

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY OCTOBER 11, 1927

LEADERSHIP

THE question of leadership is in the minds of many Canadians today and perhaps before this issue of The Guardian reaches some of our readers a new leader will be selected to lead the Liberal Conservative party. We are told that leaders are born, not made. This is only partly true. They are both born and made. They are born with certain qualities, perhaps the most useful in a coming leader being a genial disposition. With this foundation, a fair amount of brains, however, being presupposed, the quality of leadership may be developed. Of course, many qualities are accumulated during the years between birth and leadership and those that make for successful leadership are gradually developed. Leadership at any stage presupposes following and in the last analysis the followers make the leader. When the followers gather around the leader whom they have chosen, when they are loyal and true to him he becomes great.

Sir John A. Macdonald was a typical leader. He had a charming personality, he was a loveable man and the party followed him. The leader of a political party is not necessarily a dictator or a czar. He has his advisers and his counsellors. So surrounded and guarded and advised he cannot go far astray. Sir John, it is true, was a statesman and probably was his own principal counsellor, yet it must not be assumed that all or any of his great achievements were accomplished without serious consultation with his ministers.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier also was a typical leader. His success as a leader, like that of Sir John, lay primarily in his charming personality and in his lovable qualities. He was not a great statesman. In the last analysis he was not a statesman at all. The greatest achievement of his life, the building of the Transcontinental Railway, was a colossal blunder from which his ministers might have saved him, or which, perhaps they drove him into. The point is that the loyalty and the continuous glorification by his party, rather than any personal greatness, made him the popular leader that he became.

Naturally, good, sound common sense is a necessity in a leader, common sense that will enable him to know and to select wise advisers. What is true of a political leader is true of leaders in other walks of life. First, his personal attractiveness, then the loyalty and faithfulness of those who selected him as their leader.

NICE FAMILY PARTY

It is becoming more and more evident every day that the Saunders aggregation is determined to provide nice comfortable jobs for their own relatives while the going is good. We have already recorded the fact that the Hon. B. W. LePage was in the forefront with a job for his son-in-law in the tax office. The Hon. J. P. McIntyre, Minister of Public Works, has succeeded in having a brother appointed to a Customs inspectorship. Now we have reason to believe that the Hon. Walter M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture has succeeded in getting his niece, Miss Windsor, re-appointed to the position of Supervisor of Women's Institutes, a position she vacated in 1923. To round off the nepotism of the portfolio-holders, the Honorable A. C. Saunders, Premier, has given the assistant-supervisorship to his daughter. Of course at the meeting of the Government tonight, these two latter appointments may not be confirmed, but again the chances are they will. So altogether we are going to have a nice family party in the Provincial Building, keeping the leaves and fishes in the family circle.

Speaking of the family compact of pre-confederation days, why it wasn't in it with the family party of these degenerate Saunders days.

A FINE TRIBUTE

HON. L. A. Taschereau's address in Convocation Hall yesterday, says The Mail and Empire, was a confession of political faith of the truly orthodox stamp. He believes in Confederation, in British connection, and in Canada's free will as a nation, and he deprecates annexation to the United States. These loyalties of his are the loyalties of all good Canadians. For the Canadians of his race he speaks no less than for himself. As long, he says, as their traditions, their culture and their language rights are respected, they will not, he says, be surpassed by any other British subjects in loyalty to the Crown. With men of his staunch Canadianism at the head of their Province, the French-speaking people of Quebec will grow more and more attached to the established order. Premier Taschereau recently gave proof of his fidelity to British connection in a situation that was made trying for him by the popular feeling the finding of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council aroused in the boundary line dispute between Quebec and Newfoundland. That finding was profoundly disappointing to Quebec, and Mr. Taschereau stood firm against the attempt to have the Legislature pass a measure cutting off appeal to that final tribunal. Men of Mr. Bourassa's pernicious activity against British connection have no love for Mr. Taschereau, and he seems to have little respect for them. But for these trouble-makers, the solidity of Confederation, the reality of the British tie and the non-existence of annexation sentiment would everywhere be taken for granted, and assurances on these points would be considered unnecessary and would cease to be given in public speeches. Quebec and Ontario are better neighbors under Premier Taschereau and Premier Ferguson than they were before. Of their success in promoting good understanding and good will between the two provinces, these statesmen may well be proud. They both have done great things for the progress of their Provinces industrially, but nothing is more to their honor than the happy effect of the influence they have exerted to bring the two provinces into relations of mutual confidence.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The statement made by The Guardian that drunkenness and crime have increased under the Saunders regime is abundantly verified by the police court reports. According to these the number of convictions for drunkenness in September, 1926, was 10. In September, 1927, when the Saunders Government had got fairly under way, the number of convictions for drunkenness was 18. And the downward pace was not confined to drunkenness alone. Convictions for other causes, crimes of various kinds, in September, 1926, numbered 12; in September, 1927, the number increased to 25. If we go on at this rate of increase we shall land somewhere.

THE explanation given by the Patriot for the increase of doctors' prescriptions for alcoholic purposes, namely, that a larger staff of officials, "six inspectors and three special prohibition magistrates were not appointed" (they have not yet been appointed) is, at least, ingenious. Doubtless the increase of drinking through the increased issue of prescriptions will necessitate increased watchfulness. But the idea is not original. Many of our readers will recall a prospectus issued some two years ago to launch a new fur proposition. Catskins had a certain value, as they could be converted into seal or chinchilla; rat skins are largely used in the manufacture of gloves. The scheme was to start a ranch with a thousand cats and the same number of rats. The latter, when skinned, would be fed to the cats and the natural increase in both families was supposed to make

Notes by the Way

HON. JAMES ROBB, speaking of taxes, points out that Dominion taxation amounts to ten cents per head per day. That makes easy calculation. Ten cents a day during 365 days of the year comes to \$36.50. And there are, say, ten millions of people in Canada. It follows that they are paying ten million times as much as one individual taxpayer is paying, or \$365,000,000. Mr. Robb was not trying to make the national tax bill appear small, or insignificant by thus dividing it into digits. Not at all. He did not make light of it as mere "chickenfeed." He treated it with the respect that a substantial and dignified national tax-bill is entitled to.

Mr. Robb had quite another object in view which he went on to point out. A considerable part of that "ten cents a day" received by the Government from all the Canadian taxpayers was all disposed of, practically mortgaged, to be paid for certain specific purposes, before the Government had received it. That was Mr. Robb's point. There is the interest on the national debt, for one thing, and the subsidies to provinces, and the war pensions, with the expense of collecting the taxes, all of which must be paid. And to pay them takes seven cents out of the ten and leaves a distracted Government with only three cents which they can control or spend otherwise.

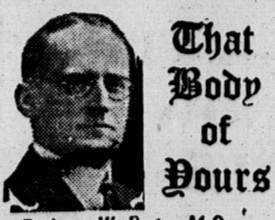
Some may pity the Government that has so little control over the money which the people pour into the treasury from year to year, and some may pity the people who have to find the money. All intelligent and prudent people will see in the existing situation strong reasons why the Government should not expend the limited sum over which they have control, foolishly, rashly or wastefully. But who will venture to say that many millions have not been expended in these ways within the past five years?

Canada needs more people, we are told. But half of the millions expended under four successive Liberal Ministers, or acting Ministers of Immigration has been wasted, much of it worse than wasted. On the Hudson Bay Railway and its terminal twenty millions have been expended and nobody outside of some enthusiasts on the prairies believes that it will ever pay the expense of operation. Other instances of all outlay with no return are that hotel purchase in Paris and the Vincent Massey embassy in Washington. A very formidable array of new offices, with very large salaries have been created by the King Government.

Nine years after the Great War and with fixed charges resting upon the country so vast and so burdensome as they are, it is but poor consolation to the people to be told that seven-tenths of the expenditure is "uncontrollable." But so it is. And where is the evidence of any disposition toward economy at Ottawa? It cannot be found. In small things and great, under the expenditure mounts up. Premier King must needs have five secretaries on the pay roll where Sir John Macdonald had but one, and vast projects, such as the St. Lawrence Waterway, to cost hundreds of millions are already at the front. What will the end be?

A series of good crops and a world revival of trade have with the industry and thrift of the Canadian people made Canada prosperous. That is no sufficient reason for spending public money like a drunk sailor. And the time is not very far in the past when Sir Richard Cartwright complained of "three successive bad harvests." That may happen again. Already Canadian exports have declined while imports are increasing rapidly. Exports have fallen off by 76 millions. Canadians, like the Government at Ottawa, are becoming "luxurious." Our increasing import trade is largely in luxuries. "At the present time," said the Saint John Telegraph-Journal, "Canadians are buying imported silks, and motor vehicles and parts at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year, or practically double" our imports in those lines last year. The cars imported are of the more expensive type. And Canada has a silk industry and an extensive automobile industry of its own.

With Premier Ferguson definitely determined to remain at his post in Ontario, the choice of a leader at the Winnipeg convention will be limited to one of a number of other prominent Conservatives. It is a remarkable situation. Mr. Ferguson (Continued on page eight)



By James W. Barton, M.D.

POSTURE AND ILLNESS

A friendly controversy is now being waged between United States and British physicians as to whether round shoulders, protruding abdomen, round back and sway back are the cause of illness, or whether illness causes these wrong positions of the body. In the United States faulty standing and sitting are thought to cause the illness, and in Great Britain they think that illness causes the faulty positions.

As you know there are four curves in the back or spinal column; one curving forward from back of head to half way between shoulders, then the curve backward at shoulders, then the curve forward at small of back, and the curve backward again over the huge gluteal muscles on which we sit.

These curves are natural curves, and are intended to absorb some of the shock from walking or other work done by legs or feet, which otherwise would be transmitted to the brain and cause headache or other nerve disturbance. These curves form a sort of spring, which makes the back more resistant than a straight column or tube.

Further, our engineers tell us that a tube, with a double bend in it, will sustain more weight than a straight tube. However if the tube is bent too much in one direction, and not enough in another, weakness results. Therefore for proper posture these curves should nearly balance one another. In regard to the controversy there is no question but that faulty standing and sitting will help to exaggerate these curves, and so less chest room and drooping of abdominal organs will result, causing illness.

On the other hand, almost any illness will cause weakness, including weakness of the muscles, and so there will be a dragging or slouching of the body. So both nations are right in their statements. Now what about the proper position standing? You will remember the commands "Head up, chest out, chin slightly drawn back, abdomen slightly drawn in, thighs slightly drawn back and weight of body on balls of feet." And the biggest factor in obtaining a good carriage is to develop the abdominal muscles. Trying to touch the toes with knees straight, twenty times, night and morning, or lying on your back and raising legs almost to a right angle with knees straight, will "tighten up" the abdominal muscles and give a good carriage. Similarly in sitting, chair should support lower back, and feet should be on floor, your thigh and leg forming two sides of a square. An erect carriage helps to ensure health, and a bright outlook on life.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "I have a financial obligation." Say "pecuniary" when referring to individuals. "Financial" applying to public funds, revenues of a government, or large transactions.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: caprice. Pronounce ka-pris, an unstressed, e as in "me," accent last syllable.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: hero, heroes (plural).

SYNONYMS: abate, diminish, reduce, decrease, lessen, subside, moderate.

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: SPECIFIC, distinctly and plainly set forth. "Give me a specific outline of the work required."

Darwin's Home to be a Shrine of Science

Charles Darwin's old home at Downe, Kent, where he lived and worked for forty years, will be bought and preserved as a shrine of science as Stratford-on-Avon has become a literary shrine. The house is still in the possession of the Darwin family, the present owner being Prof. Francis Darwin. It is certain that he never would surrender it except as a memorial to his late father, but it was thought better when the time was opportune to make certain that no unforeseen circumstances should permit the place to fall into other private hands. It is at present leased as a girls' boarding school, and it is believed that it may not pass into the possession of trustees for another ten years. But its future is assured. From time to time suggestions have been made that the house should be regarded as a national possession, and once Andrew Carnegie wished to advance the necessary money to extinguish all private title to it. More recently Sir Arthur Keith announced that the British Association for the Advancement of Science was considering the purchase. Shortly afterward came the offer from Dr. Buckston Browne, a retired London surgeon, to provide the necessary funds.

A Remote Hamlet

Downe House may now be considered to stand in a London suburb for it is only fifteen miles as the crow flies from Charing Cross, but today when Darwin moved into it in 1842 it is inaccessible. Its nearest railway station is three miles away and there is no direct bus service. It was chosen by Darwin partly because the climate was congenial, and because in his eighteen acres or so of land he could study an immensely greater number of forms of plant and animal life than was possible in the Midlands. Downe itself is a hamlet that seems to have escaped the hand of time. Its cottages are lit with oil lamps and the 700-year-old church with candles. The house itself is not remarkable, and was not particularly cherished by Darwin, although it was his home for forty years. When he bought it, Downe House was a square three-story brick building, standing at the side of a lane about a quarter of a mile from the village. He lowered the lane and by building a flint wall along that part of it that bordered his grounds secured a little more privacy. The house itself was covered with slucco, and the rear was varied by the addition of a bow runing along the three stories. Later on a drawing-room was added on one side, and still later a study on the other.

Great Books Written There.

He erected a greenhouse and laboratory and to the end of his life maintained an experimental plot of ground upon which his tremendous powers of minute observation were exercised. Studying what was going on in that little Kentish patch of earth his imagination told him what had been going on all over the earth for untold ages. It was, in a sense, the crystal in which he saw the powers of minute observation were exercised. Here he bred his pigeons and formed the theories underlying his monumental treatise upon variations of animals under domestication. From this secluded fold in the Kentish hills were discharged those terrific broadsides whose reverberations have not wholly died away. At Downe House he wrote "The Origin of Species," and "The Descent of Man," setting forth his proofs that the human being was closely related to the animal kingdom, and starting a controversy that may have almost ruined him in his original fierceness. Few of the days he spent at Downe House were free from pain, few of the nights granted him an unbroken sleep, although toward the close of his life his health somewhat improved.

Sublime Modesty.

After settling himself at Downe he used to go regularly to London once a fortnight, being driven by an old gardener who acted as coachman. Later these trips became too fatiguing and he gave them up. Thereafter he left Downe only to go to some watering place or other health resort when he had lowered his vitality through overwork. When he was at home he worked unflaggingly, taking a walk in the middle of the day as relaxation. As he wrote he would occasionally take a pinch of snuff which he kept standing in a jar in a bowl, so that he would not be tempted to over-indulgence. He seemed to think that if he excelled other men in any particular respect it was that he had been able to devote some time each day over a period of fifty years to the pursuit of a single object, and he wrote with a modesty that was almost sublime. "With such moderate abilities as I possess it is truly surprising that I should have influenced to a considerable extent the belief of scientific men on some important points." He was like Spencer in that practically all his work was done in ill health. But unlike Spencer, Huxley and Tyndall, his companions, he did not himself undergo the excitement and exhaustion of controversy. He was not for forcing his theories upon any one, and had he

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

October 11, 1927

A NEW EARTH:—Let the sinners be consumed out of the earth, and let the wicked be no more. Bless thou the Lord, O my soul. Praise ye the Lord. Psalm 104:35.

PRAYER: Lord, we shall dedicate our lives to the superb task of personally bringing souls to Thee.

THE UNFORGIVEN

You were a stranger And I welcomed you. I do not care that you have taken toll Of singing and of laughter. These were free gifts. I do not care for any of the hours That I have wasted Listening to your babble. We learn from fools.

I do not care that you have passed Beneath the lintel of my door, And stepped across the threshold, And sat beside my fire, As though you were my friend. The fire consumes the chaff. I care for this: There is a little book Wherein my name is written down In letters of a strange old tongue, And written by a hand That will not write a lie. Nor any word that is not born Of beauty and of truth. And you have taken this.

I can forgive you other stupid sins, And say, Poor atom! And forget them all. This I shall hold against you All my days. I made little noise in the world he would have been well satisfied.

The True Scientist.

Clair Price, a London correspondent of the New York Times, writes: "What most photographs of Darwin failed to convey are his stoop, his labored step, his unsteady hand, his deeply wrinkled forehead and certain physical awkwardness. The only variations from Darwin's routine for years were those forced upon him by poor health. He was the most reticent and self-effacing of men—incapable of pretence; the soul of honor in all his dealings, whether with his fellow scientists or with his village neighbors; the most thoughtful and loving of fathers; the most charming of hosts; the most conscientious of correspondents, even when it came to dealing with the obviously foolish letters that appeared from time to time in his large mail. He was an admirer of business ability, minutely careful in money matters, so averse to waste that he used to write on the backs of old manuscripts. He was, withal, a lover of pleasant scenery but ignorant in all matters of art. Darwin was one of the great Victorians. His power, his vast and minute observation, his conscientious checking and checking of his experiments before he allowed himself to speculate, these were elements of his character for which the world of science will always cherish his memory."

Charlie was thirsty for knowledge, and was always collecting interesting facts. "I read today," he said to Michael, "of the wonderful progress made in aviation. Men can now do anything—absolutely—anything a bird can do." But Michael was tired of wonders; he was more matter-of-fact. "Is that so," he answered. "Well, when you see an airman fast asleep, hanging on to a branch of a tree with one foot, I'll come and have a look!"

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YOU CAN'T BE TOO CAREFUL. A "blind" beggar sat at the entrance of a subway with a tinny cup in his hand. A passer-by, slightly under the influence of alcohol, took out his pocket flask and started to pour a drink into the man's cup. The beggar opened his eyes suddenly, saw the flask and yelled: "Nix, nix! None of that stuff. Do you tink I wanta go blind?"

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