respect for law has descended to a lower level than has hitherto been known in this province and there is no betterment in sight at present. What the future may hold in store it would be idle to anticipate, but of one thing at least the Government may rest assured, that is that the people will demand an honest fulfillment of the terms upon which they were elected. From the economic and legislative viewpoint the Saunders Government has succeeded to a great inheritance, to a revenue enhanced by a clear addition of \$165,000 yearly. They succeed an administration which carried on the public works of the province with a reduced burden of taxation and a substantial balance to their credit. In short, the Saunders Government succeeds one of the most progressive and economical governments the province has ever had, and one which had the respect and confidence of the people throughout the whole province. In undertaking to effect what they considered better temperance legislation—a system which has proved satisfactory to seven of our nine provinces, they were opposed by an organization which persistently insisted they had a better way. Mr. Saunders and his candidates joined forces with the latter. The combined forces by their representations, or misrepresentations, secured a majority support and the people who elected them are now looking for the betterment which they were led to expect. We look forward to an interesting session as well as to a dignified discussion of the legislation to be brought down on the part of both Government and Opposition.

Notes by the Way

THAT "Prohibition is rock-based on the Sacred Scriptures" is the published statement of Rev. A. A. MacLeod, general secretary of the Temperance Alliance. But if Mr. MacLeod would pause for five minutes to reflect upon what he has written he would become convinced that there are many thousands of honest, upright, Bible readers in Prince Edward Island and many millions throughout the world, who do not believe his statement. He has attempted to prove by passages quoted, (and in some instances misquoted, or perverted) from The Book that total abstinence may be enforced against everybody by legal enactment, such as we now have, and this under warrant of Holy Scripture. In this attempt a few minutes reflection should convince him that he has utterly failed, many of his brethren in the Ministry joining his condemnation. Bible teachings in regard to crimes and vices that were in the world at the time when the Sacred Books were written are very plainly dealt with therein and there is no mistaking their meaning. "Thou shalt not" kill, commit adultery, steal, bear false witness, or covet—these are plain words dealing with wrong doings that had been in the world from the beginning of human history. Palestine, where most of the sacred writers lived, was a land of vineyards, wine and strong drink were there before the time of Moses. And men became drunk as they do today. But reverently he said, did Moses, or the prophets, or the apostles, or the Divine Master, lay down the law, "Thou shalt not drink?" They did not. Drunkenness was condemned by the highest religious authorities in those old days, and by human experience and by common sense, as it has been in all the ages. Wine was a mocker and strong drink raging as they are today, and those who are deceived thereby are no wiser now than they were then. The men who tarried long at the wine or were mighty to mingle strong drink, were rebuked and others who were drunkards or gluttons came to poverty just as they do now. They were condemned by the sacred writers, just as they now are by all good writers and thinking, upright men, and women. But what has all this to do with man-made laws, penalizing all who drink because some abuse it? Mr. MacLeod easily finds Scriptural texts to condemn intemperance. Had he taken as much pains to find texts in the Bible condemning hypocrisy and deceit, he would easily have found quite as many if not twice as many, and quite as emphatic. He has not done so, but if there is any one cause that has produced as much hypocrisy, deceit, perjury, and lying in Prince Edward Island as prohibition we would like he would mention it. Mr. MacLeod should take heed of the fault, common among the advocates of prohibition, of trying to read into Sacred Scripture what isn't there. Temperance is commended wherever it is mentioned in the Good Book. It is spoken of as one of a constellation of virtues, in which are associated faith, knowledge, temperance, patience, brotherly kindness and charity. It is never in the Book associated with prohibition by law, as we have it here. Temperance belongs among the things that are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report. Liquor prohibition in Prince Edward Island is not in that category. Especially is this true since its attempted enforcement has fallen into the hands of a clique at the head of the Alliance, who have introduced the exasperating system of secret spying and forcible invasion of peaceful homes. Is that the sort of Temperance that is commended in Holy Scripture? We cannot think so. Are not love, brotherly kindness and charity better advocates of Bible temperance than hatred, malice and strife? A gulf that is wide and deep separates one of these modes of procedure from the other. The Tariff Advisory Board got some hard knocks from Hon. H. H. Stevens in the House of Commons a few days ago. "Its report is an insult to the House," he said, after quoting from it. He declared that the Board, appointed to advise the Government, had not only made no recommendations in its report, but it had not even summarized the evidence. Consequently the members of the House were confronted with a half-ton of evidence out of which they were expected to arrive at some logical conclusion. Mr. Stevens did not blame the Minister of Finance for casting the report aside, and an independent member, Mr. Ashhead, expressed sympathy with the Minister, "who had been required to do the work of the Tariff Board all over again."

WHEN SPIDERS FLY

(Condensed from Country Life—Agnes L. B. King.) THE means by which spiders succeed in getting horizontal strands of web across wide spaces is something of a mystery to most people. A recent account states that one species of New England spider makes use of a pine needle, which he fastens to the end of his line and then depends on the wind to carry it to its destination, or at least to some place where it will catch and hold. That the spider has any special destination for this line is wholly improbable. He spins out the floating strand, and whether with the needle or not, it is pretty sure to catch and become attached to the other side. Anyone familiar with the woods has felt these strands draw across his face when walking in wood roads and paths. Some of them are filmy and invisible; others, taut and strong, like a fine white thread. This is when the little bridge has been long undisturbed. Every time the spider has crossed, he has strengthened it by a new thread, for a spider never moves without spinning out a thread as he goes. It is his means of getting home again. These bridges over wide spaces are almost wholly for travelling purposes. I have rarely ever found them one above another with the cross web or net suspended between them. The nets are usually in shorter spaces. There are other means besides the pine needle by which spiders accomplish this work. A thread of web is so filmy that it will float on a light current of air. Taking advantage of a breeze, the spider on the windward side spins out filaments of web, which, carried by the wind, extend till they reach and cling fast on the other side. He then fastens his own end, and, as one strand is always sufficient to support a spider's weight, the completion of the bridge is a simple matter. But spiders accomplish far greater feats of transportation than by way of their own bridges. Just as he made use of the breeze to carry the beginning of his bridge, so he makes use of the wind to be carried bodily himself. Making a kite of himself, with long streamers of web which act like a little balloon, he launches out upon the wind, and crosses rivers and wood, a venturesome voyager to unknown lands. This is a well-known phenomenon at certain times of the year, often spoken of by naturalists. The late Alpheus Hardy, one of Maine's most eminent naturalists, once told me of spending a day observing a great migration of spiders across the river. All day, trailers of web were drifting through the air, he said, many of them so long that the spiders at the upper ends were invisible, while others were low enough to be seen and to catch at once near the shores on the Island. Once I watched a spider with a little silken cable across the top of a water cask. The spider passed round the top of the cask to the point where one of the ends was fastened; he examined it and finding it all right, sped round to the opposite end and gave that the same test. Then he sat down close to it, seemingly with an eye to watching his property. After I tampered with the web, he seemed to know it at once, and again investigated both ends of the strand as he had done before. Then I gently detached the end of the thread opposite where he was sitting. This happened to be the side from which the breeze was blowing. Very quickly he discovered that something had happened, and began running about on the edge of the cask. He searched back and forth, where the web should have been fastened, then went back to the other side. After a short time he came round to the side where I had broken the web, and fastened a new, fine, filmy strand to the edge of the cask, the other end floating in the air. Then he went around to a place about opposite, found the floating end, fastened it, and crossed over on the single line, so fine as to be almost invisible. It reminded me of the circus rope-walker. It was plain that he had chosen the windward side from which to spin a web, which had been wafed over. On this line he kept passing back and forth, the strand yielding less and less to his weight and growing larger and whiter. At last it was as firm and white as the one that I had broken.

Advertisement titled "That Body of Ours" by James W. Barton, M.D., featuring a portrait of a man.

SOME FACTS ABOUT DIABETES AND INSULIN

One of the questions that at first would seem hard to answer is "why is the number of cases of diabetes increasing, despite the fact that insulin has been saving thousands of lives?" Dr. Rabinowitch of Montreal, following over thirteen hundred cases for a period of three years before insulin was discovered, and for three years afterwards, has been able to prove that the death rate in this group dropped to one-fifth of what it was in 1921, just before insulin came into use. And "the death rate amongst diabetics requiring surgical treatment was 38 per cent in the year before the introduction of insulin, whilst four years later it was but 5 per cent. What then is the cause of the increase in diabetes generally? You will remember that during the war there was a great decrease in the amount of sugar consumed, and the death rate from diabetes actually decreased. After the war with sugar plentiful, diabetes began to increase again. This then is partly the explanation of the increase in diabetes. As a matter of fact, sugar is a good food, perhaps the most economical food known. It gives heat to the body and relieves fatigue in the simplest and cheapest form possible. However in North America, the consumption of sugar is now 100 pounds per person per year, or roughly two pounds per week each individual. And the unfortunate thing is that diabetes is found mostly in middle aged folks, just at the time when they are most valuable to the world. It would appear then that to reduce the number of cases of diabetes it will be necessary to regulate the intake of sugar and starches into the system. However there is one point that has not been emphasized, and that is that food taken into the body cannot harm the body if it is used. That sugar and starches may be used by the body in abundance providing the tissues can take care of them. How can these food be used completely? By making the muscles of the body use them. In other words by exercise. The brisk walk outdoors, games of all kinds, even the more leisurely home exercise, will so use up this extra amount of sugar and starch taken, that diabetes may be avoided. So as has been said so often before, if you must satisfy your appetite for starches and sugars, be willing to use them up by exercise. Remember it is the overweight folks who make up most of the number of diabetics.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By Frank Yeigh

Facts Regarding the Great War Q. What are some of the facts regarding the great war? A. The total enlistments in the Canadian Expeditionary Force was 419,636, of whom 424,589 went overseas for active service. The casualties of the Force were 59,544, of whom 51,749 fell in action or died of wounds, 6,766 of disease and 1029 from other causes. 3866 Canadians were taken as prisoners of war. Of the 50,000 Canadian war graves 37,747 are in Europe, 3463 in the United Kingdom and 8588 in Canada.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Egg Malted Milk

Put one egg into a mixing glass, add one ounce of vanilla or chocolate syrup, two heaping teaspoonsful of malted milk, two ounces of cream and enough milk to nearly fill the glass. Shake thoroughly and serve with shaved ice if desired very cool.

When Washing Silver

Wash silver in a basin or bowl by itself. If it is touched with a greasy cloth it will have to be washed again. Then rinse well in order to retain the polish.

Onions

The strong taste of onions can be avoided by pouring boiling water over them after they have been sliced, and then drain and pour cold water over them.

The utter failure of the King Government's immigration policy

was forcibly demonstrated by Mr. Lucas, one of the United Farmers from Alberta, during the budget debate. He pointed out that according to the latest census of the Prairie Provinces taken in 1926 those three provinces had lost the whole of their natural increase, amounting to 179,000, as well as 38 per cent. of the net immigration since 1921. All the Prairie Provinces had lost a large proportion of their people, he said, "although it is estimated that 10,000,000 annually has been spent on immigration by different agencies. This ghastly fiasco must be laid at the doors of the Government."

Advertisement for The Canadian Bank of Commerce, featuring the slogan "Let YOUR Children Share in Canada's Greatness" and details about capital and reserves.

Advertisement for Foster's Guaiacol Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, highlighting its benefits for respiratory health.

Advertisement for E. A. Foster Sunnyside, a drugstore offering various medicines and services.

Advertisement for Hyndman & Company, Ltd., providing insurance services and listing provincial managers.

Advertisement for Household Scrap Book by Roberta Lee, offering recipes and household tips.

Advertisement for Dodd's Kidney Pills, featuring a large image of the product box and text describing its effectiveness for kidney ailments.

Advertisement for Maritime Life insurance, featuring an image of a ship and text about life insurance policies.