

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1928

NEW LAW FIRM

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found an announcement of the opening in Charlottetown of a new law firm, that of Messrs. Bell & Mathieson, Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries Public. The firm has offices in the Cameron Block on Richmond Street. These two young men are well known in Charlottetown and throughout the Province. They have each had a brilliant career as students, are deservedly popular and of the calibre that makes for trustworthiness and success. Mr. Bell has, since his admission to the bar, carried on a law practise in the city and has already won a name for himself as a painstaking and well informed lawyer. Mr. Mathieson, who is the son of the Chief Justice, was graduated, with honors, from the Dalhousie Law School and was admitted to the bar of Prince Edward Island during the recent session of the Supreme Court. Both have already received their baptism in the Supreme Court, having conducted cases during the recent session in a manner which elicited high commendation from the presiding Judge. They are now open for business in their comfortable quarters on Richmond Street, and we bespeak for them a share of the legal business of the Province as we feel sure that any matters entrusted to them will receive honest and careful attention. The Guardian commends Messrs. Bell & Mathieson on having decided to practise their profession in their native Province, and we feel sure that they will win for themselves, in the very near future, the honorable distinction of successful Islanders at home.

OUR GREATEST ASSET.

THE land is by far the greatest asset of this Province. True we reap a considerable harvest from the sea, which might be developed to a greater extent than it has been, but it provides a comfortable living for many families. Our dependence, however, is upon the land. On it all our other activities are dependent. With the exception of about ten per cent. of our total acreage all our land is fertile and cultivable. Yet we have several hundreds of acres of our best land lying idle, land which in years gone by supported some thousands of people who are now working, some on Western farms but the majority of them in factories, some in offices and shops in the United States. Many of them educated in this country and at its expense, doing scientific, professional and kindred work in building up and benefiting other countries.

Until we re-occupy our vacant farms this Province cannot become what it ought to be in the matter of progress and prosperity. The vacant land is so much merchandise lying idle on our shelves, a condition which no merchant would tolerate in his own business. These vacant farms should be utilized in some way or other. We know for a surety that any one of these farms if properly worked would provide a living for a family. The trouble is that many of them are either run out or presumed to be run out, but with fertilizers now available any one of these farms could be brought to productiveness in a very short time. This has been done in many cases under the direction of the Experimental Farm and we are told that once unproductive farms have been brought to a high state of productivity and are now profitable and paying a substantial dividend on each year's work. This being so, would it not be the part of wisdom to carry on this work bringing our vacant farms in one by one. In this way we would

eventually have them all occupied and at no loss either to the Province or to the Dominion. If a few farms of this class can be made profitable then we can legitimately infer that a similar process on any of them, probably the majority, would be equally profitable.

It is useless to expect a beginner, no matter what his ambition or his courage may be, to take hold of one of these farms. It might mean years of privation and poverty, and few of our young people of today would care to face that, no matter what the ultimate end might be expected to be. As characteristically expressed by a recent immigrant, "it takes money to start a farm on nothing." It is quite true that almost all the farms on the Island have been hewn out of the forest primeval. The owners had started on nothing. The farms in the course of years became the valuable properties that have been handed down to the present and the previous generations. Conditions then were different. The virgin soil, fertilized through centuries by fallen leaves and the yearly offal of the forest needed only to be scratched between the burned stumps to produce a crop that cannot be rivalled today by means of the most modern fertilizers. Besides the people were all poor together. There was no "keeping up with the Joneses." They were all Joneses together and they struggled along sometimes through poverty and privation, but they got there in the course of years. Today we cannot face those lean years and then our neighbors are the Joneses, and unless we are all approximately level with them we are ostracized, both as to credit and social position. Some means must be provided by which the beginner can get a fair start, not a luxurious start with limousines and all modern conveniences in home and on the farm, but such as would be necessary to give a beginner a fair chance to make an honest living by hard work and such privation as all beginners must experience. With such a start all our vacant farms would eventually become settled, occupied and a valuable addition to the revenues of our Province.

It is useless to expect young men with no means to take up those vacant farms. They will go where they can earn money, perhaps in the hope of one day being able to buy a farm here, but almost invariably lured to remain where they make their money. If this matter were taken up in a statesmanlike and businesslike manner our vacant farms would not long be a reproach to what we fondly call the Garden of the Gulf, with all its pastoral fertility and natural advantages.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Picnics are now the order of the day and everyone seems to be either going to or coming from a picnic by the seaside.

It only required a heavy shower of rain to put most of the roads back to where they were last spring. A new method is certainly needed in our road-making system.

Some of the roads in country sections have not yet been touched by the new hundred thousand dollar road machines. Many, we understand, have applied for permission to use some of the old road machines with horses, easily available anywhere in the country, but such permission has been refused. The use of our own horses and men on the roads would be the means of leaving a good deal of money in the country, which now goes to other countries for gas. Economy means using the means and material at our disposal rather than importing power from abroad.

Notes by the Way

ABLE reports of intense heat in London, Vienna and Paris recall memories of the great drought in the Ottawa Valley during the summer of 1870, 58 years ago. No rain had fallen from the middle of June until September. The weather was not only dry but intensely hot. At its worst for ten consecutive days the thermometer registered 110 in the shade. The nights were almost as hot as the days. Fierce fires fanned by shifting winds raged up and down across the valley. In a single night two thousand people in the rural districts were made homeless, their farm buildings, fences, live stock and growing crops alike consumed. Thousands of horses and sheep were literally smothered to death before the flames reached them. Horned cattle fared better and many of them found refuge in the Ottawa, Gatineau and Rideau rivers.

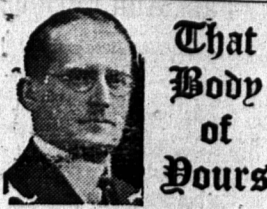
In those days smoke filled the valley and covered city and country with a pall, through which a red sun glared dimly from morning to mid afternoon, when it disappeared. Rideau Hall was threatened, and a wide roadway was cut through the wood surrounding the vice-regal residence, from which everything of an inflammable nature was carefully removed, and casks filled with water were placed at close intervals along this defensive circuit which was guarded day and night by watchmen. Later the hot wind shifted and was blowing from the southwest directly toward the city. It was the crisis of the great battle against the flames. A proclamation was issued calling the able-bodied citizens to meet the new attack and nobly they responded. Thousands gathered in the heat and smoke where fast the flames rolled on toward them. Water carts, laden with casks and buckets made up the equipment of the defenders of the capital.

These proved entirely inadequate. Then a rush was made by men with picks, shovels and spades to cut the St. Louis Dam. This dam, 70 feet high where it crosses the deepest part of a ravine, retains a large lake which supplies the summit level of the Rideau Canal. Quickly the dam was cut and a roaring flood went rushing down the ravine across the wide front of the advancing flames. By this resolute measure the city was saved. It was saved at the last available moment. The fire had reached the bank and cinders blown across to the city side were already lighting new fires in scores of places when the torrent from the severed dam saved the situation. With plenty of water and thousands of men with buckets, these incipient blazes were quickly extinguished as they started up again and again.

An incident of the supreme crisis was the fate of a number of householders whose small wooden dwellings had been built in the ravine, where land was cheap. In mortal terror of having their houses burned they were frantically trying to save some portion of their household goods, when a flood of waters burst upon them and some of their frail dwellings were swept away. The owners fled as best they could, wading or swimming to the nearest bank. The Rideau Canal was put out of business till the following year. Ottawa was not then the fine city that it is today. Wood was the common fuel in the Parliament and Departmental Buildings and in private dwellings. Most of it came from the countryside along the canal, whence it was transported in barges. Now the dry canal was useless for this, as for all other transportation services.

The resignation of Mr. H. A. Powell, K.C., from the International Waterways Commission raises the question as to how his successor shall be appointed and who will be the fortunate appointee. The Toronto Globe in a special despatch says: "The present Commission were all appointed by His Majesty, but Mr. Powell's successor, it is stated, will be appointed by Order-in-Council, signed by the Governor-General, acting upon the advice of the Dominion Cabinet." The Globe also takes note that Mr. Powell's "probable successor is a prominent Liberal ex-M.P. from the Maritime Provinces to whom it is considered the Liberal Government is under an obligation." A despatch to the Halifax Chronicle mentions George W. Kyle, ex-M.P., who was defeated at the last election in Cape Breton South.

The acreage planted in potatoes this year is officially estimated at 9 per cent greater than last year in the United States and 2 per cent greater in Canada. The largest increases in Canada are in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island with but little change in Ontario and Quebec and a slight decrease in the Provinces beyond the Lakes. Present indications point to a full crop all over America.



By James W. Boyton, M.D.

NASAL OBSTRUCTION.

The septum, or the part that divides the nose so as to give the two nostrils, is very often bent over to one side.

Now this in itself should not cause any uneasiness, because it is more frequently found than the straight septum.

Further if it is bent over to one side, then although it leaves less room on the side toward which it is bent, nevertheless it leaves more room on the other side. Thus one side has more room than when the septum is straight and the other side has less. If you add the two spaces together they will thus be equal to two equal spaces. However, where the septum is over so far that it touches the outer wall of the nostril there is considerable obstruction to the breathing.

Sometimes the mucous membrane covering the small turbinate bones in the nose gets swollen and causes obstruction. Also adenoids or a polypus (a soft growth) may obstruct the breathing also.

Does this obstruction affect the general health? An Italian physician, L. Crurio, points out that it aggravates any catarrhal condition, and it is not hard to distinguish the characteristic signs of a mouth breather.

As considerable of one's enjoyment of food is due to the odor of the actual taste of food is considerably lessened where there is nasal obstruction.

When you hear one of these individuals speak he is "talking through his nose," whereas he is talking through his mouth because the obstruction is interfering with the sounding box in his nose.

Its effect upon the hearing is often marked because it interferes with the air going up the eustachian tube from the back of the throat to the middle ear.

Dr. Crurio has worked out a scale showing the disability from a work standpoint where there is nasal obstruction.

Where one side is completely blocked 10 per cent.

Where one side is half blocked 5 to 7 per cent.

When both sides blocked, 20 to 25 per cent.

This disability may be due to an insufficient amount of air going in to purify the blood, or by pressure on nerves of the nose causing neuralgia, dizziness, and so forth.

So remember that a bent septum in the majority of cases requires no attention, and neither does slight nasal obstruction.

However, if there is any obstruction consult your family physician first.

If you need special attention he will direct you to a competent specialist. This doesn't mean any operation in a great many cases.

Where operation is indicated it is only a matter of hours or a few days at most in hospital.

Don't neglect any nasal obstruction.

Write it down that here I labored, Here I sang and laughed and neighed, Here's my fortune and my glory, Here's the sum of all my days, These four walls and friendly door, Mark the goal I struggled for, Never mind its present worth, Here's one hundred feet of earth Where the passer-by can see Every dream which came to me.

Write it down, when I have perished, Here is everything I've cherished, That these walls should glow with beauty, Spurred my lagging soul to duty, That there should be gladness here In this patch of lawn I've tended, Here is all I've counted splendid, Here's the goal that's held me true To the tasks I've had to do, Here for all the world to scan, Is my secret thought and plan, Through the long years gone before, This is what I struggled for.

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UNITED STATES POLITICS Platform of Democratic Convention

Why Canadians are Interested in it

Historical.

Both parties in the United States have squared away for a national fight on 6th November next, and everything points to a huge trial of strength.

As a matter of plain politics Canada is not directly interested in the contest, but as a next door neighbor Canadians are forced to keep a sharp eye on several questions which are interwoven by trade and commerce. For these reasons we now follow our practice of giving a brief review of both sides of the struggle. In this article it is the Democrats that are outlining their policy, viz: Donald Ramsel, "Labor" writer, says that the Labor planks of the Democratic party are a decided improvement on those adopted by the Republicans at Kansas City.

"The following planks in the Democratic platform," he says, "will meet with general favor among trade-unionists: "We favor the principle of collective bargaining and the democratic principle that Organized Labor should choose its own representatives without coercion or interference."

"Labor is not a commodity. Human rights must be safeguarded. Labor should be exempt from the operation of anti-trust laws."

"We favor legislation providing that products of convict labor shipped from one state to another shall be subject to laws of the latter state as though they had been produced therein."

Unemployment. "Unemployment is at present widespread and increasing. Unemployment is almost as destructive to the happiness, comfort and well-being of human beings as war."

"We expend vast sums of money to protect our people against the evils of war, but no government program is anticipated to prevent the awful suffering and economic losses of unemployment."

"It threatens the well-being of millions of our people and endangers the prosperity of the nation."

"We favor the adoption by the government after a study of this subject of a scientific plan whereby during periods of unemployment appropriations shall be made available for the construction of national public works and the lessening, as far as consistent with public interests, of government construction work when labor is generally and satisfactorily employed in private enterprise."

"Study should also be made of modern methods of industry and constructive solution found to absorb and utilize the surplus human labor released by the increasing use of machinery."

Child Labor. Organized Labor urged the Democrats to adopt a straight-out declaration in favor of the ratification of the child labor amendment. Instead, the following plank was adopted: "Children are the chief asset of the nation. Therefore, their protection through infancy and childhood against exploitation is an important national duty."

Planks were adopted calling for "fair and liberal compensation" for government employees "who are injured in accidents or by occupational diseases" and to their dependents.

Immigration. The plank on immigration was satisfactory to Labor. It declared that existing laws "must be preserved in full force and effect," but added that the provisions contained in these laws that separate husbands from wives, and parents from infant children, are inhuman and not essential to the purpose or efficacy of such laws.

Gov. Smith's Record. Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York, who has been nominated by the Democratic Party as candidate for the presidency of the United States, "has a good labor record," says Washington "Labor."

He went to Albany 25 years ago as a Tammany member of the lower house of the state legislature; became the Democratic leader in the assembly in 1911 and was made speaker in 1913.

After serving as Sheriff of New York county and president of the board of aldermen of Greater New York, Smith was elected governor in 1918. He was defeated for reelection in 1920, but ran a million

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The Public Forum

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

NOT THE ONLY BAD PIECE OF ROAD.

Sir,—Going South of Emyvale School for about two miles on the Line Road is about the worst piece of road on Prince Edward Island. The Inspector has been over it once or twice early in June but that did not repair it and I would like to see the Minister of Public Works take a drive over it now. He would never forget the experience. Our mailman has to impose on some of the good people to allow him in their fields as we are afraid of losing him in some of the trenches. I am, Sir, etc., A TAX PAYER.

NAME PLATE JOKE.

Sir,—The party responsible for the cheap advertising of our Island, places our own people in a very embarrassing position. As tourists, we are a great joke to the public when they gaze at our car numbers. I have been asked if we were of Jewish descent, but my answer has been: "No, Scottish; a Jew could not live and survive on the Island."

I have never met in all the miles I have driven a single car that has an advt. on the number plate. The joke has become so annoying that I have had to re-register here for the present to save further explanations of the "enterprise" of the smart guys who originated such a cheap idea of our Island people.

I am, Sir, etc., E. E. PARKMAN, Detroit, Mich.

votes ahead of his ticket. In 1922 he was returned to Albany by a great majority. He survived the Coolidge "landslide" of 1924, and was chosen again in 1926, being the only man to be elected governor for four terms.

During his years in Albany, Gov. Smith has had much to do with labor legislation, and the official spokesman of the Labor movement certify that he has always been "right." In fact, one of the criticisms leveled at him by his opponents is that he has made the state Labor Department his "pet."

The two most important issues in the conflict are by all odds the "Industrial" and Temperance questions. Republicans have stood out manfully for a period of 50 years and the Democrats have staked their all on Tariff for Revenue. The battlefield is now somewhat complicated by both sides clinging closely to the Tariff divisions, whilst the Democrats are in favor of the present temperance law, and Smith goes so far as to say that if the country adopts it again he and his party will stand by rigid enforcement of it.

These are big questions, but a nation of some 225 millions should be able to solve them.

An implement with which a person can make soap flakes at home from cakes of soap, retaining them until they are to be used, has been patented by a resident of White Plains, N. Y.

Antidotes for Carbolic Poisoning. Give milk and beaten eggs freely, or powdered magnesia mixed with olive oil. Do not give emetics.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "I climbed onto the fence."

"On," and "to" are separate words. It is preferable to omit "to." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: sabre, Pronounce last syllable like "as in 'let,'" not as in "me." OFTEN MISPELLED: idle (unoccupied); idol (an image). SYNONYMS mark, trace, track, trail, sign, vestige.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK By ROBERTA LEE

To Clean Varnished Furniture. First remove dust and dirt with a soft cloth dipped in turpentine. Then go over the surface with a cloth dipped in boiled linseed oil. Finally, dry with another soft cloth.

To Keep Butter Fresh. Wrap each piece of butter in a piece of clean muslin and tie securely. Then pack the pieces in a crock of brine that will float an egg. Weigh down with a clean stone over a heavy plate, making sure that the butter is well covered with brine.

The Land We Love By Frank Yeigh

JAMES MCGILL Q.—Who was James McGill? A.—James McGill was a native of Glasgow, who came to Canada in his early youth and settled in Montreal where he made a fortune in the fur-trading industry. He founded McGill University by leaving a bulk of his fortune enabling lectures to be first given in 1828 and the first degree to be conferred in 1833. Today it has 3,000 students and ranks high among the Empire Universities.

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Advertisement for the New Gainaday washing machine, featuring an illustration of the machine and text describing its benefits and terms of sale.