

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1927

A PROMISING START

NEVER in the history of Canada has a political leader been tendered such a hearty and spontaneous call as that given on Wednesday to the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett to the leadership of the Liberal Conservative party. From the outset he was the evident choice of the greatest national political convention ever held in Canada, a convention representing the whole dominion from coast to coast. A vote of 780 from a total of some 1600 delegates was so conclusive as to leave no possible doubt as to the choice of the convention, and it was made wholeheartedly unanimous and the ovation which followed sealed the convention's approval.

The vote given in favor of Right Hon. Hugh Guthrie, who had during the last parliamentary session acted as interim House leader, was a fine and worthy tribute to the services he had rendered to his party and his country. Mr. Bennett's fitness for the great position he has been called to fill has been abundantly shown by the manner in which he captivated the convention by the sheer force and charm of his personality. His fitness was further exemplified in the speech which he delivered when accepting the trust with which they had honored him, a statesman's speech of an exceptionally high order, showing that he possesses not only personal charm but eloquence, sanity, modesty, and a breadth of view befitting the leader of a great party.

It now remains for the rank and file to do their part in making his leadership the success it deserves to be for the sake of Canada and of the Liberal Conservative party, which in the past sixty years has done so much for Canada. As stated in former references to leadership, a leader is both born and made. Mr. Bennett has the inherent qualities of amiability and personal charm; he has acquired the experience, eloquence and knowledge which have already made him an outstanding parliamentarian. He is now chosen by the party to be their leader. It remains for the party to make that leadership a success. Their loyalty, devotion, honesty and straightforward dealing will do it.

The high tone of the speeches delivered at this convention, notably by the former Premier, Sir Robert Borden, Sir Thomas White, the newly elected leader, and others, will be an inspiration to the party and to Canada as a whole, independent of party. The utterances of those men mean as never before, Canada for the Canadians. This was the keynote of the convention as it always has been of the Liberal Conservative party.

lent law but no funds to carry out its provisions.

Clearly it is the duty of the Government, when it takes away the bread-winner, to provide bread for the children who, no matter how deservedly the bread-winner is taken away, are themselves innocent and helpless. This condition has existed under different Governments. We recall the fact that Mr. Paton, chairman of the late Prohibition Commission, finding it necessary to imprison the mother of a helpless family, took charge of the little ones for a week before an asylum could be found for them. This is not obligatory upon the Prohibition Commission or its chairman, and in this case was done only because there was no other way to save the children from starvation.

The orphanages are not maintained for the care of the children of law-breakers, although no doubt they would care for them for a reasonable consideration and unquestionably such consideration should be provided by the Government. With the means at present at its disposal the Government is in a position to care for such children as may be temporarily left destitute by the imprisonment of their parents and the matter should be taken up at once. We understand there are several families situated similarly to the one mentioned above. These cannot be left to the chance mercy of even such a generous people as the people of Charlottetown. Starvation and want may do their deadly work before public generosity can prevent it.

The whole situation shows the vital necessity of a Government Department of Health under the direction of a capable head. Our children, even the children of bootleggers and law-breakers are worth saving, and being cared for. Neglected they will become an even greater charge upon the province as criminals and law-breakers.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Have you selected your line of reading for the coming lengthening evenings? Also, this is a good time to arrange for home reading classes and discussion.

There is a difference between talent and genius. Talent does what it can, genius does what it must. It is the little more that makes the difference.

Governments are supposed to be what the people make them. In these progressive days of ours the people may make a Government after their own liking but, once made, a Government may shoot off at an entirely different angle. 'Twas ever thus, "man was made upright, but he has sought out many inventions."

Dealers are waiting to see how the cat jumps before risking a price on potatoes. There are buyers here but their lips are sealed so far as prices are concerned. The buyer wants to buy at the lowest possible price; the seller wants the highest price he can get; and each hesitates to name a figure for fear someone else will offer more or take less. But the time is near for saying something. Of course, demand and supply will eventually settle the matter.

The parking of cars has become a live question in this city. On the occasion of public gatherings, such as the recent visit to this city of Premier Baldwin, the streets in the vicinity of the Provincial Building were simply blocked. Quite often, also, when a more than usually interesting theatre performance is on, the streets in the vicinity of the theatre are so crowded with cars as to be unsafe for passing traffic. Some open square, besides the Market Square, should be set apart for the parking of cars, at least on special occasions. In any case cars should not be parked on both sides of any street, or be allowed to block traffic.

Notes by the Way

THAT "only two of the thirty recommendations made in the report on Maritime rights by the Duncan Commission have been carried out," is the statement of the Financial Post of Toronto. Some of the recommendations have been carried out in part, but there are many more to which no attention has been paid by the Federal authorities. The Commission made it clear that the Maritime Provinces were suffering under other than imaginary disabilities and had received very shabby treatment, but today the Government Railways are spending taxpayers' money in fighting some of the rate changes recommended by Sir Andrew Duncan. "Many Maritime folk," says The Post, "now feel that the Duncan Commission was merely a political football, used as a means to an end, an end which would conclude the Maritime rights question at practically no cost to the Dominion."

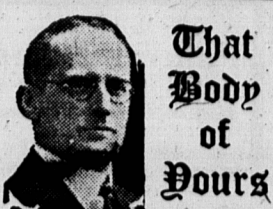
With little or nothing done to give effect to many of the Commission's recommendations, the King Government has sought to create an impression in other provinces than the Maritimes that all the wrongs suffered by the Atlantic group have been righted, and in this they have partly succeeded. Recognition of two out of thirty just and established claims is only an instalment of justice, and brings back the memory of Premier King's flippant and sneering question, "What are Maritime rights?" In the matter of freight rates the Maritime people were led to believe that they were assured of a measure of justice. Now they find the Government Railways fighting tooth and nail to blight their hopes.

The promised Cabinet portfolio for Prince Edward Island is still only a promise, little better than a note of hand lying dishonored at a bank. Hopes were built on the promise when it was made. Later our people were told that the headship of the new Department of Fisheries was to be the boon. Later still a Deputy Minister of Fisheries was appointed. Later still and quite recently a Commission was appointed to inquire into fishery affairs. Thus the promise has remained unfulfilled and the hope deferred has made the hearts of two or more would-be Ministers sick. This portfolio had been dangled before the faces of expectants until its lustre glittered in their eyes. Climbing, panting, they sought to grasp it, but so far it has eluded their outstretched hands.

Three members of the House of Commons from this province, support the King Government. Quite naturally good Liberal electors who voted for them at the last election are asking them why they permit the Government to flout and discredit our fair Province in this fashion? Have they protested against such shabby and contemptuous treatment? And if not, why not? And what are they good for, anyway, as representatives if they allow such a situation to continue? But the three Liberal M.P.'s are as mute as oysters.

Never was a Minister of Fisheries more needed than at the present time. Our oyster fishery, once famous throughout the Dominion, is dying of neglect. An alert and capable Minister with local knowledge of existing conditions in our lobster, oyster and other fishing industries might do much to restore, develop and place them on a more productive footing. Moreover just now in another province the claim has been made that the fisheries in all the provinces forming as they do a part of their natural resources, are, under the B. N. A. Act the exclusive property of the several provinces. If this claim can be made good, the moneys collected hitherto by the Dominion from fishery licenses belong of right to the provinces as provincial revenue.

The Grand Old Liberal Conservative Party has chosen a new leader, and we believe that in selecting Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett, the Great Convention at Winnipeg has made a wise and fortunate choice. His fine natural ability, enriched by experience in public life had made him a prominent figure in Dominion affairs long before his present elevation to the party leadership. And he is yet a comparatively young man, in his fifty-ninth year. In this eastern section of the Dominion it is especially gratifying to know that he is of Maritime birth, and of Loyalist ancestry. There is no better blood in Canada than that of the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists. The patriotic sentiment of the great chieftain and first leader of the party in his last political campaign was, "A British subject I was born and a British subject I will die." To that sentiment the Liberal Conservative party has always remained true and steadfast. Mr. Bennett and the party he leads on the way to victory are alike true to the maintenance of British con-



By James W. Baker, M.D.

DEVELOPING A NATURAL APPETITE

When a mother sees that a youngster is not eating, she quite naturally suspects trouble. Lack of appetite is one of the first symptoms of some illness approaching, and the keen eye of the mother, added to her sharpened wits, because it is her youngster, is a great aid in the early treatment of childhood ailments.

The appetite usually returns when the ailment passes. However there are youngsters who have no definite ailment, and yet have little or no desire for food. Now a growing youngster must have food, and the natural impulse of the mother is to coax the child to eat, not only at meals, but also in between meals.

And it is just here that a big mistake is so often made. "There is no question but that milk is a good food. There is no question also but giving milk in schools and industrial plants to those who are undernourished, has given very gratifying results."

Unfortunately however when there is some underlying condition, such as constipation, bad teeth, infected tonsils and lack of fresh air and sunshine, too much milk, especially between meals, only aggravates the condition, and the child experiences a complete distaste for food. Now as mentioned before the ideal treatment with these youngsters is to have them do without food entirely for a whole day, giving them just water to drink.

The next day a light breakfast is given, but lunch is not given for a full six hours after breakfast. By that time the youngster has a little appetite but he is allowed only a small amount of food.

Similarly dinner at night is not given until a full six hours after lunch, and by that time the youngster is about ready to eat anything. Again only a small amount of food is given.

This system of keeping the meals well apart is kept up for a number of weeks and nothing is given between meals except water. Milk is strictly forbidden between meals also.

Everything that is wholesome and that the child likes should be served at meal time, and other necessary foods served in an attractive form to tempt his appetite.

The main idea in the above treatment is to have the youngster develop a natural appetite.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Is it ever permissible for a woman to call on a man?

A. Only on a matter of business.

Q. Who terminates a telephone call?

A. The person who puts in the call.

Q. In what color should white linens be initiated?

A. In white.

Daily Selections

FOR Guardian Readers

October 14, 1927

SEEK YE THE LORD.—Seek the Lord, and his strength: seek his face evermore. Psalm 105:4.

PRAYER: We glory in Thy promise, Lord, they that seek me early shall find me.

BESIDE THE RIVER

Oft I walk beside the river, When the hours of day are o'er; Gazing on the restless billows, As they break upon the shore.

And the tumult seems a likeness Of the daily life we lead; And the shore where waves are broken, Like the world where toilers bleed!

I compare the waves that wrestle, To the struggles of the poor; And the grave where all is silenced, To the darkness of the shore.

Thus man's life is like the river, With its waves in swelling shoals; When the wind is grandly harping, And the voice of thunder rolls!

When the wind is grandly harping, And like voice of thunder rolls.

Yet sometimes I see the river, When no ripple mars its rest; When the sunset rays its glory, Like a mirror on its breast.

And it seems to me the picture—Sketch of what man's life shall be, In that sphere where mystic music, Comes in silver chimes to me.

And when night falls on the river, Oft how lovely it appears; With the stars set in its beauty, Like a tide of golden tears.

And the moon shines on its bosom—Lays its glowing image there; Like the figure of a maiden, Cut in marble and at prayer.

Then I ponder o'er the troubles Of the world and all its crimes; And I weave in wandering homeward.

All my fancies into rhymes, And I learn that life has symbols, Touched with heaven far and wide; That in sunshine and in darkness, There are angels at our side.

Greater Canada within the Empire, whose people in the years to come will "fear God and honor the King."

AN ENGINEER'S VIEWPOINT

Condensed from The Scientific Monthly (November, '26). — Prof. Sumner B. Ely, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

A DECIDEDLY pessimistic note has come into man's thinking. Observe, for example, the titles of such books as: 'The Decline of Western Civilization'; 'Mankind at the Crossroads'; etc. History seems to show that a civilization, like a man, goes through a period of growth, decay and health, and that new civilizations rise out of the ashes of the old.

No one can look at the wonderful sculptures and remains of ancient Greece, and then at the crude work and drawings that appeared during the early middle ages, and then again at the sculptures, cathedrals and pictures that were produced in the 14th and following centuries, and not believe that a cycle of some sort—a wave in civilization—had taken place; at least in the field of art. And now, in the last 25 years our records have become so complete that Flinders Petrie has been able to trace back some 10,000 years and distinguish eight such rises and falls.

Civilizations appear to disintegrate from an internal wearing out, rather than from any outside cause. A people by the accumulation of wealth and comforts become soft and indolent, and are then either overrun by inferior races or simply degenerate into an inferior race themselves. As to the cause of this decline, there are many theories. Perhaps the best explanation we have is that, as economic pressure becomes more and more severe, the families of the better classes become smaller and smaller until finally only a lower grade of intelligence is left.

Now the question is: Will our civilization go the way of the others or

The Land We Love

By Frank Yelgh

Canada's Gold Production

Q. What is Canada's Gold Production?

A. Canada's gold production in 1926 again made a record with a yield of \$36,263,110 as against \$35,880,926 in 1925. Ontario contributed most of the product of 1,497,215 ounces, making a new record for that province. Canada now occupies third place in world gold countries and may probably soon reach second place at the present rate of production.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "let us congregate together." "Together" is redundant.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: duet. Pronounce the u as in "unit," not as in "rule."

OFTEN MISAPPLIED: knoll; two is.

SYNONYMS: cause, source, origin, creator, agent, author, designer, originator.

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: SPECTACULAR; characterized by grand scenic display. "It was a spectacular view of the winding river."

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Boiled Eggs

When hard-boiled eggs are to be served cold, place them in cold water immediately upon taking them from the hot water. This prevents the yolks from darkening, and also makes the shells come off easily.

Oily Hair

Oily hair can be prevented by washing frequently and alternately with a dry shampoo of 4 ounces therox and a shampoo of 4 ounces of orris root. Rub into the scalp and then brush well.

Perfume for the Room

Fill any vase or bowl half full of warm water and add a few drops of violet water or violet perfume.

Putting Up Pickles?

If you are putting up Pickles, use German Brand Essence of Vinegar, the original German Brand of which there are many imitations.

German Brand Essence of Vinegar is preferred by discerning housewives and leading cooks all over the Province. A pint of Essence makes 3 quarts of Vinegar.

The 2 Macs DRUGGISTS

149 Great George Street Phone 315 Charlottetown, P. E. I.

does it possess any new quality that might make it endure? Is there anything in our civilization which the others lacked? There certainly is.

In the past, certain events have affected mankind profoundly. When man discovered how to kindle a fire, it allowed him to live in cold countries and to greatly enlarge his diet. Another such event was the domestication of wild animals. A similar happening has taken place almost under our own eyes.

It is a very strange thing that in all the ages that man has existed on this planet, it is only about 150 years ago that he discovered how to machine a flat surface and a cylindrical one. In other words, machine tools and their birth. The possession of two master tools, the lathe and the planer, has made automatic machinery possible. In making the first machines, every surface, every head and spindle had first to be formed by hand. In reading the history of the early steam engine, one is impressed with the difficulty Watt had in getting accurate machine work.

Today, the skill of the man has been transferred into the machine. In a shoe factory there is no man who could make a pair of shoes. The shoemaker has become merely a machine tender. The consequence of all this has been to change society from top to bottom. While labor-saving machinery may at first decrease labor, it eventually produces goods in such abundance and so cheaply that all classes, including the laborer, share in the benefit. Never in history have wealth and comfort been so widespread.

The modern engineer is the one thing in our civilization which no other civilization ever possessed. We differ from the past, in the wide spread of knowledge, the binding together of civilized peoples by railroads, telephones and telegraphs, the greater wealth in the world, and the more uniform distribution of it.

Is it possible that these new conditions can make our civilization endure? Our greater material comforts do not mean that we are better or happier than men of past civilizations. Man does not live by bread alone. He must progress intellectually and spiritually as well. When man ceases to strive he goes backward; and if security and plenty mean mental stagnation, then surely industrialism will only push him faster to his end. Yet there are certain influences acting today that must have a tendency to prolong at least the coming of this end.

Civilization can fall in only two ways. Either the civilized man must deteriorate and change into uncivilized man or else he must be overrun and his culture stamped out. In the past, generally both of these have acted together; man first deteriorating and then some strong, hardy race, often from the north, coming down and conquering him.

The tendency of our age, due to railways, telegraphs and modern means of communication, is to spread civilization into the uncivilized portions of the globe, and to make the culture of the whole world more homogeneous. With culture so widespread a general deterioration of all civilized peoples at the same time is much less likely than in the more circumscribed communities of ancient times. The fact that cultured peoples are so scattered makes it difficult, too, to see how the oriental, for instance, could overrun and stamp out our civilization. He might overrun part of the world, but western civilization covers a very large area. Then, too, the oriental may become westernized enough to prevent this. In short, modern conditions have in them a quality which will, at least, tend to prolong our present civilization and put further off that evil day when a general or partial deterioration may wreck or even destroy our culture.

There is one aspect of this question that should not be overlooked. In order that our civilization may continue we must have metals with which to build machines and coal to furnish power.

The small amount of iron ore that had been used before the advent of the modern blast furnace had made no impression whatever on the immense reserves contained in the earth; but now that modern metallurgy is demanding such enormous quantities of ore, our mineral resources are being used up at an alarming rate.

Only about one-fifth of the potential water power of the United States is at present developed; but even if it were all developed, it would not carry the industrial load. Furthermore, the industrial load of the United States is growing very rapidly. This means that as the industrial world becomes larger and larger we must depend upon coal almost entirely. The coal reserves of the world are fairly well known, and from late estimates it would seem that a few hundred years will see the exhaustion of all our best coal.

This means that industrial prosperity would reach its zenith in that time and from then on there would be a gradual decline in industry. As to other fuels, our natural gas and wood are pretty well gone already and our oil is following very fast.

We have seen such spectacular changes taking place in industrial life that we have come to believe that sooner or later some one will stumble on some great source of energy other than coal. We are like Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. A much more logical attitude would be one of trying to conserve our resources. Future generations may regard the way this generation wasted natural resources as little short of a crime.

The exhaustion of our natural resources has a very important bearing on the duration of our industrial civilization and may limit it and even bring it to an end.

MANY ATTRACTIONS FOR FARMERS' TOUR

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—Final arrangement for the Farmers' Marketing Tour of the Canadian National Railways, which was confirmed on October 3rd, by a long distance telephone message from the Railway Company's offices in London, England, to headquarters in Montreal, being the first business phone call between the two continents, indicated further attractions for those breeding farms.

Successful Men. MANY first-to-do citizens in this country owe their start toward success to opening a savings account in early life and practising thrift in order to build up that account. Are you building up your success fund at the Bank of Montreal, which for well over a century has been conserving the savings of ambitious Canadians? BANK OF MONTREAL. Established 1817. Total Assets in excess of \$780,000,000. Charlottetown Branch: G. FILLITER, Manager.

Briefly, the itinerary of the party is to be as follows: Plymouth to Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Reading, Windsor, London (four days), Denmark (four days), London again, (four days), Cambridge University, Chivers' farms, Cambridge to Nottingham, thence to York City and Minister, the valley of the Tees, thus providing an extra day in the Durham, Newcastle, thence to Scotland through Sir Walter Scott's Old Land than at first planned. The transfer to Liverpool, where the tour proper is to start, will be made by rail, affording opportunity for the party to see that portion of England, shire and Perth, with a possible visit to Aberdeen. At Perth, two internal arrangements for the party overseas are in the hands of the Globe Travel Bureau, one of the best known travel agencies. The trip through England and Scotland will be for the most part in comfortable closed motor buses of a luxurious type. In Denmark, special arrangements have been made within the past month for the party to see the best there in the way of co-operative production, co-operative marketing, bacon factories, dairies and

-Raw Furs- The time is now drawing near for the marketing of furs. We are pleased to inform Fox Breeders of our having made a most valuable fur trade connection in the best interests of the fur farming industry. We will require a large quantity of furs this season. We will pay CASH for all furs. No lots too small or too large for us to handle. Furs will be graded and highest price paid for each and every grade. We will announce in due time the dates and receiving places for buying of furs. To receive the highest market prices for your furs— Ship and sell to— McLURE & MacKINNON. 112 Kent St., Charlottetown. W. Chester S. McLure. Lt.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.