

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1927

THE KEYNOTE.

"MODERATE and strong" was the keynote of the speeches delivered at the dinner given by the Charlottetown Conservative Club in honor of Premier Stewart. The importance of unity of action between the East, West and Centre of Canada was stressed—particularly by the Hon. John A. McDonald. In the interests of Canada, with its great extent of territory, with its various natural resources, and men and women of many minds, there must, of necessity, it was pointed out, be some giving up of opinions, some abatement of demands, some regard for differences of interests on the part of residents of widely separated provinces—in order that there may be progress, prosperity, and contentment all over the new nation of which the revered monarch of the Mother Country is King.

From the political point of view emphasis was placed upon the great importance of party organization, and expression was given to the hope that all who look forward to the future greatness of Canada, and to the full development of the resources of Prince Edward Island will become active members of the Conservative Clubs. The Conservative Club of Charlottetown has set a good example to the Conservatives of the province at large. There are in it men, young and old, and middle-aged. It is particularly pleasing to note the large number of young men who are members of it, and to see at its head President Moran, whose conduct as chairman and toastmaster at the banquet was admirable.

There will, of course, be more difference of opinion concerning the Premier's early exposition of his policy regarding the suppression of bootlegging and the promotion of true temperance. But all are agreed that the bootlegging and manual trades, sufficient also to entrench other evils resulting from the failure of public opinion to uphold the prohibitory liquor law, required a change of policy in order that the Liquor Evil, lately on the increase, may be abated; and the Premier's announcement of his decision to that end will, at any rate, enable the electors, men and women, to fully and quietly think the matter over.

EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

THE Royal Bank's brochure, for March is optimistic in a high degree. The writer remarks: "that a country with a population of less than ten million people should have exported \$1,271,000,000 worth of goods in 1925, and \$1,269,000,000 in 1926, implies a tremendous productivity per capita." Canada, it adds, is now the leader in the production of newsprint, asbestos, nickel, cobalt and salmon, and produces the world's largest exportable wheat surplus. Our country also stands second in the number of telephones in use, and in the production of automobiles and lumber; third in gold and silver production; seventh in steel production and tenth in coal production. It is argued that the prevailing prosperity is dependent upon a healthy condition in many industries rather than upon a temporary expansion in some single line.

For the present prosperity no credit is given by the Bank or by any thoughtful person, to the fact that Mr. Mackenzie King and his political friends are in office at Ottawa. Everyone knows that the productivity of Canada is due mainly to the enterprise and industry of its people, the beneficence of Providence, and the fact that the National Policy adopted by the Government of Sir John Macdonald in 1878 has, in its essence, been maintained. That care should be taken

not to include in the exports of the country too many of the raw products of our mines and forests is a suggestion of prudence that should be honored to a greater extent than it is.

LEARN A TRADE.

WE learn from our newspapers and from correspondents that in the large cities both in the United States and Canada thousands of men, young and old, are walking the streets looking for work which they cannot find and many of them looking for food which may or may not be grubbing doled out to them by charitable institutions or by private citizens.

While undoubtedly much of the unemployment is due to the fact that work is scarce we may safely assume that the great majority of these are out of work because they are unable to do the work that is available. In other words they are out of employment because there is no class of work which they can do efficiently because they have never learned a trade and there is no room for inefficient tradesmen in up-to-date and progressive industries. We make a serious mistake if we let our boys grow up to young manhood, attending school till they are eighteen or twenty unless their purpose is a university career and a profession, and they or we have the funds to maintain them while attaining their goal.

The young man, even with a high school education has no chance comparable to that of the man who began as a boy of say fifteen or sixteen to learn a definite trade. At fifteen or sixteen a boy who has attended school even with the regularity and continuity demanded by his policy regarding the suppression of bootlegging and the promotion of true temperance. But all are agreed that the bootlegging and manual trades, sufficient also to entrench other evils resulting from the failure of public opinion to uphold the prohibitory liquor law, required a change of policy in order that the Liquor Evil, lately on the increase, may be abated; and the Premier's announcement of his decision to that end will, at any rate, enable the electors, men and women, to fully and quietly think the matter over.

At eighteen or twenty he has the tools by which he can educate himself and by which he may be a life-long student. His late education may not be a university or a classical education, but it will be at least a practical one and, with a trade he, except in very rare cases, need not go idle. The industrial world is constantly looking for efficient tradesmen but has no room for the common laborer who can do only unskilled work. There is little room today anywhere for the unskilled laborer and, if statistics were available, it would be found that the vast majority of our unemployed are men who have never learned a trade or even to do anything well.

With a trade, willingness to work at his trade, and a character that may be trusted—which should form part of his early education—no man need go without work who has the capacity to do the kind of work to which he has been trained and the courage to look for it.

We repeat, unless a boy has a profession in view and the friends in sight to enable him to reach it, he should enter upon a trade apprenticeship not later than fifteen or sixteen at the outside.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, of Winnipeg, is still another member of Parliament to whom some persons look forward, as a fit and proper person to be selected as Leader of the Liberal-Conservative party. There are, indeed, plenty of men in the Conservative ranks who would be good leaders. And there may be a "dark horse."

Notes by the Way

Changes in motor car regulations are announced by the Ontario Minister of Highways. The speed limit is to be increased to 35 miles an hour and horse-drawn vehicles are required to carry lights after dark. Car drivers are to be licensed and each given a card on which all accidents in which he participates are to be recorded and licenses may be cancelled for breach of regulations. The minister makes it clear that the increased speed limit does not permit driving a car as fast as it can go, and that reckless driving is not confined to fast driving. A car may be driven recklessly at ten miles an hour. More strict observance of all motor car regulations will be enforced with full penalties hereafter to ensure safety on the highways.

There has been much speculation in New Brunswick since the opening of the Legislature on Thursday last as to the intention of the Baxter Government in regard to the liquor question. The opening speech from the throne contained the following sentence: "Important provision will be submitted for your consideration in connection with the sale of intoxicating liquor." This has been supposed by many to be an intimation that some form of Government control is in prospect, but at this writing the nature of the intended changes has not been made public.

Referring to the above announcement and present conditions in New Brunswick under the prohibitory law the Times-Globe of Saint John says: "There is no need to delude ourselves as to the actual practice in connection with the sale of intoxicants in New Brunswick. The Legislature is to be commended that serious consideration is to be given to some legislation which will deal honestly with conditions as they exist. New Brunswick is one of the few remaining provinces which tolerate the scandalous non-observance of a law which has not had the actual support of the public."

It is well known throughout New Brunswick the Act today constitutes just so many words on the statutes of the province. Bootleggers are thriving on it making fortunes; smuggling is practiced on a scale which is alarming, and real damage results to the heart. So be guided by your doctor when he advises complete rest for a considerable time after he youngsters is apparently well.

Women suffrage met with a strong rebuff the other day in the Quebec Legislative Assembly when a bill to give women the right to vote in provincial elections was defeated 51 to 13. The bill was introduced by a Liberal member. The speeches were very brief. Both Premier Taschereau and Mr. Sauve, the leader of the Conservative opposition, voted against the bill.

Italy has now a law to tax bachelors. Before the end of March they are required to make certain declarations stating their age, income and places of employment. If these declarations are untrue in any particular they become liable to a fine of 100 to 1,000 lire, equivalent in our money to from \$45 to \$450. Clergymen, members of religious orders, army officers, and men disabled by wounds are exempt. Otherwise the law applies to all Italian citizens at home and abroad. The tax is a double one, but varies with the taxpayer's age. It is stated that it will apply to 1,700,000 persons and is expected to produce a revenue of about \$4,450,000.

The tax on bachelors serves a doubly useful purpose in producing revenue and encouraging matrimony. Canadian women who are voters may yet demand that a tax shall be imposed upon Canadian bachelors. When the demand is made the tax will come, or two million feminine voters will know the reason why. And there will be no exemption for any bachelor politician even if he be a Prime Minister!

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen was in Saint John a few days ago on a business trip and in a brief interview with the Times-Globe of that city was asked whether he had retired from the political arena for good? He smiled as he replied, "I have never said so." He added that he did not think he should make any hard and fast decision, as nobody could tell what the years would bring with them. He appreciated greatly the cordial reception given him by his former political colleagues since his last



By James W. Barton, M.D.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS CAUSE HEART DISEASE

Now that heart ailments are heading the list in causing death, our research men, after much investigating are telling us that it is the simple ailments of childhood that are responsible for a large percentage of these heart conditions. In fact heart disease in children is practically always the result of acute rheumatic conditions, tonsillitis, St. Vitus Dance or Chorea, and sometimes measles and scarlet fever.

As you know tonsillitis is a very common ailment, and youngsters go along having one or two attacks every year, year after year. There is usually great prostration, the youngster being very sick for two or three days, and then in two or three days more seems as well as ever.

After some of these attacks of tonsillitis there follows a swelling of the joints, sometimes severe, sometimes so slight as to be spoken of as "growing pains." It is this rheumatism, as it is called, that causes heart ailments. The same organisms that are found in the joints set up an inflammation of the lining of the heart. This inflammation swells up the flaps or coverings of the valves of the heart.

When the inflammation goes away, these little flaps have the scar tissue in them like the scar tissue in a burn. This contracts and puckers the edges of the flaps so that they do not fit closely into the openings or valves, and permit "leak." Blood flowing through his leaky valve gives the heart a "murmur."

The most serious thing about this is that it damages the tissue of the heart itself, which after all is only muscle, and it has not the power it should possess. And what are the suggestions to prevent serious heart ailments? That a youngster with tonsillitis should not get out of bed too soon after the throat clear up, in fact a youngster recovering from any inflammation should not be allowed to too soon.

Bad tonsils, that is infected tonsils, should be removed, as they may cause heart disease. A youngster might get over one or more attacks safely, then perhaps a little later have a little pain in points which is not considered serious, and real damage results to the heart. So be guided by your doctor when he advises complete rest for a considerable time after he youngsters is apparently well.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Thursday, March 17th. St. Patrick's Day. Marcus Aurelius died, 180 A. D. According to early English calendars, Noah entered the Ark on this Day.

SONG Why so pale and wan, fond lover? Prithce, who so pale? Will, when looking well can't move her, Looking ill prevail? Prithce, why so pale? Why so dull and mute, young sinner? Prithce, why so mute? Will, when speaking well can't win her, Saying nothing do't? Prithce, why so mute? Quit, quit, for shame! this will not move, This cannot take her; If of herself she will not love, Nothing can make her: The Devil take her! —Sir John Suckling (1609-42)

ST. PATRICK AND THE SNAKES "Even from the time of its original inhabitants, did Hybernia labour under a three-fold plague; a swarm of poisonous creatures whereof the number could not be counted; a great concourse of Daemons visibly appearing; and a multitude of Evil-doers and Magicians. And these venomous and monstrous creatures, rising out of the earth and out of the sea, so prevailed over the whole Island, that they not only wounded men and animals with their deadly sting, but slayed them with cruel bitings, and not seldom rent and devoured their members. ... And the most holy PATRICK applied all his diligence unto the extirpation of this three-fold Plague; and at length by his salutary doctrine and fervent prayer he relieved Hybernia of the increasing mischief. ... He gathered together from all parts of the Island all the poisonous creatures into one place, then compelled them to enter into a very high promontory, which then was called Cruachan-Ailge, but now Cruachan Phadrug; and by the power of his word he drove the arrival in the city. The newspaper reported, what Mr. Meighen's many friends and admirers in Prince Edward Island will be pleased to learn, that he is looking particularly well, much better than the political colleagues since his last

The Public Forum

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

SCRIPTS OBSERVED

Sir,—In his last letter "Observer" intimates that Rev. Mr. Herman proposed making it easier for drunkards and half crazy men to buy liquor. I am an "Observer" myself, and also am blessed with good ears, and personally did not hear anything of that kind in Mr. Herman's sermon last Sunday night. Under Rev. Mr. Herman's plan only those who would not abuse their privilege would be allowed to buy liquor. If they broke the rules their permits would be cancelled.

Right here I shall say—and it is true I know, men of a respectable class, even though they are known to be drunkards—may procure scripts. They say they are not well and would like some whiskey. Frequently they get the script—without any medical examination at all. When these men run the length of their tether for a friend helps them out by getting more for them. Following Rev. Mr. Herman's suggestions, coupons would be dated, and stamped with owners name, or it could be perforated, and that would end one trick. Rev. Mr. Herman does not oppose prohibition, but like every real observer—he sees its weak spots, and as a christian and a gentleman, he comes out openly and says so.

If "Observer" is a real christian man, anxious to help, he should have gone and had a heart to heart talk with Mr. Herman instead of rushing into the press. In closing I must say that I hate to see any person attempt to discourage a fellow being who tries in any way, to uphold the drink curse, which has caused me more torture than tongue can tell. I cannot imagine how they could do it, but I know it will make Satan smile when they do. I am Sir, etc.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "I shall pay it by the latter end of the month." "Latter" is redundant. OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: produce; o as in "of"; accent verb on last syllable, noun on first syllable. OFTEN MISPELLED: harass; one or two s's. SYNONYMS: fight, battle, conflict, combat, encounter, skirmish. 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: ANTECEDENTS; the previous events of a person's life. "Give me a history of this man's antecedents."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers March 17, 1927

GOD'S FRIENDS:—The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him; and he will show them his covenant. Psalm 25:14. "THE INDWELLING GOD" Go not, my soul, in search of Him; Thou wilt not find Him there— Or in the depths of shadow dim, Or heights of upper air. For not in far-off realms of space The spirit hath its throne; In every heart it findeth place And watch to be known. Thought answereth alone to thought And soul with soul hath kin; For outward God he findeth not, Who finds not God within. And if the vision come to thee Revealed by inward sign, Earth will be full of Deity, And with His glory shine! Thou shalt not want for company, Nor pitch thy tent alone; The indwelling God will go with thee, And show thee of His own. O gift of gifts, O grace of grace, That God should condescend To make thy heart His dwelling-place, And be thy daily Friend. Then go not thou in search of Him, But to thyself repair; Wait thou within the silence dim And thou shalt find Him there. (By Frederick Lucian Hosmer)

While pestilent swarms from the precipice of the mountain, headlong into the Ocean. O eminent Sign! O illustrious Miracle, even from the beginning of the world unheard; but now experienced by tribes, by peoples by tongues, known unto all nations, to the dwellers in Hybernia especially needful! And at this marvellous, yet most profitable sight, a numerous assembly was present; many of whom had flocked from all parts to behold miracles, many to receive the word of Life. —JOCELYN, Cistercian Monk of Furness. (12th Century.)



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ALCOHOL IN ITS RELATION TO POVERTY OR WEALTH

Sir,—The effect of alcohol in its relation to poverty or wealth, is a question of fact, and one of marked socio-political and national importance. Any contribution, therefore which can throw light upon this grave question, and which offers a solution of the problem, should be appreciated by all serious-minded persons. If a comparison can be made from well-authenticated statistics showing national prosperity and wealth, and productivity of labour for a number of years during which alcohol was permitted to be bought and sold, and for a corresponding period during which the sale and consumption of alcohol was forbidden, some useful purpose might be served in determining whether the manufacture, sale and consumption of living conditions, of industrial and commercial production, to increased savings and values, or whether the reverse of these is the result of its use.

In dealing with this question, authenticated and official information will, wherever possible, be presented. If the impartial inquirer were to turn his attention to France and seek to obtain information there regarding the relation of alcohol to wealth or poverty, he could not well be accused of seeking information in a country where an attitude hostile to the use of alcohol might be expected.

France is a country whose vineyards, wines and liquors have long been famous, and from the manufacture and sale of which large revenues have been received. The French mind, however, is nothing if not logical and analytical, and any tendency to produce weakness in the national physique, which might endanger the high rank of "La France" among the nations of the world, is, when recognized, liable to evoke feelings of the highest patriotism. A few years ago, in the City of Paris, there was published an official public document, issued with Government authority, and in the recognized form, type and appearance, in which State information and speeches of Cabinet Ministers and members of the Parliament, are accustomed to be printed, and placarded throughout France, a manifesto, which was affixed to the walls of waiting rooms and corridors of hospitals, put up in the post offices and streets of Paris, and upon the outside wall of the Hotel de Ville (Municipal Building).

It was issued under the names of men occupying the highest public positions in Paris, the Director and Secretary of the Relief of the Poor, the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Paris, the Prefect of the Seine and the Committee of Supervision of the Poor Relief.

This public and official declaration of the relation of alcohol to the body politic was of course published in the French language. Translated into English, the statement reads as follows: (ENGLISH TRANSLATION) "Liberty—Equality—Fraternity. "General Administration of Relief of the Poor in Paris

Alcoholism: Its Dangers "Extract from the report of the sitting of the Committee of Supervision of the Relief of the Poor, December 18, 1902. Drafted by—Professor Deboue, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. Paisans, Physician to the Hotel Dieu. "Alcoholism is chronic poisoning resulting from the habitual use of alcohol, even when this is not taken in amounts sufficient to produce drunkenness. "It is an error to state that alcohol is necessary for workmen who are engaged in arduous manual labour, that it renews strength, that artificial excitement which it produces quickly gives place to nervous depression and weakness; in truth, alcohol is useful to nobody; it is harmful to all. "The habit of drinking spirits leads quickly to alcoholicism, but so-called hygienic drinks also contain alcohol; the only difference is that the man who daily drinks an immoderate quantity of wine, or cider, or beer, becomes as surely alcoholic as the one who drinks brandy. "The drinks called "Aperitifs" (absinthe, vermouth, amers), the aromatic liqueurs, are the most pernicious, because they contain—in addition to alcohol—essences, which are themselves also violent poisons. "The habit of drinking leads to neglect of family, to forgetfulness of all social duties, to distaste for leads, at the very least, to the hospital—for alcoholism causes a great variety of diseases, many of them most deadly: paralysis, insanity, liver, dropsy; it is one of the most frequent causes of consumption. Finally, it complicates, and renders more serious every acute illness; a typhoid fever, pneumonia, or erysipelas; which would be mild in the alcoholic, will rapidly kill the sober individual. "The hygienic faults of parents are visited upon their children, if the latter survive the first few months of life, they are threatened with idiocy or epilepsy, or, still worse, are a little later on carried

off by tuberculous meningitis or consumption. "Alcoholism is one of the most frightful scourges—whether it be regarded from the point of view of the health of the individual, or of the existence of the family, or of the future of the country. "Seen and approved by the Prefect of the Seine,—J. Desvelles. "Certified by the General Secretary of the General Administration (Continued on page 9.)

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