

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1926

OUR CANDIDATES

The tang of victory was in the air during the Queens County Convention yesterday Mr. J. A. Messervy M. P., and Hon. J. H. Myers were, after the retirement of the former Conservative candidate, Mr. Donald MacKinnon, K. C., and of Mr. Murdoch Kennedy, both of whom were put up for nomination, were the unanimous choices of the convention. Lt.-Col. Dr. J. S. Jenkins was also nominated but he retired after the first ballot thanking those who had offered his name to the convention and all who had voted for him and assuring them that he would "take off his coat" and work as hard for the two gentlemen selected as he would have worked for himself.

This was the spirit of the convention. Everyone who spoke expressed confidence in the result of the coming election and the audience echoed the sentiment. The widespread interest in the present campaign was shown by the large attendance at this convention, the largest ever held in the County, and including many influential and representative ladies from different parts of the county. There is a marked and insistent determination on the part of the electors throughout the province that the instability and uncertainty which characterized the late regime must be avoided henceforward. This determination is not confined to the Conservative party; it is very general and shared in by many former Liberals, by men who are Liberals still but who know that the present contest is not between Conservatives and Liberals but between Conservatives and the uncertainty of group rule. It is well known that for the past five years Canada has been dictated to by a score of men, many of them representing foreigners and aliens who have little if any knowledge of Canada or its needs. A repetition of such a government for another parliamentary term would be ruinous to Canada and this is the general feeling throughout the country today. There is but one way out namely, to support the candidates of the party which, since the days of Sir John A. Macdonald, has steered a consistent course and has not swerved from its known principles either in victory or defeat.

The late government, which it would be unfair to call Liberal, has been tried and has failed. For the sake of holding office it abandoned every principle of the once great Liberal party; it secured support by promises which it could not and never intended to keep; it held out bribes to constituencies; let its different departments, notably the Customs Department, run wild and permitting the country to be robbed of millions of dollars and finally was censured and defeated by those who had kept it in office. With a repetition of a similar condition possible, with a group of non-political and irresponsible representatives ready to play a similar game again, the only way out, as already stated, is to give the old reliable, and dependable Conservative party such a majority as shall make repetition of mock government impossible. Judging by yesterday's enthusiastic convention and by the opinions expressed by men from different parts of the county, Queens County will send to the next parliament the two Conservative representatives nominated yesterday, namely, Mr. J. A. Messervy and Hon. John A. Myers. Prince County also is to be congratulated on its choice of Mr. J. E. Wyatt, K. C. as its standard bearer. Mr. Wyatt is one of the best known men in the province

and one of its ablest public men. As Speaker of the Provincial Legislature for a term of years he won golden opinions for himself for his fairness and impartial ruling. We want more men of Mr. Wyatt's type in the federal parliament and when elected, as we trust he shall be, we feel sure he will give a good account of himself and of the province he represents.

OUR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a more extended report than first appeared of the clinics for crippled children held recently in Charlottetown and Summerside. Many of our readers will be amazed to learn that, at these two clinics alone, the first and only ever held in this province, sixty-seven crippled children were examined. This number does not include all our crippled children. Medical authorities tell us that the general average in America (the United States and Canada) of crippled children under 16 is five in every thousand of population. If, in this province, we are unfortunately up to the general average, we have about 400 crippled children, an appalling thought.

A still more appalling thought is that while practically every crippled child is curable if properly treated or capable of improvement to practical normality, hundreds of them have been permitted to go on through life helplessly and hopelessly. The Red Cross Nurses, in addition to their health work in the public schools, have gone through this province, like angels of mercy, looking up the helpless children who, because of their condition, are not known in the schools. They have found many of them but not all and through their untiring labor of love, they secured a visit from Dr. Acker of Halifax, an eminent orthopedic specialist, to hold the above mentioned clinics. His visit brought hope to the hopeless. The very worst cases brought to his notice by hitherto hopeless parents, are curable.

To some of the parents of similarly crippled children the hope means little; the grim spectre of poverty overshadows the hope and turns it into despair. What about those of us whose children are blessed with healthy bodies and sound limbs, those of us who have plenty for ourselves and our children? Think it over, fathers and mothers, as you watch your sturdy, healthy children romping and playing and growing up to healthy, useful manhood and womanhood. Then think of those hopeless, suffering little ones who could be made whole if their parents could afford it.

The Red Cross Society is endeavouring to raise a fund to be used exclusively in hospital treatment, for crippled children. Who can refuse their mite or their dollar for such a cause? It may be mentioned here, and it cannot be mentioned too often, that the Junior Red Cross Society, through its various branches has maintained in the General Hospital, Montreal, a little girl who was terribly burned and crippled some years ago. This little girl whom her young benefactors affectionally call "Little Marie" is now at her home in this province, restored almost to normal condition and blessing her friends whom she has never seen for the blessing they have brought to her. If the young members of the Junior Red Cross, with their little contributions in cents, are capable of such a work as this—and this is not all—how much more could our grown up Christian men and women do for the helpless children. We feel that this appeal should meet with a ready and generous response from our people

Notes by the Way

The Liberal party in the Dominion of Canada took its name from the party of that name in the Maritime Provinces. There was no party called Liberal in either Upper or Lower Canada prior to the date of Confederation. There was always however, in the larger Provinces beside the River St. Lawrence and the Lakes a Conservative party. In the Maritimes the Conservative and Liberal leaders united their forces to carry Confederation. In like manner particularly in Upper Canada the leaders of the Conservative and Reform parties united their efforts to the same end.

The first Government of the Dominion in 1867 was called Liberal Conservative because it was composed of leading men of the Reform party and the Conservative party of old Canada and of the Liberal and Conservative parties of the Maritimes. Thereafter the Reform party dropped its old party name and became known as Liberals. Since then Canada's two principal political parties have been officially known respectively as "Liberal Conservative" and "Liberal," and as such have stood politically opposed to each other.

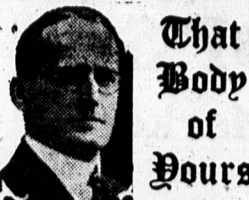
It was a Government composed of leading Conservatives and Liberals who framed the British North America Act, introduced the federal principle in the British Empire where before it was unknown, built the Intercolonial Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sometimes we read in the Liberal journals of these days attacks upon the Senate of Canada as if it were a Tory institution. Such attacks are very silly, of course. The Senate as it stands today with its life appointments and its equal power to pass or reject measures, (excepting the supply bill) was the joint production of the foremost of both the Liberal and Conservative Statesmen of 1867.

In like manner we read in Liberal party organs about what they call "the Tory policy of high protection." They seem to forget that the famous National Policy of 1879 was introduced and carried through the House of Commons by Sir Leonard Tilley, than whose name there is no more honored name in the records of the Old Liberal party in Canada. Our point is this: Many prominent Liberals of the "old school of Liberalism" joined with the Conservatives of their time to carry Confederation and also to carry the National Policy of Protection. And later, there was a further contingent of leading Liberals who joined with the Liberal Conservatives under Sir Robert Borden to carry the Dominion through the Great War.

The Old Liberals in the Maritimes and the Reform Party in Old Canada were loyal and patriotic men as devoted to British connection as were the Conservative leaders of their time. And in times of crisis as at Confederation, and in the industrial crisis of 1878 and during the war, they cheerfully joined with the Conservative leaders of their time, to unite the Provinces, to build up and develop them as a Dominion, to maintain it as a great British State within the Empire and to defend it to the last man and the last dollar against all enemies within or outside its boundaries.

For those principles the Liberal Conservative party has always stood firm as the rock of Gibraltar and for them it stands today. That the King Government with its unholy alliance, its bartering and trafficking to retain power after defeat at the polls, is unworthy of the name, or of the traditions of honest Liberalism in Canada, is as patent as the sun at noon day. Mackenzie King and his colleagues have smirched and blotted the honest Liberal records of the past and stand convicted as the worst enemies.

Alexander MacKenzie and Wilfrid Laurier were honest and clean, throughout the province and we trust that a sufficient fund will be raised to brighten many lives now looking hopelessly into the future. Miss Wilson, Chief Red Cross Nurse, Charlottetown, will gladly accept any contributions, big or little, that may be sent to her and the donors may rest assured that every dollar will be wisely and effectively spent in the great work to which she and her sister nurses are devoting their lives.



By James W. Barton, M.D. CAUSE OF ASTHMA

Glasgow physician made a statement regarding asthma, and two Chicago physicians investigated this statement and fully agreed with it. This was that asthma was nothing more nor less than a simple poisoning of the system from poisons of diet or a faulty handling of certain foods by the system. He cites 85 cases in proof of his statement. This poisoning arises partly in the intestine, and partly in the waste matter due to absorption of the poisons. The poisoning shows itself first as a catarrh, and then as a spasm of the breathing apparatus. It is an attack of breathlessness which comes on more or less suddenly, usually in the small hours of the morning without apparent cause, and which passes off suddenly without leaving any apparent effects.

Asthmatics are long lived as a rule. This Glasgow physician gives some interesting figures. He tells us that people under 25 years of age make up more than half the cases, and that 90 percent are due to errors of diet. Nose and throat trouble make up the remainder. About 66 percent of all asthmatics can be cured, and 23 percent improved, by treatment directed against this poisoning of the system. The treatment of an acute attack is to give as much fresh air as possible, but as the efforts may bring on a profuse perspiration, the patient should be well covered with clothing. A comfortable chair, a rest for the head, and absolute quietness will help him over the attack. Few asthmatics ever die during an attack.

However, the cause of the asthma should be investigated. Although it is thought to be due to too much proteid food that is the kind found in lean meat, eggs, and cereals, still it would seem that vegetable and starch type of food that is also rich in proteid, also causes the trouble, because the proteid here doesn't get used up properly by the system. The wastes from it cause the intestinal poisoning and then poisoning of the blood. Some cases of asthma are due to handling dogs, horses, cats and a list of proteids thought to be causative of asthma are wheat, corn, rice, egg, potato, milk fish, lobster, beef and chicken. As eczema was found to be due often to raw fruits, and the avoid of these cured the eczema, it is thought wise to have asthma-tics also avoid these raw fruits, and relief followed. The idea then in asthma is to go carefully into the diet with your physician, and also to see if there is any condition of nose and throat that may be causing it. Remember the figures quoted above, two out of three can be cured, and the majority of the others helped.

Neither of them would have tolerated or endured the seat-stealing, robbery and plundering of the public revenues, the drunken orgies brought to light by the Customs Committee and the Duncan report. It is inconceivable that Alexander MacKenzie or Wilfrid Laurier could have appointed Bureau to the Senate. Why then should any honest, decent Liberal, woman or man, cast a vote to restore the King combination to place and power?

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

July 23, 1926
A GENEROUS PROMISE—"Thy God will make thee plenteous in every work of thine hand, in the fruit of thy body, and in the fruit of thy cattle, and in the fruit of thy land, for good." Deut. 30:9.
PRAYER—"O Lord Thou art able to exceed abundantly above all that we can ask or think."
IF ONLY KINDNESS RULED
Louella C. Poole
If each of us would try to do some kind and thoughtful act each day.
Just step aside to let love
One dead out of the common way—
To say some word of cheer, perhaps.
Or honest praise to those that live.
Oppressed by doubt; some message write
That might fresh inspiration give.
To flapping spirits weak and spent;
Even to the humblest and the least.
Of all God's creatures minister
In tenderness—or man or beast.
Oh, what a different place would be
This world of ours! How great the sum
Of joy 't would know, could kindness
More habit in this way become!

The Man Nobody Knows

Instalment IX. AN IDEAL PARENT.

Is it not high time for a larger reverence to be given to that quiet unassuming Joseph? For Mary, the church has assigned a place of eternal glory; and no thoughtful man can fail to be thankful for it. It is impossible to estimate how great an influence has been exerted for the betterment of woman's life by the fact that millions of human beings are being taught from infancy to venerate a woman.

But with the glorification of Mary, there has been an almost complete neglect of Joseph. The same theology which has painted the son as soft and gentle to the point of weakness, has exalted the feminine influence in its worship, and denied any large place to the masculine.

This is partly because Mary lived to be known and remembered by the disciples while nobody remembered Joseph. Was he just an untutored peasant, baffled by the genius of a foster son whom he could never understand? Or was there, underneath his self-effacement, a vigor and faith that molded the boy's plastic years? Was he a happy companion to the youngster?

Was he full of jokes at dinner time? Was he ever tired and short-tempered? Did he ever punish? To all these questions the narrative gives no answer. And since this is so—since there is none who can refute us—we have a right to form our own conception of the character of this vastly significant and wholly unknown man, and to be guided by the one momentous fact that we do know. It is this. He must have been friendly and patient and fine; he must have seemed to be an almost ideal parent—for when Jesus sought to give mankind a new conception of the character of God, he could give no more exalted term for his meaning than the word "Father." Thirty years went by. Jesus had discharged his duty. The strange stirrings that had gone on inside him for years, setting him off from men and more from his associates, were crystallized by the reports of John's success. The hour of the great decision arrived; he hung up his tools and walked out of town. What sort of looking man was that day when he appeared on the bank of the Jordan, and applied to John for baptism? What had the thirty years of physical toil given him in stature and physique? Unfortunately the Gospel narratives supply no satisfactory answer to these questions; and the only passage in ancient literature which purports to be a contemporary description of him has been proved a forgery. Nevertheless, it requires only a little reading between the lines to be sure that almost all the painters have misled us. They have shown us a frail man, un-muscled, with a soft face—a woman's face covered by a beard—and a benign but baffled look, as though the problems of living were so grievous that death would be a welcome release. This is not Jesus at whose word the disciples left their business to enlist in an unknown cause.

Daily Lessons In English

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "he brought it to a final completion." "Final" is tautological. "Completion" means final.
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: blessed. Pronounce the adjective blessed, the participle blest.
OFTEN MISPELLED: metropolis.
SYNONYMS: fact, reality, truth, actually, certainly.
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: HOMAGE; reverential regard or worship. "His manner expressed more than that general devotion homage which youth pays to beauty."
THE RHYMING OPTIMIST
By Aline Michells

Come, learn the ways of laughter where mellow sunbeams smile; the green bough for a raft, the rosy path for aisle! The foolish man goes fretting for gifts he cannot gain; but here is sweet getting in kins of sun and rain. It is not best to borrow from times too far away; no thought of a tomorrow creeps here to wrong to-day. No doubt nor any sighing can linger here for long, with Linnet's mate replying to low, impassioned song. No worldly cares or losses can vex this calm retreat, for here the only cross is that days are all too fleet. Come, learn the ways of laughter and bid adieu to tears; taste woodland mirth, thereafter forgetting barren years!

SERVING THE DOMINION, THE PROVINCE AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

FROM the high tides of the Bay of Fundy on the east to the rocky shores of British Columbia on the west, there is scarcely a community of importance in the whole Dominion which is not served by the Bank of Montreal.

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Crippled Children Examined By Clinic Through Red Cross

Anyone passing the Britannia Hall, Summerside, last Wednesday morning, or the Red Cross Society rooms, Charlottetown on Thursday, and Friday would have witnessed a scene never before enacted in the province, a scene in which the players were sadly crippled children. The Red Cross as well as being actively engaged in protecting the health of the school children is also interested in helping those who are unfortunately handicapped, and in order that the little cripples which the Red Cross nurses had located throughout the Island might have the benefit of expert advice with regard to care and treatment, Dr. T. B. Acker, orthopedic specialist of Halifax, was brought over to conduct the clinics held last week. Many more cripples than were known to the nurses attended, and it was a pathetic sight indeed to see children who had never walked being carried into the clinics, children on crutches or wearing steel supports and braces hobbling in, and those with badly twisted limbs, and distorted bodies, in all 67 pitiful little cripples ranging in age from infants in arms to girls and boys 16 years of age. Some had never before had a physician's opinion of their deformities, others had walked so long on crippled legs that months in which hospitals in plaster casts will be necessary before the limbs can be corrected. Parents and children sat patiently waiting for their turn, many had come on early morning trains, others were driven miles by team. Twenty-three cases were examined in Summerside and forty-four in Charlottetown. The Red Cross nurses kept the tiny tots amused with games and picture books provided for the purpose by some of the Junior Red Cross members. In Charlottetown every available corner of the Red Cross rooms was occupied, and the G. W. V. A. rooms, equally crowded, were borrowed for the overflow. Dinner and supper time came, the waiting ones hurried off for a bite to eat and returned again to await eagerly their turn for examination. It was late in the evening when the last case from the country was seen by the doctor, the Charlottetown cases having been asked to return the following day. Each child was given a very thorough and careful examination by Dr. Acker and advice as to care and the most beneficial treatment to be followed. The most impressive thing about the clinics was that practically all of the apparently hopelessly crippled children were given the hope of cure or at least of some degree of improvement. Such is the achievement of tireless research in the field of science and the perfection of the healing art. A pitiable case—a boy of 16 fearfully crippled, hopped in with the aid of a crutch as one knee was drawn up to his waist. His father said, "I guess there is no use your looking at my boy, Doctor, he is a hopeless cripple." The joy and elation of both boy and father knew no bounds when they were told that the boy could be cured and would be able to walk like any normal boy except for some slight stiffness in the affected knee. Here was a veritable magician indeed who could promise the straightening of twisted limbs and distorted joints and therefore the construction of useful lives. Twisted limbs mean twisted lives. Taking the knots out of tangled sinews takes the tangles out of mind and spirit and so restores bodily vigor which is accompanied by increase in the development of youthful intelligence. Astonishing were the number of cases of infantile paralysis presented at the clinics, 26 children, nearly 40 per cent, which shows how extensive the epidemic was some summers ago. Cases came in with paralysis of the muscles of both arms and both legs, who had to be carried and could not sit up or turn over unaided—one of these a girl of 14 years of age. Cases of this type require muscle training and muscle re-education in order that the paralyzed limbs may again become useful, they require months of massage and rubbing under special supervision. The nearest place in which this special training and restoration of muscle activity can be obtained is at the recently opened clinic in

Halifax in connection with Dalhousie University, also in Toronto, Boston and New York. The clinic in Halifax employs experts in the art of training muscles and has apparatus and equipment installed at great cost especially designed for straightening distorted bodies and misshapen limbs. The Guardian was shown a number of photographs taken before and after operations on some of the children already treated. Any one seeing these can realize the possibilities in store for the unfortunate handicapped by the effects of infantile paralysis and other causes over which they have no control. While on his visit here Dr. Acker performed several operations and the patients are progressing very favourably. Others are being looked after but owing to the poverty of the parents of many of them the only hope for them lies in the fund for crippled children which the Red Cross Nurses are now endeavoring to interest the public in. Dr. Acker during his short visit won golden opinions for himself by his gentleness and kindness as well as by his skill in the great work of which he is evidently a master. The Red Cross Society hopes to have further visits from him as there is unfortunately much need here of his services.

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