

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1857) 65.00 per year (in advance) delivered. 64.00 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1927

THE LIQUOR SITUATION

THE action of the Saunders Prohibition Commission in increasing facilities for the procuring of alcoholic medicine will no doubt have cleared away some of the mists which were so evident during the recent provincial election and which played a very considerable part in the return of the Saunders Liberals.

down in the National Policy which in its every detail means Canada for the Canadians.

To secure sectional support and political power in certain quarters, there have been tariff tinkering and certain concessions by the Liberal party who from the inauguration of the National Policy to the present day have preached against it, although not daring to stray from it, and the tinkering and the uncertainty which always accompanied it has done more to drive Canadians out of Canada than anything else in matters of Government.

The Liberal Conservative party has always been consistent in its trade policy. Changes in Customs duties have necessarily been made from time to time to suit changing conditions but the principle has been rigidly adhered to.

POLITICAL BLOOD

THE human elector, ordinarily speaking, has his seasons. When there is no election in sight and the last one has receded far enough to be partly forgotten, he is quiet, unaggressive, neighborly. But when the blast of an election war sounds in his ears he stiffens up his political sinews, summons up his political blood and becomes a man of war to his next door neighbor, if the latter is of alien political faith; and a man of peace and good will to the neighbor of kindred faith even although there may have been line-fence troubles between them for years.

The excuse is given for the increase of the price of liquor that the Conservative Commission had reduced the price to a figure actually below cost of administration. This, we are assured, is not so. The Conservative Commission, after the election and in compliance with the expressed wishes of the electors, reduced the prices, but still left a substantial margin of profits.

The franchise is a sacred thing, the ballot a sacred instrument in the government of the country. It should never be cast in ignorance of its probable outcome.

CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS.

THE slogan "Canada for the Canadians", may, like the word patriotism, become the last refuge of a scoundrel. The slogan sounds empty and false, although in everybody's mouth during election times, while Canadians are streaming across the border to seek a living in the United States.

The Liberal Conservative party adopted the first measures for preserving Canada for the Canadians when Mr. (afterwards Sir) John A. Macdonald introduced the National Policy. This policy in a few years built factories and established industries in Canada, giving employment to Canadians which increased year by year until Canada became an increasingly industrial country.

In this province where the great majority can read and hear intelligently there should be little difficulty in deciding between the pure and the spurious, between men and measures. Unfortunately, however, all are not self-reliant. Too many still are swayed by the promissory and the agitator. We need

Notes by the Way

IN a published article, Lord Riddell has given some clear-cut views of the League of Nations, its headquarters in Geneva and of its work and present prospects. Although the League has been in existence eight years and a splendid Palace of Peace is in contemplation as its future home, it still holds its sittings in "a sombre, unimpressive building called the Salle de la Reformation, in the centre of the city. The acoustics are bad and the arrangements give no sense of permanence, dignity or security. What should be the greatest Parliament in the world, meets in a gloomy hall in a back street, under conditions that would not be tolerated by a second-class town council."

The League costs about a million pounds a year, of which the British Empire contributes one-fourth. "If by this modest expenditure peace can be secured, it is dirt cheap," says Lord Riddell. He questions whether the League itself does not need overhauling. He mentions that its minor activities are legion and that it serves a useful purpose in bringing together on a friendly footing representatives of different nations, but goes on to say that "even its most enthusiastic admirers must admit that it has not achieved the main purpose for which it was designed, and which perhaps has been obscured by its collateral activities."

Whether it is possible to prevent future wars is doubtful, but the effort must be made and statesmen have as yet devised no better organization or machinery than the League to prevent the outbreak of war and insure permanent peace among the nations. At present Lord Riddell holds that the League is not having a fair chance. It is handicapped by the physical conditions under which it works, "by the defect of America, and by lack of faith in its powers, with consequent lack of enthusiasm. As things stand," he asks, "is it likely that France will exchange the guarantee of her armies for the guarantee of the League of Nations?"

"Italy and France are armed to the teeth. All Europe in debt to America. America converting herself into a naval and military State with the object of protecting her interests. Germany fretting at her defenceless position, and bent on revising her eastern boundaries and readjusting her war debts. Hungary and Roumania at daggers drawn. China in chaos. Overcrowded Japan's population increasing at the rate of a million per annum. Russia doing her worst to stir up worldwide dissension. The South American States covertly resenting United States domination." Such is the attitude of the nations toward each other as Lord Riddell has sketched it. Meanwhile what nation, relying upon the League, is preparing to turn its swords into ploughshares? The invention and manufacture of deadly weapons goes on with unabated vigor.

The Brighter Side of the outlook is that the League is still working, indoctrinating the world for peace, and the British Empire stands for peace. Without Britain there could have been no League of Nations. The British Empire has led the movement for peace such as it is, and is the greatest force making for peace throughout the world today. Too much may have been hoped for from the League in the past, and it is yet too soon to despair of its future usefulness. A world whose history is a record of recurring wars cannot be converted to peace in a day. And we have from the great Disposer of Events the foreshadowing of a time when the nations shall cease from warfare. What we do not know is how near or how far in the distance that happy day may be.

The recent discussion of divorce in Canada by Canon Vernon and others, as published in the Canadian Churchman, is interesting and informing, but in one respect may be misleading. Canon Vernon quoted the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing among other things that last year 608 divorces were granted in Canada, compared with 544 in 1922. On the other hand the Marriage and Divorce Bulletin of the United States Bureau of the Census states that "in 1922 no fewer than 1,368 divorce decrees were granted to couples married in Canada, a number more than two and one-half times as large as the total number granted in Canada in the same year." The question arises were these numerous couples Americans who had first come to Canada to be married and returned to have the marriage bond broken, or were they Canadians who had been married in Canada and had gone to the States to be divorced? Doubtless many of them had been the result of the intermarriages of Canadians and Americans.



By James W. Bates, M.D.

BRAIN DISTURBANCES

A Judge on the bench stated recently that a man might just as well be hanged as be placed in the hospital for the insane. This showed a lack of knowledge on the part of this judge, because a considerable percentage of the patients in these institutions can now be cured, and are able to return to business and home again. That some of these cases are due to infection of teeth, tonsils, gall bladder, and intestine, has been well established, and the removal of these infections has meant a cure in the majority of these particular cases.

But aside from this type of case what do we know? Just why do some folks have to go to the hospital for the insane, and others with less brains, and less opportunities in life, be able to move about among their fellows and be really normal? The superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital gives the reasons for the mind "going wrong." One cause is the tendency of individuals to avoid obstacles and disagreeable circumstances. And when you come to think of it, that seems a most natural thing to do.

However you can avoid "obstacles and disagreeable circumstances" which after all are likely only things that we should be overcoming, and that we know we should be overcoming, we are certainly not preparing ourselves for the obstacles and disagreeable circumstances that are bound to come to us, and that we cannot possibly avoid. And when they do come we are not prepared to meet them, and they overcome us.

Another cause he mentions is letting our feelings and emotions determine our judgments and guide our actions. This is really another natural thing for many of us to do. Then also excessive depreciation of self and others; irritability and undue suspicions; morbid fears, impulses, envy, hate, and shyness.

It does seem more unfortunate that causes such as the above, which seem so simple, and that apparently could be overcome by care on the part of the individual and his family, are helping to fill our hospitals for the insane.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh
Q. What is the current building construction in Canada?
A. Building construction in Canada or the first half of 1926 maintained a record volume in dollar value of 1926. There have been more projects in more localities, with more contractors busy, more men employed and more orders for material than previously. Contracts were issued during the above period entered into making it probable that the total for 1927 will reach if not exceed that of 1926.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE
Q. At what hour should a dance in the home begin?
A. Generally at nine-thirty or ten o'clock.
Q. Who pays carfare, luncheon checks and other incidental expenses, the out-of-town house guest or the hostess?
A. The guest.
Q. Is it good form for a man to invite a woman in his employ to lunch?
A. No.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon
WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: "Vocation" is a vocation or regular occupation. "Avocation" is a casual occupation, or interest outside of one's regular occupation.
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: impotent. Accent first syllable, not the second, so commonly done.
OFTEN MISSPELLED: gray is preferred to grey.
SYNONYMS: adversity, disaster, distress, calamity, misfortune, hardship.
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: INTREPID; bold; fearless; daring; dauntless. "He is worthy of a place among the intrepid pioneers of history."

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE
Mending the Umbrella
To mend a leak in the umbrella cut a piece of mending tissue a little larger than the hole. Then cut a piece of silk or cambric a little larger than the piece of tissue. Place tissue over hole on under side of cover. Then place silk or cambric over the tissue, tucking edge under the tissue. Place a wet cloth over all and press with hot iron.

Soup

Fat can be removed from hot soup by pouring the soup through a cloth that has been rinsed in cold water. Nearly all of the fat will cling to the cloth.

To Whiten the Teeth

Apply peroxide of hydrogen diluted with one half water. Or clean with prepared chalk and orris root every morning and night.

"Pa, what do you call a man who runs an auto?"
"It all depends on how close he comes to hitting me."

First clear Voices Of Youthful Poets

"O child, what news from Heaven? Thus Swinburne. Earlier Wordsworth had written, "Heaven lies about us in our infancy." Even now we are prone to regard childhood as the golden age, about which a mist of divinity drifts; witness the recent attempts to give children their say, in prose and in poetry, which have been made in the rapid hope that God would speak in the still small voice of a child. This is an exaggerated hope. All that can be hoped for from child poets is that they will give a fresh, unhackneyed version of their thoughts and feelings, at which Francis Thompson, the perfect poet of childhood, hints in the essay on Shelley:

To see the world in a grain of sand
And heaven in a wild flower
Hold infinity in the palm of your hand
And eternity in an hour.

And quoting this verse, "Singing Youth" begins. Has there ever really been a singing youth before, has any age deliberately encouraged its children to tell outright what news they bear of the heaven from which they come trailing clouds of glory? There have been occasional Marjorie Flemings, Hilda Conklings, Nathalia Cranes. But, on the whole, education has conspired to keep children silent on heavenly subjects, with the result that they very soon are ground down to the level of every day prose.

From a Four-Year-Old.
To-day education, more experimental, has been giving children their say. "Creative Youth" was one of the first volumes of children's writings. A local example is the Alcott school in Amherst, which encourages literary self-expression. And now comes the volume entitled "Singing Youth" which has been edited by Mabel Moutier from the work of scores of children and published by Harper. The first poem is by a four-year-old, and it sets the keynote of

(Continued on page 5)

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

October 4, 1927

ALL GOD'S WORKS—Bless the Lord, all his works in all places of his dominion: bless the Lord, O my soul. Psalm 103:22.

PRAYER:

"Lift up, lift up your voices now: The whole wide world rejoices now: The Lord that triumphed gloriously, The Lord shall reign victoriously."

HARVEST TIME

Pillowed and hushed on the silent plain,
Wrapped in her mantle of golden grain,
Wearied of pleasuring weeks away,
Summer is lying asleep to-day.

Where winds come sweet from the wildrose briars,
And the smoke of the far-off prairie fires;
Yellow her hair as the goldenrod,
And brown her cheeks as the prairie sod.

Purple her eyes as the mists that dream,
At the edge of some laggard, sun-drowned stream;
But over their depths the lashes sweep,
For Summer is lying to-day asleep.

The north wind kisses her rosy mouth,
His rival frowns in the far-off south,
And comes caressing her sunburnt cheeks,
And Summer wakes for one short week.

Awakes and gathers her wealth of grain,
Then sleeps and dreams for a year again.
—E. Pauline Johnson.

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TELEVISION AT LAST!

Condensed from Popular Science Monthly (June, '27).

A few weeks ago telephone officials in New York chatted face to face with colleagues in Washington. Friends smiled across the wires. Long distance vision by wire at last was a fact!

Still greater wonders followed. Vision by radio, likewise, was suddenly changed from fancy to reality. From the high antenna of experimental radio station 3XN maintained by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. at Whippany, N. J., living images leaped across the ether and landed on the screen before which an audience of 60 men sat spellbound. The form of a comedian, transformed into radio waves for an instantaneous flight across space, appeared on the screen while his loudspeakers were made audible by a radio

So came television—the first real epoch-making invention since the creation of the airplane a score of years ago. As a scientific achievement it was as momentous to the world as were Alexander Graham Bell's first words over the wire, or "G" across the ocean. Moreover, its development was typical of the new era in invention—an era when creative men no longer labor singly handed to perfect their ideas, but join forces in systematic research to solve a difficult problem. For television was the work of a whole group of scientists in the Bell laboratories, each tackling a special phase of the problem.

Before long, beyond doubt, we shall see distant men and events by radio as we sit in our homes, as clearly as we now listen to far-away voices and music. Wherever we live, we can watch the face of a noted orator as he delivers an address. Baseball and football games, horse races, boxing matches will transpire before our eyes electrically. The spoken drama, vaudeville, the opera, will be staged by the fireside. It is even possible that in future war scenes on the battle line will be witnessed by the folks back home. Again, it is entirely possible that before many years, when we talk over the telephone, we shall see the speaker at the other end of the wire.

Fundamentally the operation of television is closely related to telephony. In the latter, sound waves of varying intensity are translated into electrical impulses for transmission, and at the receiving end are transformed back again into sound waves. In television light waves of varying intensity are translated into electrical impulses, then back again into light waves so that they may be seen. To accomplish this, the Bell method employs the wonderful "electrical eye," the photo-electric cell. This instrument, electrically sensitive to light, acts as a valve. When light strikes it, it passes an electric current which varies in strength according to the amount of light. Thus it changes varying light waves into corresponding electrical impulses.

The way in which this "eye" is used to send a moving human face by wire or radio is simply an elaboration of the method previously perfected for transmitting photographs. The face is divided into 2500 squares arranged in parallel rows. A single beam of light sweeps back and forth across the face, scanning these units one by one. The photo-electric cell "sees" each illuminated fragment in turn and translates its light or shade into an electric impulse. In orderly single-file procession, these impulses are hurled out through the ether or along a wire.

At the receiving end they are picked up one by one and reconverted into visible patches of light by their action on a special gas-filled tube. Then, by a miracle of precision, they take their previous relative positions so exactly that they form a faithful mosaic likeness of the original face. The difference between the transmission of photographs and television is chiefly one of speed. The time required to send image has been a matter of minutes. But television, which really is the rapid transmission of many pictures in succession, requires, like motion pictures, the sending of at least 16 complete images a second to appear lifelike. The new system actually transmits and receives 18 a second. In other words, 18 times a second each of the 2500 fragments of a face or scene are scanned by a single light beam, converted into electric impulses, sent through miles of space, and turned back again into fragments of light. This is equivalent to 45,000 impulses every second! Little wonder that scientists once considered the task hopeless!

Suppose, for instance, you are in station 3XN at Whippany while the comedian's set is being sent by radio. You see him facing a cabinet containing three of the largest photo-electric cells in existence. Beyond a small window in the cabinet is a 500-candle-power arc light. Between this light and the comedian's face is a thin disk perforated with 50 holes arranged in a spiral, beginning at the rim of the disk.

Now the light is turned on, and the disk whirls. Immediately a tiny spot of light passes through the first hole nearest the rim and strikes the comedian's face. A second beam, through the second hole, passes across his face just below the first, and so on until the entire face has been scanned by the light beam in 50 parallel lines. The procedure is repeated again and again, in a succession of pictures. Meanwhile the photo-electric cell is recording every variation in light and shadow in terms of electric current.

The electric current which bears the record of what this eye sees, passes through vacuum tube amplifiers, where it is magnified 5000 billion times. Then, from the antenna of station 3XN, the magnified impulses ride out into space. Reaching the receiving antenna, the picture impulses are picked up and led to a tube filled with neon gas and containing two electrodes. As the current leaps across the electrodes, each impulse causes the gas to glow. This flash of light is strong or weak according to the light or shadow of the particular fragment of the face to which the electrical impulse corresponds. Between the neon light and the screen is a second revolving perfor-

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PHONE 240

STUDY TO BE MADE OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS

VIENNA, Austria, Oct. 3.—The League of Nations Commission of Children's Hygiene, at its concluding conference at Vienna yesterday deputized members to proceed to Bucharest from Leipzig to study the infantile paralysis epidemic. In Leipzig this disease is on the increase. An anti-paralysis serum prepared by the Pasteur Institute will be tested at the same time.

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