

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1928

RIGHT AND WRONG.

IN the multifarious activities and changing opinions of these rapid modern days, the question is often conscientiously asked: What is Right? In many respects the right of twenty or fifty years ago may be the wrong of today and vice versa. To further complicate the question, what is right in one country may be wrong in another; and so the conscientious enquirer is kept in a state of uncertainty and perplexity. Generally speaking, the rights and wrongs which have changed with the years are matters of personal or sectional opinions. The fundamental right and wrong are unalterable. Honesty, truth, love, kindness, charity, and their kindred accompaniments have never changed and shall never change, neither shall their opposites. The former were right all the way back to primeval savagery; the latter were wrong throughout the ages and shall be while human nature endures. The caveman stole from his neighbor not because he believed it right to do so, but because he had the opportunity. Possibly he may have had fewer conscientious scruples than his modern brother who pays similar attention to his neighbor's property, but for each the theft was, perhaps in varying degree, conscientiously wrong. The savage had his code of morals, less drastic no doubt than ours, but he had well defined ideas about right and wrong relations with his neighbor. When he transgressed the moral code he did it consciously like his civilized brother of today. Opinions change with the passing years, and most of our opinions are speculations or have been formed from what others have told us. Right is eternally right; wrong, eternally wrong. The sense of right and wrong is inherent in the human race. As to the wisdom or unwisdom of following a certain course it is merely a matter of judgment or the want of it, and even when a wise or unwise decision has been made it cannot be placed in the category of right or wrong. It is quite conceivable that under the self-control and other restraints placed upon us by our civilization and our duty to civilize society, some of our inherent propensities may eventually become atrophied or even eliminated. Fear, greed, jealousy, love, even parental affection, have been held in check although not permanently eliminated. Social environment imposes limitations and makes demands but cannot make right wrong, or wrong right.

TOO MANY FUNCTIONS.

CANADIAN hospitality has been showered upon the members of the Parliamentary Association now visiting this country. They have found time, however, to visit many of the industries in Northern Ontario and other places, and express themselves as greatly interested in the progress made along many lines, such as pulp wood, mining, etc. Indeed, they found their visits to these centres of industry so absorbing that they expressed a desire that their hosts should curtail the hospitable functions in order to permit those who were interested in certain activities to visit them. They proposed that the party be so split up as to enable those interested in certain industries to visit them while the remaining members of the party could attend such functions as suited their tastes. The Parliamentary Association in Canada for the purpose of obtaining information, and it is to their credit that they are more interested in obtaining this information than in attending banquets and in being entertained.

WAR.

Life is a continual warfare. An Oxford professor was asked by a student, "What is life?" His reply was, "Life is to be everlastingly on

the defensive." It is doubtful if it is enough to be on the defensive. It is necessary also to be aggressive. To be on the defensive continuously presupposes final defeat.

To carry the war into the enemy's territory may mean the delaying of the final catastrophe. We are waging war on diseases, on insect pests, on numerous plant diseases. To stop this warfare would mean defeat and premature death. Man has cleaned up the disease and plague spots of the world and made them habitable. He has prolonged plant and animal life by overcoming many of the diseases to which they are subject, and in these worlds still remain to be conquered. He is fighting crime and evil and poverty, fighting oppression and tyranny, often in the form of flesh and blood, often of principalities and powers; and there is no truce in this war.

Civilization is by nature a fighter. As civilization progresses and science makes new discoveries, the methods of warfare change. Civilization aims at all round betterment, the betterment of the world and of mankind. It has discovered that war against evil is man's business in the world; that international warfare is a relic of savagery and that even to the victor the result is a definite loss besides being inhuman and unworthy of human effort. The League of Nations, now in its ninth session at Geneva, is an evidence of this awakening. Civilization will eventually end international wars. Science, also, has by its discoveries, contributed to the elimination of international wars. Recent inventions and discoveries, not only in the perfecting of armaments by means of which "man may the more effectually slay his brethren," but by the discovery of deadly chemicals, make modern war so unappealingly horrible and universally destructive that human nature has risen in revolt against it and the civilized nations are now, by mutual agreement outlawing war as a means of international settlement of disputes.

Man is a fighter, and his battlefield is a world full of enemies, full of evil which threatens his happiness and his character. These he will fight and he is fighting a steadily winning battle. The world, because of his fighting and because of his peace-making with the friendly powers around him, and which are as numerous as are his enemies, will go on from victory to victory until "righteousness shall cover the earth as the waters cover the great deep."

QUEBEC AND THE EMPIRE.

COMMENTING on the speech delivered by Premier Taschereau, of Quebec, in welcoming the Parliamentary Association on their arrival in Canada, previously referred to in The Guardian, La Presse says that the British Parliamentarians, on returning to their countries in the four quarters of the Empire, can say with certainty that insofar as it depends on her, insofar as she is able, under the constitution, to secure the enjoyment of all she considers her right and to be the condition of her existence, the Province of Quebec is determined to live and progress under the protection of the British Crown, with the ambition to make of Canada the brightest jewel in that crown. The Prime Minister of Quebec and La Presse speak the sense and feeling of the people of that Province. It was in no stilted, qualified terms of separatism that Mr. Taschereau addressed the visiting delegates. He is neither a La-pointe nor a Bourassa. It is not as a "sister nation" of Britain that he mentions Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Beautiful, matronly, mature September has already issued the invitation "Put on thy beautiful garments, O tired earth, and rest!" And the garments are even in this summer-mer-like weather putting on their gorgeous colorings.

Notes by the Way

ELECTION funds for the Presidential campaign across the border are on a scale that seem startling to outsiders. The Democratic National Chairman has made his official announcement that \$4,000,000 will be necessary for his party. It is reasonable to suppose that if so much is required on the Democratic side as much or more will be expended by the party now in power. And this is for the national campaign alone. What it will cost in addition to provide "expense money" for the 48 States of the Union, and many of the lesser government districts within them which will elect their Governors, Congressmen, Senators, Judges, Sheriffs and what not will be another vast total which can only be guessed at for the present. Money will flow like water in this greatest of Presidential elections on the first Tuesday in November next. The money is raised by subscription from rich corporations, contractors, and others in the sure and certain hope of being abundantly repaid if their party proves to be victorious. This means that the people of the nation are defrauded. Thoughtful electors may well pause to think what the end must be.

Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster the other day celebrated his eighty-first birthday at his home in Ottawa. He is one of the best known figures in Canadian public life. More than fifty years ago he entered political life and at once attained a position at the front. He has held many high official positions in the Government, including the Ministries of Marine and Fisheries, Trade and Commerce, and Finance. He was one of the most prominent figures in the Government of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Robert Borden and Right Hon. Arthur Meighen. As a speaker he is recognized as standing in the front rank. Sir George is now one of Canada's grand Elder Statesmen of whom all Maritimers, and especially those of Conservative faith, are proud.

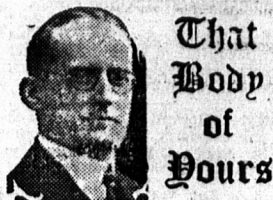
Canada's wheat crop estimated at 500,000,000 bushels, is something to be proud of, and there are optimists who figure it at 600,000,000. About two million people reside in the Prairie Provinces where this magnificent harvest is mainly produced, and wheat is by no means their total product. Other grains and field products with live stock, are also produced in abundance. And yet, when we come to think of it, thirty years ago Canada's wheat crop was less than sixty million bushels. What may it be thirty years hence?

Fifteen "drunks" appeared before Stipendiary Cluney in the Halifax police court one morning this week, and "received the usual \$2 fine." Halifax is supposed to be under prohibitory law. At the Canadian National Exhibition, where the daily attendance is nearly 200,000, a drunken man is a rarer spectacle than any of the curiosities in the side-shows. Yet the Exhibition is held in Toronto, and Toronto is under a system of Government Control. In the latter instance the law is strictly enforced, in the former case a violation of the law simply means the collection of "the usual \$2 fine."

Philosophy, whilst it remains in the cloudy region of metaphysics, is of little use to mankind.

Ponderous tomes have been written on philosophy which were never meant to be read by the light of common sense, and which, as a matter of fact, are not read at all except by a peculiar class who usually have nothing else to do. But the subject itself is of vast interest and importance. Philosophy is simply knowledge of the natural causes of things, and one who is deeply versed in these causes is a profound philosopher. Note how Edna St. Vincent Millay has succeeded in summing up her philosophy of life in the following dozen lines, which can be understood and memorized in five minutes by any schoolboy:—"The world stands out on either side No wider than the heart is wide; Above the world is stretched the sky. No higher than the soul is high. The heart can push the sea and land Farther away on either hand; The soul can split the sky in two, And let the face of God shine through. But East and West will pinch the heart That can not keep them pushed apart; And he whose soul is flat—the sky Will cave in on him by and by."

The summer visitors, like the summer birds, are leaving us. Like the summer birds that enjoyed our climate and our hospitality, they will come again and we shall welcome them as we do the summer birds.



By James W. Barton, M.D. LOW BLOOD PRESSURE NOT A GOOD SIGN

One of the statements formerly made by physicians to a patient during an examination was this: "Your blood pressure is no higher than that of an individual ten years younger than you." Physicians do not make this statement any more because low blood pressure for your age is really not a favorable sign. Not that it is dangerous, but you are not at par, at your best, if your blood pressure is below normal for your age. If your physician finds your blood pressure low, he immediately begins to look for some cause for same. In a young man or woman he will search carefully for any sign of tuberculosis, as low blood pressure is the usual condition. In older persons, or in young folk who are not tuberculous, if the blood pressure is low he tries to find some form of long standing infection. Now while this may be from old teeth or tonsil conditions, in the majority of cases it is due to infection from the intestine. Most of these cases will give a history of constipation.

Dr. A. Graham-Stewart reminds us that the one symptom complained of by practically all low blood pressure patients is easy fatigue. Any exertion tires them; they soon "give out" if they attempt any work or play. So low blood pressure is really a symptom, and generally a rapid dates to six months previously accompanied it. And you know that a low temperature and a rapid heart mean that the vitality, the vital forces, are below par.

Now the way to create heat, and thus raise the temperature, slow down the heart, and raise the blood pressure to normal is to do two things. First, eat good nourishing food with meat or eggs once a day, and plenty of vegetables and fruits. You will remember that in tuberculosis the food is a big factor in enriching the blood and raising the blood pressure. Second, make your muscles use up some of this good food by exercise. Insurance examiners will tell you that by these simple means, they have been able to accept candidates who were refused insurance owing to low blood pressure. Begin with a short period of light exercise—walking daily and increase it gradually.

A SURE PROMISE—Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days.—Ecc. 11:1.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

WORK WELL DONE—Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest.—Ecc. 9:10.

PRAYER—"Work for the night is coming when man's work is done."

A SURE PROMISE—Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days.—Ecc. 11:1.

PRAYER—He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord.

THE DOUBT

When age has chained us to a lonely fire And pitiful fears of blood that's chilled and thinned Have closed our casements to the lovely wind And shut our hearts to restless Spring's desire. Then we'll unroll our memories; they say, Dream out again the days of youth, more fair. The golden embers changing as we stare Long gorse of summers far away. But O, these days are gossamer and dew! Can we believe that after all the years Through time's obscuring host of cares and fears Forgotten beauty shines for us anew? Have we not seen the old, when, hunched and frail, They nurse their dreams through long time's silences? Can joy survive in such sad eyes as these, Or love long spent return to lips so pale? —Valentine Fane.

Modern Etiquette

By Roberta Lee Q. When introducing men and women, whose names are generally spoken first? A. The names of the women. Q. What is the grammatical form for dating a social note? A. "The tenth of September," never "September the tenth." Q. What are the indispensable courses of a dinner? A. Soup, fish, roast, salad, and dessert.

Happenings Of The Week

Well, son, I'll tell you; Life for me ain't been no crystal stair. It's had tacks in it, And splinters, And boards torn up, And places with no carpets on the floor— Bare. But all the time I've been a-climbin' on, And reachin' landin's, And turnin' corners, And sometimes goin' in the dark Where there ain't been no light, So boy, don't you turn back, Don't you set down on the steps, 'Cause you find it's kinder hard. Don't you fall now— For 'Ise still goin', honey, 'Ise still climbin', And life for me ain't been no crystal stair.

The popularity of Queen Mary was illustrated effectively enough the other day when Her Majesty was shopping in Bond Street. How exactly it is conveyed to the passer-by that the Queen is in a certain shop is a psychological problem not easily understood. A car with two servants is no uncommon sight in Bond Street, and one would think that the Royal car might pass unnoticed by people intent on shop windows. But, somehow, the first of the loyal and curious gather, and then a policeman is seen, and somebody says, "Is it an accident?" In a hopeful voice. The crowd thickens, and it is noticed that the policeman is keeping a little space clear in front of the shop. "What is it?" asks somebody excitedly, and someone else says, "The Queen, I think." And so they wait, errand boys and suburban matrons, a tall sunburnt man from overseas, a commissioner (with the air of having benignly arranged things which is peculiar to commissioners), a group of Americans, and men of every type, including the elderly gentleman who must have been Queen Victoria. The crowd thickens, and some of the less-mannerly peer into the empty waiting car. But they are quite courteous to Her Majesty and to each other as they wait "to see the Queen."

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Hertz are to have as their distinguished guest early in October His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, who is coming unofficially. Lady Willingdon will not accompany the Governor-General, as she sails for England this month. Prof. and Mrs. Robinson, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hillson at The Beeches during the summer months are leaving Monday for their home in Vancouver. Miss Edythe Brown, of New York, is the welcome guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Longworth at Hillcrest.

Mrs. Longworth was hostess at a delightful bridge at her lovely home last evening in honor of Mrs. Hollis of New York, and other visitors. An interesting ceremony took place in the Keir Memorial Presbyterian Church at Malpeque last Sunday afternoon, when the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Auld, of Toronto, was baptised in the name of Mary Margaret Elizabeth.

The tea hostesses at Tennis this afternoon will be Miss J. Grant, Miss M. Stewart, Miss M. White, Miss H. Edgett.

Among the visitors spending the week end in the city, guests at the Victoria, are Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Costello, of Lewiston, Maine. Mr. Costello, who is general manager of the Lewiston Sun and Journal, is very much interested in the Maritimes. They left home on Monday last, coming in their car by way of Houlton, Me., Fredericton, N.B., and Moncton, found the roads exceptionally good and marvelled at the exquisite beauty of the scenery en route.

Regretful farewells were said this week to Captain and Mrs. M. O. Allenby, sons and daughter, her mother and friend, Miss Stringer, who left for Quebec, from which city they will sail for their old home in Plymouth, England.

With the opening of school and colleges, this week, there has been an exodus from summer homes to the city, although quite a number are still lingering at the seaside while the present lovely weather lasts.

Rev. Charles N. Palmer left on Wednesday morning for Toronto, after an enjoyable month's holiday visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Palmer. Rev. Mr. Palmer

while home preached most acceptably to the congregations of St. Paul's and St. Peter's Churches and now returns to take up his duties as assistant to Canon Seaman in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin in Toronto.

Prior to leaving for their home in the Barbadoes Thursday morning Mr. and Mrs. C. Lomer Miles entertained at a most enjoyable dinner and dance at Beach Grove Inn on Tuesday evening upwards of thirty friends being present, including the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Hertz.

Shoe-shining is the latest menial occupation to be lifted to the dignity of an art in Paris. This has been possible by the modern woman's craze for shoes which are in as infinite variety as jewellery and sometimes almost as expensive. Millionaires' wives are now wearing walking shoes which have to be painted every day with fresh coats of gold and silver paint. Some of this ultra-expensive footwear is decorated with miniature flowers and delicate designs, which only an artist can carry out. Consequently, when madame's shoes become dusty or are tarnished with the slightest spot of rain she has to appeal to the real artist to refurbish them. There are only a few specialists in Paris who can carry out this work, and the demands upon their services are such that they are earning enormous incomes. One of them, who is in business near the Madeleine, has been the king of Parisian shoeshiners for more than 30 years, and he proudly recalls that he used to shine the shoes of the late King Edward VII.

Miss Olive Ritchie entertained on Tuesday afternoon at an enjoyable afternoon tea and shower in honor of Miss Margaret Crozier, the popular young nurse, whose marriage to Mr. Walter Gregor takes place on the 20th. Those assisting were Mrs. Addison Miller, Mrs. G. Elmer Ritchie, Mrs. E. S. Coffin, Miss Ella Cuming and Miss Louise Shaw. Mrs. Carol Livingstone and two children, who have been spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. C. Lyons, leaves this morning for her home in Plattsburg, N.Y.

Miss Barbara MacNeill, who with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. MacNeill, and her brother, William, spent the week-end in Sydney, sang very delightfully there several times last Sunday in the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, and was given a most cordial welcome, as she is a favorite with the music lover of her old home town.

Strongly reminiscent of the days of 1880 is a frock of black taffeta covered with a flowered design in rather subdued color. The waist is cut V necked both back and front, and the skirt has a great deal of extra fullness, which is arranged in the back and hangs from heavy cording.

"Aerial golf" in which an aviator is partnered by a man on the ground who puts the ball after the former has dropped it from the air as near the green as possible, has been played on a New York golf links.

Tea hostesses at the Golf Links this afternoon will be Mrs. P. W. Turner, Mrs. D. A. MacKinnon, Mrs. F. W. Tidmarsh, Miss Margaret Pull.

The short visit of the French cruiser Ville d'Ys yesterday made a pleasant break in a busy week, officers and men being cordially welcomed to Charlottetown.

The week-end visit of the Glace Bay Salvation Army Band was much enjoyed by young and old, and it is hoped their visit will be repeated in the not too distant future.

Miss Laura Scott and Mrs. Sterns are leaving Monday on a holiday visit to Montreal, Toronto and Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Miss Zella Clark, who is the guest of her brother at the Experimental Station is being welcomed home by her numerous relatives and friends on furlough from India.

Every one hopes that Prof. Fletcher will reconsider his decision to go to Sydney as announced earlier in the week.

Mrs. A. E. Strubel, her daughter, Miss Alice Strubel, and Miss Dora Duchemin, who have been spending the summer months at Fortune, have returned to their homes in Sydney.

General regret is expressed over the resignation of Miss H. D. McCollum from the Y.W.C.A., where she has been the gracious and obliging General Secretary and Manager for the past six years, and has taken a prominent place in the social and religious life of the city.

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The Land We Love By Frank Yeigh Canada's Progress in 1927 Q. What are some of the outstanding factors in Canada's progress in 1927? A. J. H. Gundy, Toronto financier, writes that three things distinguished Canada's progress in 1927, namely, abundance of money at lower interest rates than have prevailed since 1913; a substantial reduction in the national debt out of surplus; and continued agricultural, industrial and mining development. Canadian governments, municipalities and corporations borrowed at cheaper rates than existed in any other country in the world excepting the United States. Cheap money has not resulted in excessive borrowing by government bodies. Dominion government financing in 1927 was constructive, revenues being in excess of expenditures, and \$55,000,000 of maturing victory bonds being retired out of surplus. Corporation financing of about \$380,000,000 was the largest in Canada's history.

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