

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY DEC. 14, 1923

OBJECTIVE ATTAINED

Hearty congratulations will be extended by everyone today to the Trustees of the P. E. Island Hospital and their Campaign Director on the success attending their efforts to raise, within one week, the magnificent sum of \$67,000. It was an ambitious effort and, it may be safely said, that few if any apart from the Campaign Director himself, were sanguine of the total being subscribed. The Campaign Director was successful in enlisting the services of a willing and devoted band of canvassers, both ladies and gentlemen, who literally put their backs into the work and went at it from early morn till dewy eve and it is to this, very largely, is due the crowning success of the campaign. But credit is also due to the people as a whole who are always ready to get behind such a laudable movement. The organization counts for practically everything in carrying in to effect the plans of the Director. And here, Mr. Barber was particularly fortunate in having as his chairman, Mr. Frank R. Hartz, who gave himself and his time unsparingly to the supervision of the work.

It would be invidious to individualize the helpers but perhaps the names of Mr. Tidmarsh, Mr. Paton, and Mr. Harrington, assistant director, who were assiduous in their attention to the work of organization and in supporting Mr. Hartz and Mr. Barber, are worthy of mention. To the ladies and gentlemen who worked so hard and uninteruptedly as canvassers, and the ladies of Zion, who provided the campaign eppers too much praise cannot be extended.

It remains now for the Trustees to cash in the promises so willingly and generously given. Here again organization will be necessary and Mr. Hartz announces that the Trustees will associate with themselves three additional gentlemen to see that the funds subscribed are disposed of to the best advantage.

With the handsome sum now available the Prince Edward Island Hospital will be in a position to maintain the high place it has always held as one of the foremost in Canada.

KNOW CANADA

Next in importance to the precept, Know Thyself, is the necessity of knowing one's country, its resources and its possibilities. This Canada of ours, of which we frequently boast and which, sometimes, we decry as being insufficient for us, possesses, whether we recognize it or not, greater possibilities, greater potential wealth and greater opportunities than any other country in the world today. It has the area, the natural resources, the climatic conditions that are needed for almost infinite development. One of the most informative publications of recent times on this subject is a small, compact volume recently issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior, under the title "Canada, Natural Resources and Commerce." This book may be had free for the asking on application to the Superintendent, Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and should be in the hands of every Canadian.

THE CURIOUS "SWALLOW"

It has been well said that "one swallow does not make a summer", yet it is curious to note what strange things one swallow can do. In fact it is all in the swallow. For instance, after the general

had 116 members on the floor of the House as against 118 combined opposition. At the next session two Progressives who were not strong in the new faith returned to their first love, the Liberal party, making the King following 118 as against 116 Opposition. Following this defection Mr. A. R. McMaster, a Liberal, went over to the Opposition making the relative strength 117 each. With the election of Mr. Black in Halifax the Liberal strength was reduced to 116 while the Opposition was increased to 118. Now, where the "swallow" comes in is here: Some Liberal optimists claim that the King government has won thirty-two bye-elections since the general election, as against one Conservative victory? Where did the Liberal victories go? How many such Liberal victories will it take to wipe out the Liberal party?

Verily "one swallow does not make a summer," but when one attempts to swallow 32 Liberal victories and finds that the have reduced the strength of the Liberal party by two,—well there is something wrong with the swallow.

LIBERAL SUGGESTION

The Eastern Chronicle of New Glasgow, N. S., which quite frequently elucidates the principles of Liberalism and which invariably stands by them, gives a lengthy explanation of the cause of the Liberal calamity in the bye-election in Halifax and offers the Liberal government some valuable advice as to how a greater calamity at the next general election may be averted. The suggestions may or may not be acted upon but, whether or not, the summing up of the whole matter is worth quoting for its picturesqueness as well as its originality. Here it is:—

"Furthermore, we want to tell our friends at Ottawa that unless they cut decayed branches off the tariff before the next election their defeat is certain. Why not throw the iniquitous tariff schedules to the Progressives and let them tear them to pieces? Or course, the protectionists in the government would weep, but let them weep and be damned!"

BRITISH AND U. S. TRADE

The Monetary Times publishes an interesting table showing the percentage of world trade controlled by Great Britain and the United States respectively. Figures are given for each year since 1903. An interesting feature is the fact that Great Britain's export and import trade has changed but little during those years while that of the United States has very greatly increased.

For example in 1903 Great Britain imported 21 per cent of the world's total imports. During the years following, down to 1922 the figures fluctuated around 20 and 18 and fell to 16.6 in 1922. The war years 1913 to 1919 are not given. In 1920 they returned to 20.4 and fell to 19.4 in 1922.

In 1903 the United States controlled 9 per cent of the world's import trade. There was little variation till 1920 when the figures went up to 17.2 and falling to 15.2 in 1922.

British exports in 1903 were 13.8 of the world's exports. The figures fluctuated slowly upwards to 17.3 in 1922.

The United States percentage rose from 14.4 in 1903 to 30 per cent in 1920; 25.8 in 1921 and 20.5 in 1922.

It will be observed that while the war barely perceptibly affected British trade, it gave United States

Notes By the Way

In many ways conditions among farmers in Canada are comparable to conditions among United States farmers. So far as this is true the latest annual report of Hon. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in the Washington Government, discloses some facts that may be of interest to Canadian readers. Mr. Wallace makes some comparisons between conditions among farmers this year and last year, and between the present year and the year immediately before the war, his apparent object being to show the best and the worst in regard to the American Farmers' present circumstances and his outlook toward the future.

Mr. Wallace finds that while the American farmer has had a bad time for several years he is doing a little better this year. He has had good crops. In the yield of eleven major field crops, including various grains, potatoes, hay and cotton, the proceeds are a billion dollars greater in 1923 than in 1922. The prices of some crops are higher than they were last year and the cost of production something lower, and there have been lower prices for some things that the farmer has to buy. These conditions make the farmer better off actually and relatively. Wool and cotton are still selling at twice the pre-war level and dairy products are still high. These are the brightest tints in the picture.

The darker shades embody the fact that the grain market is generally bad, although corn has risen 20 per cent. in a year. Wheat is the largest discouraging item. More wheat has been produced than buying consumers can pay for. During the war farmers were encouraged to grow more wheat. Now it hurts. The United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina are attempting the impossible feat of selling more wheat to a Europe that is eating less than ever. Because this is and has been so, the farmer has had a bad time, but his sky is brightening a little.

In the bad time of falling prices for what he had to sell and high prices for what he must buy, the farmer borrowed money and now has interest and very high taxes to pay. In 1922 the taxes and interest paid by American farmers amounted to one and three-quarter billions of dollars. That is a sum equal, as Mr. Wallace points out, to the value of all the wheat, oats and tobacco crop, with half of the potato crop, taken to pay taxes and interest. Taxes upon farmers imposed by municipal and state governments, had increased from \$344,000,000 in 1914 to \$797,000,000 in 1922.

All this reads like a rather appalling record, especially for the grain growers across the border. But it is official. There is not much in it to entice Canadian farmers to pass over into the United States to engage in their usual calling there. The facts should be brought home to every farmer in both countries that farming is not now sufficiently profitable to bear high taxation, or high interest on borrowed capital, or present high freight rates. A reduction of all these burdens is now overdue and should be insisted upon.

The question is asked, Why do the Opposition rejoice over winning one bye-election? The ready answer is, because it means so much. Because it places the King Government in a minority in Parliament, an entirely untenable and dangerous position for any government. Because the Government never had any considerable strength in any province outside of Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the French-speaking counties of New Brunswick, and the Halifax defeat took place in a Government stronghold and shattered one of the "solid blocks" on which it rests for support. Because it was in line with the crushing Liberal and Progressive defeats and sweeping Conservative victories in Ontario and Prince Edward Island. Because of the boasted Liberal victories at bye-elections, sixteen took place within a few weeks after the general election of December, 1921, before any reaction had set in. These were simply the re-election of Cabinet Ministers who had been elected shortly before and had resigned on accepting office.

SOLD BIG DIAMOND FIELD FOR \$2,500

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The man responsible for the opening of the Kimberley diamond fields, in South Africa, sold the fields for \$2,500, believing them exhausted after having removed several thousand stones.

The fields have yielded diamonds ever since, and had Edwin William Streeter, who died here recently at the age of eighty-nine, retained his property he would have been

The Prohibitory Liquor Law

Progress made Under It—Without Moral Suasion or Strict Enforcement of Law—A Plea for Rigid Enforcement of Law

(By W. L. Cotton)

On the 16th of December, 1893, THE EXAMINER published this statement:

"Within a few weeks, there were two men drowned, one boy found dead in Victoria Park, one man almost frozen to death, one man stabbed almost to death, and one man almost a murderer as a result of drunkenness in this Province."

This statement was never contradicted. It was true. Such a statement could not truly be made concerning the events of "a few weeks" in recent years. The Liquor Evil is not now so rampant as it was thirty years ago.

The fact is not due to the exercise of "Moral Suasion." It has been remarked that our pulpits have not lately fluniminated against the sin of drunkenness, or uttered many warnings of the danger that lies in the moderate use of intoxicants. Nor has the Press been particularly impressive concerning the ill-effects of "The Liquor Evil" upon persons, homes, communities and the public at large. Neither have the Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, the Provincial Alliance or other societies been remarkably active in the promotion of temperance. Indeed the League of the Cross and the Band of Hope in connection with St. Peter's Church seem to be the only bodies in this city maintained in active operation for the purpose of inculcating the virtue of temperance and the wisdom of total abstinence.

How then can the beneficial change that is evident in the social conditions of this Province be accounted for? Only by the law which prohibits the sale of liquor! No other influence has been actively or efficiently exerted.

The good effect of the law results not from its enforcement but from the fact that the main body of the people are usually law-abiding. To sell intoxicants is a violation of the law until the Great Public Evil involved in the misuse of intoxicants has ceased to be. Though a remarkable betterment of the former conditions in which the Liquor Evil was prompted has been effected by the law, the prosecution and enforcement of the law has been notoriously lax, unequal and uncertain. Those officers of the law who have performed their duty are to be commended. Every law-abiding, law upholding man and woman in the Province gives credit to Messrs. Barbour, Bradley and other officers who have been instrumental in the discovery, conviction and punishment of the violators of the law. Nor should those policemen, constables, etc., who fail to do their duty in regard to the prosecution of those who sell liquor contrary to the law be any longer tolerated by their superiors in office or the people at large. No doubt this particular duty is particularly unpleasant for the public opinion in our country alike should insist that it be performed. As we all know, the Liquor Evil is one of the most insidious and one of the worst evils that affects humanity. In this Province the great improvement evident in those districts in which it was formerly most prevalent, proves at once the ill-effects of the evil and the good effects of its avoidance. Instead of distress and poverty in many families, there is now comfort and prosperity. There can be no doubt whatever that the very marked improvement of domestic and community conditions would not have taken place if the liquor-drinking habits

of former generations had been continued; there can be no doubt that the betterment experienced and exhibited within the past thirty years throughout the whole of this Province are the results of the abatement of the liquor traffic, due to the enactment of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

But there are still persons in the towns, and in the country, too, who contribute to the violation of the law. These are mainly of two classes: (1) The "old soakers" and (2) boys and young men who do not realize the great danger that lies in tempting the appetite for intoxicants and permitting it to grow until it is beyond the control of the will. For the first of these classes only a special interposition of Providence is of any avail, so long as there are persons ready to minister illicitly to the craving to which they are subjected as a result of their previous libations. But for those of the other class the thoughtless youths who drink for the fun of it, and whose appetites will be strengthened and whose lives will be ruined if the bootleggers and their backers are permitted to break the law, the law should be enforced to the limit, and the violators punished.

It may be said, with truth, all the laws restrictive or suppressive of the Liquor Evil have been broken and will be broken. The License Laws were violated as the Prohibitory Liquor Law is violated and as the sale of liquors under the auspices of government is violated as in Quebec and British Columbia at the present time, by those who are not law-abiding, and who live to make money illicitly out of those who, whether old or young are the victims of the "voluntary madness" which makes for drunkenness, and the continuance of the Liquor Evil. None the less is it the bounden duty of all officers of the law to exert themselves in the prosecution and enforcement of liquor laws, as of other laws. Public opinion should require more aggressive action in respect to these laws.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

MIRACLES

Within a wide and shallow bowl Of gayly painted clay,
A miracle of miracles
Was wrought for me today,
A dozen bulbs, which, three weeks past
Were fibrous, bars and brown,
Have slowly clothed their funny selves
Each in a leafy gown.
And then, midst pale green sheaths disclosed
For eager eyes to see,
A sealed-up treasure house of buds
By magic grown for me.
At last, these silky pods have burst—
The buds are now in bloom,
Whose fragrance feeds my hungry soul
And floods my little room.

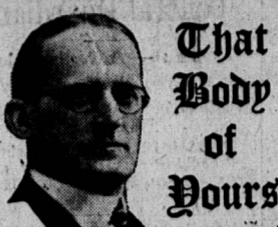
The age of miracles has passed,
Not to return, you say
Not so. My Chinese Lily bulbs
Have flowered out today.
M. V. CARUTHERS

CARTHAGE FLAPPERS USED ROUGH, SAYS EXCAVATORY

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Count Byron Kuhn de Provo, an Austrian, who has been conducting excavations on the site of Carthage, arrived in the George Washington and told of having discovered many hitherto unknown examples of Greek art in a Carthaginian galleon which he had found in the sea near the ancient city.

He said the boudoir of a Carthaginian lady who lived about 700 B. C. was also unearthed. Among objects found were rouge pots, face powder, lipsticks, bronze mirrors, manicure scissors, perfume bottles, ivory hair-pins, emeralds and bracelets of gold and bronze.

Pottery and glassware found in the ruins, the Count said, would be divided among American and French universities.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

ARE YOU LIKE A TANK? I often think that if you could think of yourself as a sort of tank filled to overflowing with any fish or minnows you'd have something of the idea of what the cells of the body are like.

Some of these cells or fish are exceedingly small, and others are over an inch in length. Some minnows while others are like the large fish. And so if you think of any organ, the liver for instance, you would have little fish or cells that make sugar and bile out of the starch in the food.

You have cells or little fish in the stomach that make the gastric or stomach juice, and so forth. Now how are the cells able to do this?

Because they are alive just as fish are alive, and have a fluid or liquid to live in, just as have the fish of river, lake or sea.

And that liquid is what? The blood. And so all the cells of that body of yours are actually bathing, I can hardly say swimming, in the liquid blood which is constantly about them. As you know fish get their nourishment from particles in the water, and their air or oxygen also from water by means of their gills or lungs.

Similarly all the cells in that body of yours as they are bathed in the blood are making an exchange. They are taking from the blood the special things they need to keep their bodies in good shape to do the particular work that is theirs. They also pass out to the blood anything that they have no further use for.

Thus these cells give to, and take from the blood, as it passes along. Now you can readily see how necessary it is for the blood to be purified, and how much better it will be able to do its work if you can spend a part of the day in the open air.

Also at night, although there is not as much work being done by the body, how necessary it is to have fresh air circulating in your room. Further, if you sit around all day, your heart will not pump your blood as well because it has no need to extend itself.

Also blood down around the large intestine, if it be not stimulated to travel a bit faster, will stay long enough to absorb too much waste matter which will not all be thrown out by the waste organs. This means then that as it goes on its journey throughout all the tissues, it is not giving the tiny fish or cells the right kind of material for its needs.

You will only be as healthy as your cells. Keep them healthy by good food, fresh air, and exercise, and that body of yours will be healthy.

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