

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1928

OUR RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

It has frequently been pointed out by the Guardian that the car ferry steamer should not be a charge upon the railway, but upon the consolidated revenue of Canada, since the service affects the whole of Canada. As it is, this Province is handicapped by the expenditure being charged to the Prince Edward Island Division. When improvements are asked for by local boards of trade and other bodies, this is the argument with which we are met—that improved service does not justify the additional expenditure in view of the cost of the car ferry service. Why should we be continually handicapped by having to bear this charge? Is not the service of value to Nova Scotia and the other provinces from which we purchase materials and to which we ship our products? As a matter of book-keeping it should be charged against the whole railway system of Canada.

Our products go over all the railways of Canada, yet we are only credited with the transportation within our own division. A car loaded in Kinkora, Albany or Summerside may travel thousands of miles before reaching its destination. The other divisions of the Railway get the lion's share of the credit for the hauling of this freight, as they do in the case of manufactured goods shipped to us from Ontario and Quebec.

This is a matter which our boards of trade and business men should take up at once. It is a matter also which our federal representatives should have looked into before this.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

WITHIN the past few months there have been a number of deaths by violence or accident, the circumstances connected with which remained more or less shrouded in mystery. No inquest was held. The Coroner may have been satisfied in each case that an inquest was unnecessary, but this does not satisfy the public nor does it fulfil the requirements of the law.

The Coroner is an officer of the Crown. His duty, in cases where any uncertainty arises, is to consult with the Attorney-General and receive instructions. It is presumed that he has done this and that the Attorney-General also is satisfied. But again this does not satisfy the public.

The body of a man was found in the river at the east end of the city on Tuesday last. It was identified as the body of a man who had been sought by his friends for a week previously. Investigation by the police resulted in the detention of a young man and the naming of another who were associated with the deceased when last seen, probably on the eve of his death. Also, on account of the investigation, the police searched the shore in this vicinity expecting to find the body some days before it was actually discovered.

We do not suggest that there was any foul play in connection with this regrettable affair. But the facts are such that a thorough investigation should have been made, and the investigation provided by law is an inquest, and, if necessary, a post-mortem examination.

Under the provisions of the Coroner's Act, of 1925—

"When the Coroner is informed that the dead body of a person is lying within his jurisdiction, and there is reasonable cause to suspect (a) that such person has died either a violent or an unnatural death, or (b) that such person has died in prison; or (c) that such person has died in prison; or (d) under such circumstances as to require an inquest in pursuance of any Act; the Coroner, whether the cause of death arose within his jurisdiction or not, shall as soon as practicable, issue his warrant for summoning seven good and lawful men to appear before him at a specified time and place, there to inquire as jurors, touch-

ing the death of such person as aforesaid." It has always been the custom in this Province to enquire specifically into accidental or mysterious deaths. Of late this custom seems to have been ignored.

It is the duty of the Attorney-General to see to it that no doubt shall be permitted to exist as to the cause of any fatality, and the public will very properly demand that this duty be fearlessly carried out, regardless of the consequences.

300 YEARS.

WE of these modern days are apt to look backward through the middle ages and into the dawn of civilization with a sort of superior air. Yet there were giants in those early days. The wonders of the ancient world compare in many respects very favorably with the construction and art of the present day. The walls of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, the Colossus of Rhodes, the monumental remains of Druid worship at Stonehenge, and the temples of Greece, and other monuments of ancient art were real marvels, and yet science as we know it today was unheard of.

Man has existed on the earth for a period of at least a million years, and yet civilization can be traced back only about 10,000 years. Beyond that is darkness. A writer made the statement that if civilization were represented by a day, the first twenty-three hours of the day would be taken up with youth and adolescence. Practically all that science has discovered came within the last hour, and even at that it is only beginning.

As far back as 130 B.C., the ancients knew something of the expansive power of steam, and many crude attempts were made to utilize it as a power. But nothing came of it until the early years of the Nineteenth Century. 150 years ago all that was known of electricity was that a black rod rubbed with the skin of a black cat acquired the power to attract small bits of paper. Compare this with the millions of horse-power energy developed by electricity in our own day and within the past few years. The telephone came within our own era, practically within our own day, namely, in 1876. The first steamer crossed the Atlantic in 1819 in twenty-six days. The first railway was built in 1825.

Within the past few years we have learned to fly, to converse and even to see across oceans and continents, to dive to the bottom of the ocean; in fact, we have conquered earth, sea and air, and yet we are only at the beginning of things. Science with all its marvellous progress is still in its infancy. This progress only gives us a glimpse of the infinite ocean that is yet undiscovered. The atom, once regarded as the foundation stone of the universe, is now known to be itself a solar system within which revolve planetary electrons round a central nucleus at distances comparable to those which separate our planets from each other and from the sun.

The past 100 years have brought us marvels. Who can guess what the next century will bring?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A sustained increase of more than 30 per cent. in the tourist travel to New Brunswick during the 1928 season up to August 31st, is reported by the New Brunswick Government Bureau of Information. This large increase is made up chiefly of visitors from other Provinces of Canada and from the United States. The importance of this traffic to the Province is evidently appreciated by the authorities and the people generally, and much satisfaction is expressed over the fact in the New Brunswick press. Indirectly, the other Maritime Provinces are benefiting financially and otherwise, by this increase.

Notes by the Way

RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, ex-Premier of Canada, and for some time leader of the Conservative opposition, recently visited the Pacific Coast. Hitherto his visits to British Columbia had been mainly on political errands in the interests of the country and the party which he led. He is now devoting his keen intellect to business exclusively, no doubt much to his pecuniary advantage. As the Victoria Colonist remarks, "when he gave up politics for business the former was a heavy loser and the latter a considerable gainer. The acumen which shone so vigorously on the floor at Ottawa has been translated to a field where it gets more tangible and unimpeded results."

The Baxter Government in New Brunswick has now been three years in office. It dates from 14th September, 1925. Dr. Baxter is a host in himself, an able leader, and surrounded by able colleagues. They have given the Province an absolutely honest and business-like administration of affairs, not excelled by any Provincial Government since Confederation. There was a deficit of \$600,000 for the fiscal year which was just closing when the Baxter Government was sworn in, a legacy from their predecessors. This was reduced to \$61,000 in the new Government's first year by close economy and careful collection of the revenue. The financial situation continued to improve and in their second year, 1927, the Government was able to announce a surplus of \$15,000. Five or six weeks hence the present financial year will close, and the Frederick Mall intimates that "it need surprise nobody if the Government is able to pull out with a substantial surplus."

The Baxter Government repealed the Prohibition Law, which experience had proved could not be satisfactorily enforced. For this reason mainly, it has been criticised, often unfairly. Under the careful administration of Mr. R. G. Fulton, chairman of the Liquor Control Commission, assisted by an efficient Provincial Police Force, which the Government appointed, there has been far less complaint of the non-enforcement of the Liquor Control Act in New Brunswick than there has been of the bungling attempts to enforce the Prohibition Law in Prince Edward Island.

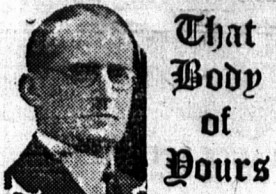
The city of Vancouver is to be presently enlarged. Two important suburbs, Point Grey and South Vancouver, are to be annexed on 1st January next, when it is claimed that the Pacific metropolis will have become the third city in the order of precedence in Canada. Winnipeg has hitherto held the third place among the larger cities of the Dominion, following Montreal and Toronto. Both the Prairie capital and that on the Pacific Coast are growing rapidly, but Vancouver enjoys the advantage of being a great seaport as well as a populous city.

Across the border, Republicans are claiming that the once Solid South will be far from solid in its support of Smith in the Presidential contest. Texas, which has 20 electoral votes, and which in 1924 gave a three-to-one Democratic majority, is now said by Republicans to be in the doubtful column. This is hardly credible, but it seems to be admitted that Smith is gaining largely among once prominent and influential former Republicans in the Eastern States.

Complaint is made that the Fish Market in the Market Building is very insufficiently lighted. Both the fishermen and the purchasers of fish complain of this, more especially our city householders. The fishermen come in on Thursdays and on dark and cloudy days find the place too dusky for the convenient handling of their fish. It is worse in the early evening when many citizens find the time convenient to purchase for the following day. The evenings are coming earlier now and proper lighting becomes more necessary on that account. Let there be more light in the Fish Market without delay.

Canada's wheat crop this year now promises to exceed the earlier estimates and to pass the half billion mark. It is undoubtedly the largest in Canadian history and the carriage of the exportable surplus to the seaports east and west will tax the transportation and elevator equipment of the country to the utmost. The bountiful harvest gives promise of another year of material and commercial prosperity in Canada, and it affords a splendid advertisement for the Dominion abroad.

The man who makes hay while the sun shines is likely to get sun-struck. Even a wooden wedding takes the tin.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

EARLY CORRECTION OF STANDING AND SITTING FAULTS

Just about the time we think we are doing great things for young school children, in the way of helping them to correct bad sitting and standing habits, some one quite innocently asks "How did they get that way?" Because youngsters are usually born with straight limbs, and straight backs. And so the natural conclusion arrived at was that these youngsters had acquired round shoulders, narrow chests, shoulder blades showing, flat feet, and so forth, by faulty habits about the home.

The Villard Centre of the New York Diet Kitchen Association, found that 75 per cent of the children between the ages of 2 and 6 had bad sitting and standing positions. They were ordinarily well children but were using their bodies at a constant strain and disadvantage. The treatment was instruction to the mothers in correcting the children's faults.

For instance a youngster that had outgrown a high chair and yet was too small for the ordinary kitchen or dining room chair, had a chair so adjusted that his feet rested firmly on a support, and he was raised by a pillow or other method so that he could eat comfortably at the table with the rest of the family.

An ordinary kitchen chair was arranged with cushions to show the mothers how to manage at home without extra expense. Mothers give to the children to correct these defects. The results were so satisfactory that the service was introduced into other health centres in New York and elsewhere, and Teachers Colleges, Columbia University, now give a course in this "posture" training for welfare workers.

Modern Etiquette

By Roberta Lee Q. Is it good policy in the theatre, to turn and glare at anyone who is behind you who insists on talking? A. No, tell them in an amiable manner that you cannot hear anything while they talk. Q. At what social function are women never present? A. At a stag dinner. Q. Is it fashionable to celebrate wooden weddings? A. No, they are rarely held.

Daily Lessons in English

By W. L. Gordon WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "I have seen him often during the past few weeks." Say "last few." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: gesture. Last syllable as "ture" or as "chur." OFTEN MISPELLED: hoard (an accumulation of things), horde (a vast multitude). SYNONYMS: contract, compact, agreement, bargain, promise, pledge. 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: ABYSMAL; bottomless; unfathomable. "He sank to the abysmal depths of despair."

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By Roberta Lee Grape Vines When insects are on grape vines, spray with bordeaux solution, strong soap suds, or paris green. But do not use paris green when grapes are near the ripening stage. Mildew When white clothes are mildewed, put a teaspoonful of chloride of lime into a gallon of water. Dissolve thoroughly. Put garment in and stir until the mildew disappears. Rinse thoroughly. As chloride of lime bleaches do not use it on colors. Rhubarb Pie Pour boiling water over 2 cups of chopped rhubarb, let it stand a few minutes, drain and add 1 cup of sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, a piece of butter, yolk of 1 egg and 1 teaspoon lemon extract. Bake with one crust and frost with white of egg and 1 tablespoon powdered sugar. LAMP SHADE An easily made lamp shade and

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.

W. C. T. U.'S CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Sir,—Recently a copy of your paper was sent me containing an interview with Mr. (not Rev.) R. G. Fulton, Chairman of the Liquor Control Board of New Brunswick intended for propaganda in favor of Government Control and against Prohibition. To make a point, the writer criticizes the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, calling its members a lot of sentimentally, impracticable old ladies.

It is very evident his acquaintance with that world-wide organization is extremely limited. At the World's W. C. T. U. Convention held recently in Switzerland there were nearly as many "daughters" present as delegates as "mothers." One afternoon Miss Gordon, the President asked all the young delegates to rise; the response was so large that a rousing cheer was given. It was a thrilling time when Miss Winona Jewell of the United States presented a great heap of rolls containing signatures of 361,500 young people in the U. S., total abstainers supporting the Prohibition law.

In Ontario about 2,500 young people belong and 2,000 have signed the Patriotic Rolls. In looking over the list of members in the Union of which I have the honor to be President I find that half are young married women and girls. The writer is just as ill-informed when he asks, "What constructive thing for the good of society have they ever accomplished?" To answer that, even in a general way, would take too long. Miss Willard, our great leader, realizing that the liquor traffic was the bane of every department of social life organized work for child welfare, sailors, prisoners, sick and sorrowing; educational work in schools and Sunday schools, through the press, contests and lectures.

An annual report of any Province will show how this constructive work is carried out. I am, Sir, etc., (Mrs.) ADA L. POWERS Cor. Sec. N. S. W. C. T. U. Lunenburg, N. S. Sept. 17, 1928.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

September 20, 1928 THE BETTER DAYS—Say not thou, What is the cause that former days were better than these? For thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this.—Ecc. 7:10. PRAYER—Lord, we believe Thou wilt make the latter days better than the former. BROTHERHOOD In every patch of timber you will always find a tree or two that would have fallen long ago, Borne down by wind or age or snow, Had not another neighbor tree Held out its arms in sympathy And caught the tree the storm had hurled To earth. So, brothers, is the earth. In every patch of timber stand Samaritans of forest land, The birch, the maple, oak or pine, The fir, the cedar, all the line; In every wood, unseen, unknown, They bear the burdens of their own kind, And bear as well another form, Some brother stricken by the storm.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh Canada's Telegraph and Cable Business Q. What is Canada's telegraph and cable business? A. Canada's telegraph, cable and wireless business showed record gross receipts for 1927 of \$2,990,549 and net operating revenue of \$2,390,137. 7,233 are employed. No less than 15,000,000 messages were sent and received during the year by land, in addition to 5,664,000 of cablegrams sent and received. There are 323,538 miles of telegraph wire, compared with only 7,227 in 1867. Over 100,000 Marconi messages were sent and received. There is a steady increase in the entire telegraphic service of the country. One which is easy to keep clean and attractive is the one covered with a square of soft silk. Choose a neutral color, such as light yellow, gather the center together in your hand and dip the edges in some pretty dye, as purple or red or green. Between the edges and the center will be uneven, particularly shades grading from the border to the center. Hem the square; weigh the corners with tassels and throw over the frame for your lamp shade. When it becomes soiled, it can be washed and dyed a different color if you wish.

Announcing the Appointment of Bernard H. Hughes as District Manager for Prince Edward Island The Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada Head Office London, Canada Established 1897

British Hush Hush Macnine (British United Press.) LONDON, Sept. 19.—The fastest flying machine ever designed by man is now completing its tests at Felixstowe, behind a veil of official secrecy. It is the Supermarine S5, which has been built to beat the record of 318 miles an hour at present held by Italy. It is hoped that she will show a speed of 360 miles an hour, or six miles a minute. Flight Lieutenant d'Arcy Greig, a twenty-eight-year-old Scotsman, will be the pilot. Flight Lieutenant d'Arcy Greig, the pilot of the Supermarine S5, has been in strict training for some weeks, a training which not only includes dieting, but also constant work on the fastest seaplanes in existence. The official attempt on the record will be made at Calshot in about a month's time. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the authorities to prevent details of the performance of the new craft from leaking out. Few people even here have seen the new speed machine. Tests are only made at dawn, when few people are about, and there is as a rule little or no wind. The new machine differs in many important respects from the Schneider Trophy machines which won at Venice last year, and attained speeds in the neighborhood of 300 miles an hour. Details of the modifications cannot yet be given, but still greater streamlines have been found possible, producing considerably higher speed. "When the Schneider Trophy machines were built we aimed at 300 miles an hour, and considerably exceeded that figure," said an R.A.F. officer. "We are aiming for 400 miles an hour for the Schneider Trophy next year, and we hope again that performance will surpass theory." Flight Lieutenant Greig, who in the course of these tests has moved more swiftly than any man in the world's history, commands the Royal Air Force high speed section here—a little band of the most skillful pilots in the service, who normally pilot tiny craft at incredible speeds—machines that are, to use a hackneyed phrase, veritable "flying bullets." He succeeded Flight Lieutenant Kinkaid, when the latter was killed in tragic circumstances at Calshot while practising for the same record. Greig had no previous experience of high speed; hence the long delay before making the official test. Flight Lieutenant Greig has already had a marvellous escape from death. It was in April, 1927, that a machine he was piloting burst into flames at 12,000 feet. At 6,000 feet it went out of control. Greig leaped, and descended from more than a mile high with his parachute, landing in a field near Kenley. "I turned over and over," he said.

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