

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1927

TO EVEN THINGS UP.

RECENTLY the government of France increased the duty on American goods to approximately the same rate as American duty on French goods, by way of evening things up. Accordingly the American press and American trade complained bitterly about the unfairness of the French people. Whether Congress will be petitioned to retaliate by further raising the American duty or the French government be asked to reconsider its decision remains to be seen. At any rate the French move is regarded as a most unfair proceeding.

The American view point is peculiar. They have the highest protective tariff of any country in the world. They are protecting their industries as no other country is doing and as a result they have beaten the rest of the world in industrial development. This they have a perfect right to do, it is a patriotic duty to do it. Why they should think it unfair for other countries to do it is a question concerning the American viewpoint which it is not necessary to enter into now.

The lesson for others to learn from the incident is to do likewise. If protection has made the United States the richest country in the world industrially, then why would it not do equally well for other countries? They send into Canada over a low tariff wall industrial and even agricultural products, while they retain a practically prohibitive tariff wall against us. The consequence of this is that our industries are languishing, our people going to the United States for employment and our population is scarcely maintaining its natural increase.

Canada would do well to take a leaf out of France's book. If the Canadian tariff were raised to the same figure as the American tariff against Canada it would give both at least, an equal chance.

It would also, eventually, enable both countries to reduce their tariffs and so lessen the cost of living in both countries.

MAN AND BEAST

FOR countless centuries, a dual personality, man and beast, has marched from its primitive home in the caves into a slowly dawning light, which eventually was called civilization. We can definitely trace this civilization back some ten thousand years, although confined to comparatively small areas of the earth. Slowly the light spread, slowly it brightened. The dual personality became more clearly defined. The man and the beast became inter-distinguishable. The beast was being slowly discredited, the man more definitely exalted. Still should be known and the continuing light grew brighter and, two thousand years ago, it began to be known as Christianity. The beast refused to detach himself. Still civilization, whether by the help of or in spite of the beast, progressed amazingly.

In yesterday's Guardian a report was given of an assemblage of 150,000 people, men and women, who assembled in the City of Chicago to witness an exhibition of brute strength and human skill combined. For the privilege they paid \$2,800,000. No such assemblage had ever congregated and no such sum of money had ever been paid to assist in or to exercise interest in anything by which man, without the beast, could promote either civilization or Christianity. Neither Philosopher nor eminent divine was ever given such an audience as was given to the two men who, as crisply stated by the official announcer in the course of his description of

Among the millions who "listened in" in every part of the world—for this was a world event—there were doubtless many who in their own persons had succeeded partly at least, in holding the beast in check. What was the lure? Clearly, not the advancement of either civilization or Christianity. We have not yet entirely eliminated the beast. He still occupies a definite place in this dual human personality. Still, we are making progress, we are civilizing and Christianizing the world. Not least among the evidences of our advancement is the fact that through our scientific attainments men and women in the remotest corners of the continent, seated in their comfortable homes, or congregated on the street sides were able to hear, second by second, how the two in the ring in Chicago were progressing as they "fought like wild beasts."

Can we eliminate the beast? Curiously the most noble of our virtues, courage, fair play, self control, are cultivated and developed as this dual man fights like a beast to win. Evidently all we can do with the beast side of human nature is to hold it in check, to keep it strictly disciplined and never allow it to get the upper hand. When it does man reverts back to the condition of the cave man.

AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC

Considering the number of automobiles in operation in this province it is to our credit that, as compared with our sister provinces, accidents have been comparatively few. It is true we have our reckless drivers, our drivers who can never learn how to drive, and our drivers who cannot overcome the speed obsession. All these traits should be known and understood before licenses are issued. And we heartily concur in the general demand for more rigid examinations before persons are permitted to drive their own or anyone else's car.

As to drunken drivers, or drivers in any way under the influence of liquor, there should be no compromise. A man requires all his senses and self possession when in charge of a car and when the lives and properties of others are involved. Anyone driving a car when not perfectly sober should have his license cancelled for the rest of the season and his history should be thoroughly known before being granted a license afterwards.

There are upwards of five thousand and drivers' licenses in force. Some of the holders of these have had accidents, some of them through ignorance, recklessness or other causes. Whatever the cause may be it man more definitely exalted. Still should be known and the continuing light grew brighter and, two thousand years ago, it began to be known as Christianity. The beast refused to detach himself. Still civilization, whether by the help of or in spite of the beast, progressed amazingly.

Common sense would ordinarily suggest that the offenders in any case should be punished rather than try to prohibit the whole traffic.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The weather is still weathering.

Now that Jack Dempsey is out of the way, Tunney's successor in the championship will be sought out and he too will be forthcoming.

Notes by the Way

WE are all interested in prohibition, which is in this province the law of the land as it is throughout the United States. There was a time years ago when many good temperance people hoped that it would be extended throughout the civilized world, greatly to the moral and physical benefit of all the people in the generations to come. That hope is far less prevalent today than it was years ago. Prohibition as we know it began in the state of Maine some 75 years ago. A very resolute body of temperance men were at the back of it and kept up the warfare to have it enforced against its many violators.

At length the other states and provinces gave it a trial, and later abandoned it. Finally the majority of the American people reached the conclusion that prohibition could not be made effectual with one state here and another there under that system and the free manufacture, importation and sale of liquors permitted in other states of the Union. This conclusion was a sound one. Then national prohibition was made the objective of the movement and two-thirds of the state legislatures joined to enact an amendment to the national constitution by which the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited. That has since been the supreme law of the great republic.

There has here, there has been a large minority in many states and an actual majority in other states who do not believe in prohibition, and the constitutional amendment and the Volstead Act of Congress provided to make the amendment operative, have been violated very much, as the state prohibitory laws had been expected. It had been hoped that the sanctity of the constitution and the ban placed upon the manufacture, importation and sale would prove more effective than any previous restrictive liquor law. But the hope has proved to be largely illusory.

Smuggling and unlawful sale of liquor have been and are now widely prevalent. Just how widely and extensively the law has been set at naught is a controversial point and in certain states, or sections of states where the large majority of the people are in favor of prohibition the law is fairly well observed by the many. And friends of prohibition claim that in such sections it has been fruitful of benefit. But throughout the nation generally serious crime has increased and the contrast in that respect between the United States under prohibition and Great Britain or Canada under license or state control is immensely in favor of the two British countries. This seems to be indisputable.

If we come to consider the outlook for prohibition in the future the extreme difficulty of enforcing its provisions either in the United States or in any province in Canada must be taken into account. Failure to secure observance of the law was a main cause of its repeal in seven of our nine provinces. Mr. Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, in an article contributed by him to Collier's has declared that crooks flourish and bribery is rampant in the enforcement staff; that many of its agents are not even reasonably efficient or tolerably honest. These officers are exposed to temptations that did not exist before prohibition, and the attempted enforcement gives rise to great scandals.

Mr. Lowman thinks that there is some improvement, rather less drinking than formerly, because the "down-and-outs" who form the substratum of the drinking classes are dying off rapidly from poisoned liquor. With this encouraging symptom in view the chief enforcement officer says that if the nation can be made sober in fifty years a good job will have been done. Fifty years hence! Mr. Lowman does not venture to say that the "upper crust" of society who drink are dying off as the "down-and-outs" are. On the contrary, they are increasing, and drinking habits in the prohibition country are by no means confined to the two classes he has named. They extend more or less to all classes.

Both political parties in the States are trying to avoid the "wet and dry" controversy in the coming presidential campaign, for obvious reasons. Prominent public men on both sides who are spoken of as probable candidates of the respective parties are decided on the prohibition issue. It becomes more and more doubtful as the years go by whether or not the two



By James W. Barton, M.D.

A WONDERFUL QUARTER CENTURY

It is a great privilege to have lived in this generation. Within its span more has been added to the sum of human knowledge than in any previous period of the world's history. The Golden Age it has been called—the Age of Science. These are the words of Dr. J. M. Jackson of Kansas City, Mo., in his presidential address before the American Medical Association last May.

The knowledge of how to prevent many diseases has alone saved to the world countless lives and immeasurable expense. Cholera, yellow fever and malaria, which carried off hundreds of thousands yearly, are now only memories.

Thousands of children are now saved to the world by the use of antitoxin in diphtheria, Typhoid fever, the horror of every Army, carrying off, as it frequently did, more soldiers than were killed by warfare, is now considered almost a crime, owing to modern sanitation and inoculation.

The use of insulin in preventing death from diabetes has opened up a new field for research men, and the possibilities from the use of extracts from organs of animals are beyond our conception. Dr. Jackson also paid a great tribute to the X ray. By it physicians have been able to see conditions inside the body as if they had actually opened up the body for the purpose.

And so the doctor of to-day faces the future as quite a different man from the one who entered medicine twenty five years ago. In these days he had to take the word of the professors and the instructors as outlined in text books. With this equipment he thought out his own diagnosis and treatment.

To-day however he has the words of the professors, text books with greater knowledge, and in addition the knowledge obtained in laboratories of physics, chemistry, physiology, knowledge of organisms, the structures and action of the tissues of the body in health and disease.

He is thus wonderfully equipped. Some one has said that all this laboratory work and knowledge is going to make of him a machine, and he will thus depend upon their findings, and do less thinking and less investigating himself.

This may be true but on the other hand, the exactness with which he can approach a case by these methods, and the exactness also by which he can treat and note the progress of a case, given him a confidence that instills a like confidence in his patients.

It has been a wonderful quarter century, but the next bids fair to be even more wonderful.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Saturday, Sept. 24th: Samuel Butler died, 1680. Autumnal Equinox tomorrow.

ODE TO AUTUMN

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness, Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun; Conspiring with him how to load and bless With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eaves run; To bend with apples the mossed cottage-trees, And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core; To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells, With a sweet kernel; to set budding more, And still more, later flowers for the bees. Until they think warm days will never cease, For Summer has o'berripped their clammy cells.

Happenings of The Week

A MERRY heart's a splendid thing upon a rainy day: When shadows come and hear a laugh, they hurry right away! And all the little worries stand helpless with surprise— Afraid to face the sunshine in a pair of happy eyes!

A merry heart's a splendid thing to take along the road: 'Twill brighten up the dullest day, and halve the heavy load. So smile a bit and laugh a bit and have a lot of fun. For smiling folk are happy folk when all is said and done.

The Prince of Wales is spending a few days quietly in London and will go to Balmoral towards the end of next week. The Prince will attend a luncheon at the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London, on October 18, in connection with the King Edward Hospital fund. On October 26 he will be in Shrewsbury. He will go to Birmingham on November 2, to open the new road between Birmingham and Wolverhampton and the following day he will go to Edinburgh. From Edinburgh he will go to Glasgow.

The tea hostesses at the Golf Links this afternoon will be Mrs. J. A. Mathieson, Mrs. J. O. C. Campbell, Miss Aletha Laird, Miss Hazard, Miss Evie Hazard.

Among the guests at the Garden Party at Government House, Victoria, B. C., last week was Miss Ellen Longworth, who is at present touring in the West.

Prof. and Mrs. Fletcher left by early train yesterday morning for Fitchburg, Mass., where the Professor will give the opening Recital upon the large new organ installed in Rollstone Congregational Church, Fitchburg. Mrs. Fletcher will be the Soprano Soloist at this Recital.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Beer and Miss Beer leave this morning for San Diego, California, where they purpose residing for a time. Their many friends wish them a pleasant trip and hope the health of Mr. and Mrs. Beer may be improved.

The outstanding social event of the week was the marriage of Mr. Harold Leonard Palmer, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown, son of H. J. Palmer, K. C., and Mrs. Palmer, and Elinor Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Simpson and the late Canon Simpson, all of this city took place at Saint Peter's Cathedral on Thursday morning, September 22nd. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. H. Hunt, M. A., M. D., of King's College University, at present Priest in charge of Saint Peter's Cathedral, assisted by Rev. C. A. Simpson, M. A., Rector of Saint Alban's, Woodside, N. S., brother of the bride. Preceding the ceremony, at eight o'clock, a Nuptial Celebration of the Holy Communion was held in Saint Peter's Cathedral at which the Rev. C. A. Simpson officiated. The Church was beautifully decorated with phlox, hydrangea and dahlias and the full choir was in attendance at the marriage service. At eleven o'clock the service commenced with the singing of the hymn "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden," at the conclusion of which the bride entered the Church while the Organist, Mr. Walter MacNutt, played the Wedding March from Lohengrin. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Hugh M. Simpson, looked very charming in a beautiful gown of brocade satin which was her mother's wedding dress. She wore a veil with orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of roses and sweet peas. Miss Alice Peake and Miss Stephanie Jenkins were bridesmaids and wore dresses of Italian cream lace with velvet girdles of two shades of rose and black velvet hats with flowers to match the girdles, and carried bouquets of sweet peas and snap dragons. Mr. Sidney Fielding was groomsmen, while Mr. Lyman Davison and Mr. Vincent Windsor acted as ushers. At the conclusion of the ceremony the choir sang the hymn, "O Father All Creating" and the newly married couple left the Church while the Organist played the Wedding March by Mendelssohn. The groom's gift to the bride was a leather travelling case fitted with amber toilet accessories, to the bridesmaid's bracelets studded with brilliants, to the groomsmen a Japanese brass cigarette

from hilly bourn; Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft

box, to the ushers, cuff links. Following the ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast was held at the home of the bride's mother. The health of the bride was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer left by auto for Borden, thence to Quebec and Montreal. The bride's travelling costume was a fawn crepe satin dress, fawn tweed coat trimmed with fitch, with hat to match. Host of good wishes with confetti and rice were showered on the happy young couple as they left the Cathedral.

Miss Lella Worthy entertained informally yesterday at a dainty afternoon tea in honor of Miss Lena McLure who is being cordially welcomed home from Toronto on a visit to her parents, Mr. W. Chester S. McLure, M. L. A., and Mrs. McLure. The tea table, presided over by Mrs. L. C. Worthy, was very artistically arranged, and quantities of Autumn flowers lent a pretty touch of color to the rooms.

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. H. Henderson entertained at a small but delightfully arranged Bridge in Miss McLure's honor, at her home 47, Euston Street.

The serious illness of Mrs. K. J. Martin in the P. E. I. Hospital is causing her relatives and friends gravest anxiety.

Mr. H. H. Shaw, Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department, left this week to attend the 14th annual conference of the Canadian Good Roads Association which opens next Tuesday at Niagara. He is accompanied by Mrs. Shaw.

Small informal teas and one or two table bridges are the only

That Body of Ours

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The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Iroquois Falls

Q. Where is Iroquois Falls? A. Iroquois Falls is a comparatively new town in Northern Ontario, created by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company in connection with their plant which includes the largest Pulp and Paper Mills in the world, under one roof, having a daily output of 550 tons and shipping a trainload of 22 cars of paper per day. It is a model town in many respects.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Is it permissible to ask your neighbor in a public place to be less noisy? A. Yes, if done politely. Q. Is it proper for a newcomer to greet other employees when arriving at work each day? A. Certainly. Q. Who pours the tea at an afternoon tea? A. The hostess.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Cleaning Varnished Wall Paper

Melt a bar of yellow soap and pour into a pan of warm water. Apply with a soft whitewash brush. Commence at bottom and work upward to avoid streaks. Do not have the brush too wet. Never apply or rub with a cloth.

A Corn Remedy

A small piece of lemon bound to the corn and changed daily for three or four days will loosen it. Then soak the foot in warm water and the corn can be easily removed.

When Sewing Silk

When working with silk goods, if the hands stick to the goods, rub them lightly over a piece of very fine paper.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED

Do not say "I am going way." Say "away."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: cadaverous. Pronounce ka-dav-er-us, first an unstressed, second a as in "at," accent on second syllable.

OFTEN MISPELLED: ostracism; s, not z. SYNONYMS: excretion, discharge, emanation, secretion, effusion.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering the word each day. Today's word: PRONENESS, inclination, strong proneness. "There is a proneness to sympathy when we see such conditions."

box, to the ushers, cuff links. Following the ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast was held at the home of the bride's mother. The health of the bride was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer left by auto for Borden, thence to Quebec and Montreal. The bride's travelling costume was a fawn crepe satin dress, fawn tweed coat trimmed with fitch, with hat to match. Host of good wishes with confetti and rice were showered on the happy young couple as they left the Cathedral.

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Plant Now for a Sure Crop Year by year we toil in hope that the autumn of our life may be rewarded with a harvest sufficient to our needs. Toll without thrift will turn to little profit, and savings must be planted with care. Plant your savings in life insurance and the harvest will be sure. The moderate annual premium on a Great-West Life Endowment at age 60 or 65 will give you comfort and independence in old age or protect your family if need arise. Enquire of any Great-West Life agent or write for full particulars to HYNDMAN & CO., LTD. Provincial Managers Charlottetown, P. E. I. Agents At All Principal Points.

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers September 24, 1927 ALL GOOD GIFTS:—Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits; Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; Who healeth all thy diseases; Who redeemeth thy life from destruction; Who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies; Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's. Psalm 103:2-5. PRAYER:—O satisfy us, Lord, early with Thy mercy, that we may rejoice and be glad all our days.

September 25, 1927 STRIKING CONTRASTS:—My days are like a shadow that declineth; and I am withered like grass. But Thou, O Lord, shalt endure forever. Psalm 102:11, 12. PRAYER:—May we live in Thee, O Lord, so that we also may endure forever.

WHAT MAKES A HOME? What makes a home? I asked my little boy, And this is what he said: You, mother, and when father comes, Our table set all shiny, And my bed; And, mother, I think it's home Because we love each other. You who are old and wise, What would you say If you were asked the question? Tell me, pray. And simply, As a little child, the old Wise ones can answer nothing more: A man, a woman, and a child; Their love Warm as the gold heartfire Among the floor; A table, and a lamp for light, And smooth white beds at night; Only the old, sweet, fundamental things, And long ago I learned: Home may be near; home may be



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