

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1928

POWER.

KNOWLEDGE is the greatest power in the world. To know how, is the secret of success in any undertaking. And yet, of knowledge at its best we have to admit that "we know only in part."

Instances are numerous, for example, in which men knew how to make money and made it, yet with the same knowledge, but without safeguards, they lost all they had made. Knowledge, like an engine, must have its governor. Like the engine, it has a certain capacity. Driven beyond its capacity, it becomes a dangerous thing. With a properly regulated governor, knowledge may be depended upon to do its undertaking successfully.

Knowledge is acquired by slow and careful study, by the slow processes of school and apprenticeship. "Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers." The two are poles apart, although the latter is the child of the former, for, in order to have wisdom there must first be knowledge. Yet a man may have acquired all the knowledge imparted in our schools and universities, and be lacking in wisdom.

Knowledge, as we have said, needs a governor and the governor needed is common sense; plain, honest, common horse-sense. The latter, like knowledge, may be acquired by the slow, tedious processes of experience, training and observation. We may acquire both knowledge and common sense. The former may, in a sense, be purchased, but the latter is a direct product of experience, self-control and a careful study of one's self.

These carefully observed, we may in time acquire sufficient knowledge and common sense to get along, but we shall have no surplus of either when our accounts are closed.

DISGUST FOR PROHIBITION.

IN the course of his address to the Sons of Temperance as published in his official report, Rev. A. A. MacLeod, G. W. P., prophesies a fell doom for the Saunders Government, its Commission and Prohibition. He says:

"The privileges of Prince Edward Island doctors as compared with those of the United States, with its teeming population of nearly 120 millions, are so excessive that no respect for the administration of our prohibition Act is possible while these inordinate privileges are permitted to continue. But when even these wide privileges are abused and the authorized number exceeded without protest from the Temperance Alliance workers a situation is being created from which nothing but disgust for the Government and its Commission, and unfortunately, for the Prohibition Act as well, can result."

And this was the Government that has promised to make Prohibition effective!

LOOKING FOR TRADE

THERE are sources of business within reach of us and which have as yet scarcely been tapped. Recently Mr. Teakle, General Manager of the Canadian National Steamships, returned from South America and the West Indies where he spent several months looking into trade prospects. He reports a very encouraging outlook, particularly in South America, where, so far Canada has done but little business. His company has arranged for regular sailings to and calls at the principal ports in South America, and at points in the West Indies.

He discussed the general situation with business men in the principal cities in South America, and found them very anxious to open up trade with Canada, particularly in manufacture. In the West Indies there has always been a market for many of our agricultural products and for our fish, and this trade also with the regular steamship connection will no doubt be further developed.

Business rarely or never comes unsought. It must be gone after, and Mr. Teakle suggests that business houses in Canada, particularly manufacturers and those engaged in the produce business should send live representatives to solicit trade. It is possible that language may be a disadvantage. In the Latin portions of South America, Spanish is the language generally in use and business men or their representatives who go after the trade will require a working knowledge of the Spanish language. Commercial schools in Canada and in the United States are now devoting considerable attention to the teaching of the languages of the countries with which they trade and this will be developed to a greater extent as trade prospects loom up. A very large and profitable business can be carried on with South America and the West Indies if the business men go after it. Heretofore Canada's business with Southern points has been largely carried on through New York, that city and its business men receiving a large portion of the profits rightfully belonging to the country of origin. This may now be overcome provided our business men take the matter earnestly in hand and send their representatives to drum up the trade.

MALAGASH SALT MINE.

IT will be pleasing news to the people of the Maritime Provinces that a new interest has been awakened in the salt mines at Malagash, N.S. British capital has become interested and the development of this immense field is now a matter of the very near future. The following clipping from a Boston newspaper is informative and interesting:

"Sixty million tons of pure white salt lie under the green fields of the Malagash Peninsula, according to the survey of some of the leading mineral experts in the British empire.

"As a result of this survey, British capital has taken a hand in the development of the salt and potash deposits.

Heading the British capitalists is Sir Alfred Mond, chairman of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., which has purchased a substantial interest in the Malagash Salt Company of Nova Scotia.

"It is expected that the British company will obtain potash from the Malagash field for its own works and thus indirectly add to its own profits.

"At present the only potash areas are controlled by Germany, and there is not a single development within the British Empire.

"Besides the \$60,000,000 tons of pure white salt believed to lie under the surface at Malagash, competent geologists say there are 300,000,000 tons of salt of a slightly lower grade within the same small area.

"All of this, by a simple process of dissolving and evaporating can be transformed into a valuable commercial product. Its by-products are more valuable than those of the coal resources of the Province.

"Eminent German geologists, who recently visited Malagash, and examined the deposits, seeing the indication of potash, declared that the great potash deposits of Germany, the most valuable yet known in the world, showed no such evidence of richness before they were uncovered as those at Malagash."

Notes by the Way

THE celebration of Dominion Day naturally recalls memories of the first Dominion Parliament, which opened in November, 1867. It was distinguished beyond any Parliament since elected in several important particulars. Among its 181 members were nearly all the Fathers of Confederation and many of their leading opponents. In the Nova Scotia contingent Tupper was confronted by Howe and his 17 anti-Confederate followers. In New Brunswick's quota of 15, Tilley, Gray, Mitchell and Fisher were met in battle array by Smith, Anglin, Costigan and others, eight "Anties" against seven Unionists. The Government's majority in a full House was 20, almost entirely due to Quebec whose members numbered 45 for and 20 against the Administration.

Thirteen men who were then or had been Prime Ministers of their respective Provinces sat in that first Parliament. Dual representation was another characteristic and interesting feature. The Maritime Provinces had provided by law that no member of either the Senate or House of Commons could at the same time be a member of either House in their Provincial Legislatures. In Ontario and Quebec the case was different and there were no restrictions in that regard. Scores of members of the first House of Commons were at the same time members of the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.

Thus during the sessions of the first Parliament there were present, not only Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister of the Dominion, and his colleagues in the Federal Government, but also the Prime Minister of Ontario, John Sandfield Macdonald and his ministerial colleagues, and Premier Cheneau and his governmental colleagues from Quebec. Of course, the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec could not sit, while the Dominion Parliament was sitting at Ottawa without great inconvenience to the members who held "dual" seats.

It was a powerful and unique political combination which was not relished in either of the two Maritime Provinces, in which between them, out of a total representation of 34 members only 8 were supporters of the Government. But the system of dual representation did not last very long. It was absurd that the representatives of the larger Provinces should enjoy privileges denied to those from the east. Sir John Macdonald used in his jocular mood to laugh good-naturedly at the Ontario Government as "a Government of cripples" alleging that each of them was deficient in respect to one of the duplicate limbs or organs. "Sandfield," he said, "has only one lung. Cameron has only one leg. Wood has only one hand." There was another alleged to be wanting in some part of his anatomy. The "Government of cripples" did not last long.

The sidewalk on the east side of Hillsborough Bridge has been and is in a most disgraceful and dangerous condition, full of holes large and small that imperil both limb and life of those who attempt to pass over it. And the traffic over the bridge needs some better regulation than it has. On Friday morning last, several ladies driving in an auto, met a wagon behind which six horses were tethered—three abreast immediately behind the wagon and three behind the first three. The horses, tied together, were frantic with fear, kicking and bleeding. The horse company had ceased to move forward and the ladies stopped their car. In the meantime other cars had come up behind the first car. Men gathered and tried to hold and quiet the horses. At last the people in the cars managed to pass the affrightened troop of horses without sustaining any injury.

The Ferguson Government a few days ago carried three by-elections by very large majorities. It would seem that Government Control such as it is has not materially impaired the popularity of the Conservative Administration.

With Hoover and Smith as Presidential candidates of the opposed Republican and Democratic parties, the general impression seems to be that prohibition may be a prominent question in the coming political conflict across the border.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

THE HALIBUT TREATY

Q. What is the Halibut Treaty? A. The Halibut Treaty was negotiated between Canada and the United States in 1925 under which the international halibut fisheries on Dominion enjoys."



That Body of Ours

By James W. Boston, M.D.

SPECIAL WINDOW GLASS NOW CHEAPER

Just how fast the world is moving was brought to my attention recently when a circular arrived by mail at my home describing the new window glass which permits the ultra violet rays of the sun to penetrate it.

It is only a matter of months, or a couple of years at most, since this glass was in the experimental stage and its cost for the home was beyond the purse of most people.

It was being used in hospitals to give the patients the full benefit of the sun when it was too windy or cold to permit them to go outdoors.

The beds were wheeled into this sun room and the patient got both the mental and physical benefits of the sunlight.

It was being used also for poultry houses as it was found that the hens laid much better when subjected to these ultra violet rays. Likewise cows gave more milk.

However as mentioned above the cost was so high that ordinary human beings could not afford this type of window glass.

However throughout Europe, United States, and Canada, research workers have been experimenting in an effort to bring the price of this glass within the reach of everybody.

And the prices stated on this circular were not more than ten dollars for a window of good size, six or seven dollars for casement windows, and perhaps fifteen dollars for very large office or factory windows.

In a former article I suggested securing these windows for the nursery which should be on the "sunny" side of the home. A little later I suggested that at least one room in the home should be fitted out with this glass.

At the price this glass is, and will be costing us in days to come, it will be possible for us to purchase it for the entire sunny side of the home.

There is no longer any argument as to its value to growing children. In a school room in England where it was used the gain in weight and richness of blood in boys 9 to 11 years old was just double that of another class in a period of ten months. And the absences were just half in number.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

July 2, 1928

A GREAT DECEIVER—Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.—Prov. 20:1.

PRAYER—Do Thou alone, O Lord, captivate and control us.

July 3, 1928

A SEARCHING QUESTION—Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I am pure from my sin?—Prov. 20:9.

PRAYER—O God, cleanse Thou me from secret faults.

YOU THAT PASS BY

He never knows what he has missed—

The tense, unhappy motorist; Not his wayside privilege, The tremulous secrets of the hedge; The bright, unresting birds; the row Of little stary flowers below; The tapestry the spider weaves; The million hues of million leaves. The primrose by the river's brim Not even a primrose is to him; And all the pageantry of green Becomes a flicker of the screen. The whisper of the brook appeals In vain against the roar of wheels; And, though the lark be ne'er so high,

He hears no song from any sky. Is Life, I wonder, worth the while At sixty seconds to the mile? —H. F. M.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "the child's manners were aggravating." Say "were irritating."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: gather, as in "at," not gather.

OFTEN MISPELLLED: entitled; en, not in.

SYNONYMS: thrift, economy, frugality, saving, providence.

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: SIMILITUDE; similarity. "Friends are often chosen for similitude of manners."

The Pacific coast were regulated. The Treaty is unique in being the first one signed by a Canadian minister alone for Canada and not by the British Ambassador as in former treaties. It recognized the right of each Dominion to negotiate a treaty affecting only its own interests. Sir Robert Borden says: "This power seemed inherent in the right of self-government which each Dominion enjoys."

Stop, Look, Listen!

Our neighbors the people of the United States are receiving some rude jolts these days. Some of these more in fun than in earnest came from abroad. Such was the recent comment of the French nobleman, Count de Lauzard. When shown the Statue of Liberty that gentleman remarked: "Ah, you, too, have adopted our custom of erecting statues to the illustrious dead." More serious, for wholly true and entirely in earnest, are the critical comments of American authorities themselves. Those just now issued on crime are as appalling as illuminating, and should act as a danger beacon for both Canada and the United States.

"The homicide record of American cities," writes Dr. P. L. Hoffman, consulting statistician to the Prudential Insurance Company of America, in The New York Spectator, "remains the outstanding indictment of our American civilization. Crimes are becoming more atrocious and more difficult of detection. During the year 1927 we experienced some of the worst types of murders on record in the annals of crime."

Dr. Hoffman includes a table showing comparative figures for some thirty cities during the past twenty-seven years:

Table with 4 columns: Year, No. of cities, Homicides per 100,000 population. Data for years 1900-1927.

It is not surprising that the above figures are making American people stop and think. To be told on such incontestable authority that the per capita murder rates have doubled since the beginning of the present century is sufficiently arresting to a generation somewhat given to the comfortable belief that the world is getting better and better at motor car rates of progress. But to be conclusively shown also that the United States, frequently considered the most enlightened nation, is in this respect the world's horrible example of backwardness is the knockout blow. Yet this is exactly what Dr. Hoffman administers with the following figures:

The homicide rate for all United States cities in 1927 was 10.4. Later figures from Leningrad and Moscow where life cannot be said to be held unduly dear, give a rate of 9.8. It is true that in 1922, during a threat to the Soviet regime, Leningrad's rate per 100,000 rose to 26.7. Even that is low as compared with some American cities. And in spite of all the recent disturbances in Italy and the violence of the Fascist methods, homicide rates are much lower than those in the United States. The English rate is 7 per 100,000 a mere fraction of the American figure.

It is true that some law-abiding cities in the United States suffer for the sins of their sisters. But Memphis, Tennessee, is undoubtedly the world's worst. Its rate for 1927 was no less than 69.3 per 100,000. Birmingham, Alabama, comes next with 63.0; Atlanta, Georgia, with 43.4; Miami, Florida, 40.0; while East St. Louis, Ill., has 39.7.

What of Chicago? The city in 1927 returned a rate of 13.3. It is noteworthy that this is not only drastically lower than the rates for some Southern cities, but a little lower than its previous year's mark. New York's rate is only 6.1, while Boston's remains at 3.9.

These figures average considerably higher than the Canadian rates. For all that, those Canadians who look with scorn on their neighbor's weaknesses are not only making an unneighborly mistake. They are living in a fool's paradise. There are, in fact, certain factors which encourage lawlessness south of the border that are absent north of it. Canadian courts are free of contamination; Canadian police forces are comparatively free from corrupting influences. Yet the basic strata of populations in the two countries remain closely alike. The boundary is a man-made affair, largely ineffective in intercepting the influences of the radio, the magazine, and the mental reaction to countless personal contacts. It is inevitable that Canada should be affected by something of the crime wave that threatens to submerge her neighbors. It is not reassuring to note that Detroit, "where you can't throw a stone without hitting a Canadian," has the highest rate of all the Northern cities. The murder wave is no more likely to stop short at the border than the divorce wave, which has already sloughed over.

Certainly it is time to stop, look and listen. What are the causes of these modern insurrections? Dr. Hoffman ascribes high murder rates to ease in obtaining arms. Undoubtedly that is an aid to the criminal. But it is not the cause of the crime.

These causes are fundamental: Lack of regard for authority, divine or human; the throwing overboard of so many or so much of those Guide Books that had taught earlier generations their duty to God and man; the widespread adherence to the unwritten code of "what you can get away with"; the indiscriminate mixing of races of different

traditions, ideals and mentalities, with the resultant explosive compounds. These things were undoubtedly factors in the situation in the United States; it is vital to recognize that they may become so in Canada. Toronto Globe, Saturday, June 23rd, 1928

The following notes on the above are for the attention of so called prohibitionists. Other readers will be able to draw their own conclusions from the article itself.

(1) It has frequently been stated in this journal has, in the past, published articles throwing light on the terrible conditions as regards crime prevailing in United States cities that these articles were "canned propaganda," "products of the pen and ink," etc. It will be noted that the Toronto Globe, from which the above is taken, is the leading sort of fanatical reformer, prohibitionist paper, perhaps, in Canada. The statistics of Dr. Hoffman's lawlessness of the southern cities is man will not be disputed.

(2) Further, the homicide rate in proof of this, compare the Homicide rate in the southern cities mentioned in these cities with that of cities

(whose population is principally of pure American birth and descent is from nearly seven to eleven times the rate for the City of New York, for instance.

(3) The south is notoriously bound over to at least lip service to prohibition. It is there that opposition to the "Wet" Governor Smith (who is a Roman Catholic) as nominee for president is centred. Indeed, so fanatical is it in other respects, that it is in the state of Tennessee in which Memphis is situated that the teaching of the theory of Evolution is prohibited by law in the schools.

As for New York (whose homicide rate is less than one eleventh that of Memphis), it is notoriously "wet" both in practice and in principle and is, in consequence, painted as a sort of modern Babylon by the above mentioned fanatical reformer, prohibitionist, and various other

due to the large negro element. As due to the large negro element. As due to the large negro element.

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