

**MAXIMS OF A MERCHANT**

The buckets bottom isn't dry until the last drop has disappeared.

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# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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**MAXIMS OF A MERCHANT**

Criticism sends the wise boatman on a hunt for leaks.

Charlottetown Guardian Two Cents Morning Guardian, Founded 1867

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1928

## Scenic Spots Are Preserved

Many Good Suggestions for Preservation of Scenery Against Modern Inroads.

(Canadian Press.)

GLASGOW, Sept. 19.—Town and suburb, village and farm, wild waste places and the splendid setting of the sea, all under the canopy of soft skies given by oceanic climate—these comprise Great Britain's heritage in scenery which must be protected, declared Vaughan Cornish in his presidential address at the conference of delegates of corresponding societies of the British Association for the Advancement of Science here recently. To some degree Mr. Cornish's remarks applied equally to Canada.

A resolution was passed urging the government to stimulate local authorities in employing the powers for preservation of scenic beauty already conferred on them by Parliament.

The separate beauties of the town, farm, wild places and the seashore were discussed in detail. The characteristic beauty of the street lay in the effect of a pleasant path and in order to preserve the dignity of the street it was urged by Mr. Cornish that uniformity of cornice lines must be enforced by municipal authority; otherwise the vista vanishes, camouflaged by vertical strips.

The skyscraper is found to have its compensations from the point of view of the scenic-lover. While an isolated structure tends to rear an ugly square into the sky, a group of such blend into an imposing and effective architectural composition. Furthermore, they provide easy "outlook stations" where the full scene may be viewed by visitors who only need to ascend the ordinary elevators.

Mr. Cornish turned to the modern buildings which he thought had their own disadvantages. It would be best

## Jose De Tomasa Wins Oratory in Argentine

(Canadian Press.)

TORONTO, Sept. 19.—Word comes by cablegram from Buenos Aires that Jose de Tomasa, a student of the high school division of the Mariano Moreno National College there, has won the Argentine oratorical contest sponsored by La Nacion of Buenos Aires.

De Tomasa will represent his country at the international oratorical contest in Washington on October 13, with 10 countries competing, including Canada, with William Fox, Jr., of London, Ontario, who won at the Arena meeting in Toronto.

The contest aroused the greatest interest throughout the Argentine republic. At the final test, on September 4, in which four students participated, President Alvarez personally attended, and the minister of public instruction, Dr. Sagarna, acted as one of the three judges. The other judges were Dr. Jorge A. Mitre, director of La Nacion, and Dr. Ernesto Padilla, former governor of the province of Tucuman.

The winner chose as his subject "The Reborn and Free Civilization of the Argentine Republic." The runner-up in the contest was a student of the teachers' normal school, Miss Antonia Oyela, who lost only by a very slender margin.

"Wild enthusiasm broke loose among the students of the Mariano Moreno College when the final result was announced, and Jose de Tomasa was carried shoulder high to the office of the newspaper La Nacion, where he was forced to make an address."

## N. S. Nominations Are Now Completed

(Canadian Press.)

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 19.—With the nomination of Liberal candidates in Colchester County today, the number of those who will receive official notice on Sept. 24 of their candidacy for election to the provincial legislature was made complete. Colchester Liberals named as the exponents of their policy two Truro doctors, Dunbar and D. L. MacKinnon. Both have been formerly identified with the Conservative party. Dr. Dunbar having unsuccessfully contested the County for that political party in 1920.

The nomination today brought the total number of candidates who will be in the running on October 1 for the province's forty three seats, to eighty eight. Laborites in Cape Breton East having placed two representatives in nomination. No further candidates are in prospect and the choice of party standard bearers is regarded as having been brought to an end.

## Major Issue In the U.S. Elections

(Canadian Press.)

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—Reviewing Canadian institutions in an interview yesterday Rev. Dr. Donald A. McLean, Professor of Social Industrial Ethics at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., author of "Christian Industrial Democracy," etc., after an industrial survey of the Canadian West, made the following statement with reference to the prohibition issue in the United States:

"This is one of the major issues, if not the chief issue of the 1928 presidential election campaign. What the verdict of the electorate will be, can at present only be conjectured. No one is satisfied with actual conditions where the bootlegger is king in defiance of law and constitution. As yet, we can hardly be said to have begun to experiment intelligently with the problem.

Most of our provinces have passed considerably beyond this experimental stage, working out, in accordance with local temperament and conditions, the most practical solutions obtainable. In most countries outside of Canada, this constitutes yet, one of the most urgent as well as the most vexing of social problems of national importance. Several years of study by the various solutions afforded in American and European countries leave me thoroughly convinced that yours is by far the most efficient and thoroughgoing yet achieved in any nation. While it is not possible to the presence of certain positive defects yet the solutions afforded in your various provinces surely constitute a long wholesome step in the right direction."

## Appreciation of Engineers

Sir William Ellis at British Association Meeting Illustrates Importance of New Engineering.

(Canadian Press.)

GLASGOW, Sept. 19.—The strong influence of engineering on civilization was stressed by Sir William Ellis in his address as president of the engineering section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, when the British Association gathered here this month. Transport, Industry, and Health were the three great phases of the modern world in which engineering played an outstanding part.

Sir William illustrated that in the early part of the 19th century main roads did not exist to any great extent, and all roads were in a very inferior condition. The engineer stepped in and by revolution of transport methods—introduction of the modern road and of motor-driven vehicles, of the fast railroad and of the steamer—performed an invaluable work. The very existence of our population in large cities in health and comfort is the result of the engineer's work, for without an ample and reliable supply of good water and an efficient drainage control, the death rate would be a very different from what it actually is, he said.

The noble bridges all over the world, the great reservoirs and harbors, Sir William termed the "cathedrals of engineering." He could not deny that any one branch of engineering held premier position in association with modern civilization. But if the value of the work was considered on the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number, some of the luxuries and comforts of modern travel, whether by road, air or water, must take a secondary place, much as they are appreciated. He thought such questions as purity and sufficiency of water supply for large cities, coupled with scientific drainage, were the first essentials of comfort and therefore it was in this field perhaps that engineers had done their greatest work.

Sir William tentatively suggested that the great universities would do well to apply education in general engineering problems for the first two years of a university course, and allow an honors degree to be taken in one or other of the special branches of engineering. He said it was unreasonable to expect a student to take a degree in the short time at his disposal. If this had to cover all branches of engineering science, Sir William pointed out the great achievements of engineers in the more important fields—the building of huge liners; the introduction of electric trams; the development of turbine systems which revolutionized water transport; the production of ever-new, high-speed machinery which makes possible all kinds of manufacture; ventilation systems and many other improvements which benefit the mines of the world, and development in the electric world which perhaps is the most spectacular of all advances in recent years, and which enables cheap light, heat and power for the masses. In this latter connection, he paid special tribute to the leadership of hydro-electrical experts of Canada.

## Appointment of R. W. Wigmore Is Announced

(Canadian Press.)

SAINT JOHN, Sept. 19.—HON. Rupert W. Wigmore, Commissioner of Water and Sewerage for the City of Saint John, was appointed superintendent of maintenance of New Brunswick Highways at a meeting of the Provincial Government here yesterday afternoon. Announcement was made by Premier Baxter at the six o'clock adjournment following a session which was devoted almost entirely to highway matters. Hon. Mr. Wigmore's appointment is to become effective on October 15 and his salary, Premier Baxter stated, was fixed at \$3,500 a year.

## Euler Unable to Stop Liquor Smuggling

(Canadian Press.)

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 19.—That the Department of National Revenue is utterly powerless to prevent the export of liquor from local distilleries to the United States, was the verdict given by Hon. William D. Euler who came here Saturday to look over the liquor export situation in Essex County, himself.

"I have no authority to stop this business," the minister said. "I am not a policeman. I am in charge of the collection of national revenue. How is it possible for my department as the law now stands, to make any distinction between liquor and any other free commodity of international trade? All this liquor is duty free."

"It is a matter to pass a bill prohibiting the export of liquor, that would be a different matter. As things stand, however, there is no such law and the department cannot refuse clearance for the shipments any more than it could refuse clearances for the shipment of furniture or any other article produced here."

## Arrange For British Settlers More Dairies

(Special to the Guardian.)

(BY CANADIAN PRESS.)

REGINA, Sept. 19.—Undoubtedly the total make of butter in Canada this year will not come within fifteen or twenty million pounds of supplying our own needs, said J. A. Caulder, president of the National Dairy Council of Canada, at the meeting of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association here today.

"It is perhaps more correct, however, to say that the development has not kept pace with the increased population and increased purchasing power of the country, so that whereas in 1924 we had an average surplus of approximately twenty-five million pounds, we will undoubtedly import fifteen or twenty million pounds in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929," he continued.

"The cost of butter per capita per year, undoubtedly the highest per capita consumption in the world, Mr. Caulder explained. "In Eastern Canada they have very large imports of fluid milk and cream, also condensed and evaporated milk, to the extent of twenty million pounds. Our factories are shipping their products all over the world. Canada's cheese is still the best cheese in the world and commands the highest price. Our best butter is as good as the best in the world, our average possibly not up to the average of Denmark, New Zealand and Australia. However the fact that we do make good creamery butter is clearly proven by the fact that in 1925 two Saskatchewan buttermakers, both still making butter in this province, won the first and second prizes, consisting of the gold and silver medals, at the London Dairy Show under the auspices of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, and again in 1927 the same buttermakers won honorable mention, but were not fortunate enough to secure the gold and silver medals."

Reviewing the development of the western dairy industry, Mr. Caulder drew attention to the fact that a distinguished pioneer from the district of Moose Jaw delivered to the Government Creamery at the city mentioned in 1893 the products of 5,800 lbs. of milk for which he received the sum of \$28.00 being payment in full for 214.11 pounds of butter fat, or slightly less than 14 cents per pound. Today dairy farmers in Regina district receive 50 cents per pound of butter fat for their whole milk, or almost five and one half times as much.

One of the difficulties which as President of the Dairy Council of Canada, he had to face was the difficulty of interesting farmers in the measure, in its towns as well as in its countryside, there is a pleasant pride in worthy ancestors, a gentle beauty everywhere, for there are no great hills and no rocky shores. For grandeur you must go elsewhere. There are lovely red cliffs that crumble under the lashing seas into strange and fantastic shapes, there are smooth meadows that wander down to very edge of the sea, there are brooding ancient willows planted by Acadian hands, there are miles of bays on guard between the green fields. Numberless little harbors there are, in unexpected places and inlets and sailing vessels gliding like giant moths about the coast.

"There are gorgeous sunsets that turn lovely Malpeque Bay to rose and gold, and shimmer softly over the red cliff of the north shore. And, best of all, there is the healing tranquillity of this gentle land and its kindly people."

## Is Impressed by Franquil Life in this Province

(Canadian Press.)

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 19.—At the end of this month or on Sept. 28, to be exact, the Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, will reach Mombasa and start their long railway journey to Nairobi, the capital of the colony, where the Governor will welcome them officially.

"The Prince will remain in Nairobi about three weeks to attend the races on Oct. 4 and 6, while the Duke penetrates the interior under the guidance of a 'white hunter' in search of big game.

A meeting place is being arranged for the brothers, where they will again join forces for the motor trip down country and on this part of the journey both of them will do a good deal of hunting.

Starting in the neighborhood of Nairobi they will travel by motor-car through Nyasa land and Northern Rhodesia, by what is known as the Great Northern Road, to Broken Hill, where they will join the railway, and thenceforth use that method of transport for the rest of the journey to Cape Town.

About three weeks will be taken on the road to Broken Hill, and special camping equipment is being prepared for their accommodation during that part of the journey. Everything is collapsible. The equipment includes a bathroom and sun and mosquito proof tents.

The journey down to Cape Town will be made by stages. The Prince aims to complete the journey in time to spend Christmas at Government House with the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of South Africa.

The Prince and the Duke expect to be back in England towards the end of January."

## Two Princes Journey Over Dark Continent

African Tour of Prince of Wales and Duke of Gloucester Really Commences at Mombasa this Month.

(Canadian Press.)

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Sept. 18.—(C P).—The right type of man has no complaint to find with conditions in western Canada harvest fields," declared Raymond Bell, a London theological student, who returned here yesterday aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Bedford from Quebec along with a party of 30 returning British harvest-miners. Bell said that he had been in Canada for a year and worked on a farm in the Saskatoon district the greater part of the time.

"Most of the present trouble was caused by the communists from Glasgow and the south of Wales, stirring up discontent among the men," he stated. Some of these Communists have never attempted to obtain work, but had sufficient money with them to live in comfort and distribute it among the farm-workers, even on board the ship, he added.

On arrival here the men received tickets to their home towns from the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities.

Saying he had nothing to do with the other harvesters, A. J. Duplessis, Rhodes scholar at Exeter College, Oxford, and formerly on the staff of the Grey University at Bloomington, South Africa, said he paid his own passage and went to Canada in July to engage in harvest work for the sake of gaining experience. He found there was plenty of work for men prepared to work, and blamed the Government in responsible for the scheme for what he termed a measure of failure. A mistake was made in sending too many men at once, and there had been delay in placing the men on the farms, he declared.

## Urges More Attention Be Paid to Geography

Prof. Myres Tells British Association Section that History can not be Studied Without Geography.

(Canadian Press.)

GLASGOW, Sept. 19.—Ancient geography's importance on the curriculum of the schools and universities was urged before the geographical section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Prof. John Myres, the sectional president, at the British Association meeting here a few days ago.

Prof. Myres stressed the fact that geography was closely interwoven with history, and the one could not be studied regardless of the other. He thought it particularly appropriate at this time, when rumors were being heard about the re-organization of British schools of a "new phase in education" to define the value of geography and to ensure that its claims were put forward.

"Geography, as its name indicates, is the systematic description of the earth of ours," said Prof. Myres. "But description is not an end in itself. The end, to which it is the means, is a science of the earth, an understanding and interpretation of its meaning. Like all other departments of science, it presumes two things: an interest in which its significance is interpreted, and what I will only describe now as intelligibility of the facts of observation in relation with each other. In geographical science, the relation of these facts with each other is the interpretation in space; the geographer ascertains, records, compares and interprets distributions, the arrangement of things on or in relation to the surface of the earth.

"Obviously, in this general sense, geography is the essential sister-science of history, which studies and interprets the relations of events in time. History originally meant (as its name also indicates) the process of following or tracing some-thing which has gone before, and left trace or trail; and is applied, like the name of geography, to the recorded result of such following-up. Like geography, it begins with description and proceeds to interpretation of historical events at all-still less can he have them repeated, however closely the new devices of phonograph and photograph may simulate such repetition."

The speaker deplored the fact that the necessity for co-ordination of brain, hand and eye, stressed in elementary training, seemed to be ignored as the educational ladder was ascended. He explained that in every other aspect of learning and teaching, there is a close connection of these special symbols and notation was an elementary necessity. But it was amazing to him how ill-equipped were most students of literary or historical subjects when it came to a question of describing anything other than in grammatical language. It was not merely that they were poor draughtsmen; it was rather that they do not do their thinking about regional matters in such a fashion that geographical symbols could express it. So long as a numerous and influential class of public servants and legislators was recruited from universities where indifference to geographical considerations lasted so long, the geographical aspect of historical study continue to be overlooked, merely because the responsible people have had little or no personal experience of it."

## Pope Issues 3rd Encyclical

(Canadian Press.)

ROME, Sept. 19.—Pope Pius 11th today issued an encyclical urging all Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church to use their power, the work of bringing back to the Roman fold the Christians who adhere to the Greek, Syrian and other Churches of the Near East. This is the third encyclical of the year, and parallels in theme the first one, which was devoted also to Christian unity under the paternal direction of the Vatican.

The Pontiff implied that the Catholic Near East Welfare Association had been responsible for much of the progress in that section of the world. He gave credit to support which had been given the movements in various countries, and especially referred to the generosity of a pious gentleman of the United States of America, for whom we desire and ask the highest recompense of celestial awards."

The name of the benefactor was not given. He was mentioned with the Pope was speaking of the installation of the Pontifical Institute for Oriental Study. The encyclical also brought out that the chief contributions for the Near East Welfare Association have come from the United States.

## York District S. S. Convention

The annual Sunday School Convention of the York District was held in Brickley Church Thursday Sept. 15th. Considering the inclement weather, there was a good attendance at both afternoon and evening sessions. Afternoon meeting opened with the President Mrs. Wm. Clark in the chair. Following devotional exercise, the President introduced Miss Marjorie Trotter, the Girls' Work Secretary of the M. R. E. C., who was present at the convention.

The greater part of the afternoon session was taken up in conducting various forms of business.

Several schools reported and showed all to be in excellent condition. Some important resolutions were passed, and a Round Table Conference held with Miss Trotter as leader, at which many problems were discussed and helpful ideas given.

The second session which was made public, was held in the evening and was largely attended.

Meeting opened with singing and prayer, after which minutes of previous session were read and adopted.

Report of nominating committee was called for and the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Mr. Ambrose Mellett.  
1st Vice Pres.—Mrs. Fred Dollar.  
2nd Vice Pres.—Mr. Earle McInnis.  
Secy.—Mrs. Mr. Arthur Vessey.

A splendid paper was read by Rev. Mrs. Boothroyd on "How shall we measure the success of our Sunday School?" A solo was then sung by Miss Seilick, after which Miss Trotter delivered a most inspiring address, which will long be remembered by all who were present. The people of Brickley and surrounding districts were indeed fortunate in having an opportunity of hearing this talented speaker, especially in view of the fact that Miss Trotter is leaving the Maritimes shortly to take up work along similar lines in Quebec. At its conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered Miss Trotter for her splendid address and general helpfulness throughout the Convention, also to the various officers who did faithful work during the past year. Much thanks is due to the ladies of Brickley who opened their homes to the visiting delegates, and to the choir which provided suitable music for the occasion.

Linoleum washboards for rooms have been invented that, when cemented to similar floor coverings, make water and air tight joints that are easily cleaned.

A British inventor's mechanical instructor for billiard players includes a device to hold a cue correctly and a mirror with which strokes can be studied.

## Women Help in Church Work

(Canadian Press.)

WINNIPEG, Sept. 19.—The cause of women in the official work of the United Church in Canada made progress when it was agreed that the women's missionary society should be allowed to send representatives to the home mission committees of the Presbyteries. The women had requested that this privilege be granted. The arrangements will be reciprocal.

The session committee on home missions reported favorably with reference to an appeal for money to be used in pressing work in the large cities. In the downtown area of Montreal and Toronto, and to a somewhat less extent in Winnipeg, Vancouver and other cities, great changes have occurred. Well-to-do people have moved to the suburbs and large sections are now inhabited by people of less means. It was agreed that the home mission committee be instructed to give assistance in securing buildings for this purpose, so far as the funds of the church may allow.