

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1928

BYE-ELECTION.

TOMORROW the people of Belfast District will be asked the straight question: Do you approve of the Saunders Government? And by their votes they will give the answer. Possibly some may be perplexed over the Prohibition Act and may be inclined to pin their faith to the word Prohibition. Those of them who think, know full well that Prohibition as we have it is only a word, a meaningless word. They know also by experience that the promises made by Mr. Saunders and his colleagues were only words; they know that the Act has not been enforced and that no honest attempt has been made to enforce it. It is true, many have been arrested and imprisoned; they know, also, that many who had committed similar offences had not been arrested, and that some of the foremost men in the Saunders party saw the Prohibition Act flagrantly and openly violated, and they never made a protest. Are these men to be permitted to carry on the Government on promises which mean nothing, and are made only to purchase support?

The financial undertakings of the Government have also been fairly placed before the people. The expenditure on the roads is extravagant, while the roads themselves have, during the whole summer, been an eyesore and a source of danger and a disgrace to the Province. The Hon. Mr. McIntyre has been asked the straight question: What became of the commission on the purchase of these \$100,000 machines? He gave an evasive answer. He has been reported as saying that the road repairs cost \$500 a mile. He denies he said so. He has been asked what the roads actually cost and he has not given a satisfactory answer.

This is the situation which confronts the people of Belfast, and on which they will give their verdict tomorrow. Will they give the Saunders Government a mandate to go on as they have been doing, playing fast and loose with the Prohibition Act, making reckless expenditures on roads which are not roads? The Public Works Department is evidently far at sea without chart or compass. Either the Department has spent extravagant sums of money or does not know what it has spent, and appears to be running itself. This is a serious matter for the taxpayers of this country and the people of Belfast are asked to give their approval or their disapproval. The rest of the Province is watching Bel-fasts. Will they live up to their responsibilities? We believe they will, and that tomorrow they will tell the Saunders Government that it is not worthy of the people's confidence. The election of Mr. McLean will add one more to the Opposition and in that way will help to at least put a check upon the reckless and extravagant expenditures of the Government. The election of Mr. Bruce would mean the sanctioning by the people of Belfast of all that the whole Province has strongly disapproved of. We leave it to the people of Belfast.

100 PER CENT. IMPLEMENTED?

ON page thirty-six of the Royal Commission's report on Maritime Claims we find the following words: "We may be permitted to say that we are impressed with the need for reconsideration of the Customs Tariff in its relation to coal, anthracite and coke, and we recommend that the Tariff Advisory Board should be asked to give immediate consideration to the subject..."

On page thirty-seven we find this: "A calculation was given to us to show that as a result of the operations of the Customs Tariff—if labor employed in the production of iron and steel and its raw products is taken as the unit for measuring pro-

ductive value—the protection afforded to Nova Scotia labor is only twenty-eight per cent., whereas elsewhere in Canada the protection to labor is between eighty-five per cent and one hundred per cent. . . . The Royal Commission has asked for a reconsideration of the Customs Tariff in its relation to these products. Has this reconsideration been given? The coal and steel industry of Nova Scotia has gone from bad to worse in recent years. This industry gave employment to thousands of people. Now we see week after week, and month after month a shortening up both of production and employment. The recommendation for a reconsideration was given in 1926. Has the Customs Tariff matter been reconsidered as recommended. Importations of steel from the United States are increasing year by year and production and employment in Nova Scotia have correspondingly declined. The Government has so far done nothing in the matter and the Nova Scotia industry with its 28 per cent. protection as against eighty-five to one hundred per cent. elsewhere in Canada is still declining.

We have been told and Parliament has been told, by our Liberal representatives at Ottawa that the recommendations of the Duncan Commission have been implemented one hundred per cent. Do the results justify the statement. The fact appears to be that the many arms constituting the present Government are as usual pulling each against the other with the result that Canadian industrial development has been left in mid-air. This is one of the matters which gravely concerns Canada and especially the Maritime Provinces, and the people are now asked to give it full consideration.

COSMOPOLITAN.

IN one of his recent speeches during his Western tour, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King declared that the purport of his tariff policy was the greatest good to the greatest number. This probably would be a good cosmopolitan policy but for the purpose of a Prime Minister of Canada it is too widespread. His business is to arrange for the greatest good to the greatest number of Canadians, not of foreigners or of other peoples. The facts are indisputable that the present policy of Canada is for the greatest good to the greatest number in the United States. It is not necessary to elaborate this point. The facts stare us in the face that we are not retaining our population, that our people are still going across the border for employment, and that we are purchasing more foreign goods and products than we are producing in Canada. These are the hard facts, the facts that have awakened Canada during the past few months and must be taken account of both by the present Government and any Government that succeeds it. Canada is concerned only with Canada, not with a cosmopolitan policy for the benefit of the greatest number anywhere else. The greatest good for our people lies along home production, home marketing, home employment and the fabrication at home of our raw materials.

"TOWN WIDE OPEN."

UNDER the above caption, a Dartmouth, N.S., paper says:—"Vague reports of large shipments of liquor being carried over the out-of-town roads, have been whispered about the town, and the report is that a well-known Halifax dispenser recently came through the town with a very heavy load of contraband. Since the 'Mounties' were withdrawn from patrol the roads have been practically open."

The monthly report for July of the Chief of Police in Charlottetown would seem to indicate that if this city is not wide open it is at least considerably ajar.

Notes by the Way

THE dedication of the Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan, by Premier Mackenzie King, serves to remind us that we here have still no such reservation of national beauty spot for the recreation and enjoyment of our people, and of those who visit our shores. It is true the whole of our Province is only about twice the size of the National Park newly dedicated, but the object of those urging the formation of such parks is the reservation of spaces in each Province which shall be forever a place of freedom and retirement, and the enjoyment of nature for those who seek and need a healthful vacation. When the vast potentialities of the Maritimes are developed what shall we have in this respect unless we make the provision now?

A little detailed information about the new National Park in Saskatchewan will be of interest to our readers. The provisional boundaries of the park enclose an area of approximately forty townships or slightly over fourteen hundred square miles of territory. For purposes of comparison it may be said that this area is very similar in extent to that of Glacier National Park in the United States. Fifty-two adjoining townships have been reserved from homestead or other entry pending investigation as to whether the district which they include is of park standard or not. The forty townships at present included constitute a block of territory extending from township 53 to township 59 and lying north and slightly northwest of the city of Prince Albert. The present southern boundary of the park lies thirty-one miles by road northwest of that city. The park has been named the Prince Albert National Park because of its geographical location in reference to that nearest large centre of population.

The Prince Albert National Park is of special interest to the people of Canada generally and to tourists of all countries because of the forward step which it represents in national parks policy in the Dominion. The extreme westerly location within Canada of the National Parks in the Rocky Mountains has to some extent prevented the parks idea from seizing upon the popular imagination of the people of Canada as a whole. The setting aside of the Prince Albert National Park in the lake district of what is now considered as being Northern Saskatchewan, but which will one day be central Saskatchewan, probably signifies the embarkation by the Government upon a policy of setting aside reserves of outstanding natural beauty within each of the main divisions of Canada. It is perhaps the first expression in Canada of the point of view that, in a country of such varied scenic wealth as Canada, representative areas containing the best expression of each type of natural beauty should be set aside in reasonably close conjunction to our future large centres of population. The new park provides and protects a large area of the best forest and lake country in Saskatchewan. Its centre is within an easy day's motor drive of Saskatoon and, when good roads are put in, within a few hours run of Prince Albert.

The outstanding feature of the park, and the thing which will attract tourists to it in large numbers is the lake district in the northern portion of the park area. The lake district includes four large lakes, scores of smaller lakes and skirts for many miles the shore of Montreal Lake, which is really one of the great waterways of the north. These bodies of water are interconnected by small streams and by very short portages, which will permit tourists and canoe parties generally to travel for days by canoe with only the shortest stretches of back-packing work. Some of the lakes are many miles in extent. The water is pure and fresh without a trace of the alkali or salts which detract from some of the prairie resorts. The shores are beautifully irregular and, without exception, forest clad. The waters teem with fish and the beaches comprise many miles of clean sandy shore, splendidly adapted for bathing and holiday sports. The forest is a mixture of evergreens and deciduous trees. Pine, spruce, tamarac, poplar and birch are the species chiefly in evidence.

The Canada of the future will place the highest value upon this reservation which the Dominion Government has made for the recreation and advantage of the people. Forest life and wild life tend to disappear within accessible distance from our cities unless definitely protected. When this process advances farther than it has today, reserved areas in which the Canada known to explorer, hunter and pioneer may still be found, will be treasured by our children, not only for their recreational, health and scientific value, but as perpetua-



That Body of Ours

By James W. Borden, M.D.

PERSPIRING HANDS AND FEET

It is only natural that we should dislike the idea of a surgical operation; the interfering with a condition or conditions inside the body. However when we see how the life of a loved one is saved by the timely use of the knife, we are only too grateful for the knowledge and skill of the surgeon. Just how complete is the knowledge of the surgeon as to the location of not only the large organs, but the smallest structures and their uses, was illustrated by some recent work of Dr. Braeucker of Berlin. A young woman had such severe perspiration or sweating of the hands and feet that she was not only unfit to do the usual work of a home or office, but was rendered very weak besides.

Dr. Braeucker injected a local anaesthetic into some of the small nerves that supplied the arm and hand, and a portion of the skin of the hand remained dry for about three hours, while the rest of the hand sweated profusely in response to the use of heat, hot drinks, and so forth. This gave him the idea of just where the nerves controlling the sweat glands were located in relation to the nerves which controlled motion and feeling. He therefore thought it quite possible to attempt to interrupt the course of the nerves that control sweating, at a point where they would not interfere with the nerves of feeling and motion. He first tried it by cutting a portion of the nerve supplying the hands, with the result that the hands became normal and free from the distressing perspiration that had made life so miserable. After waiting a few months to see if the result was likely to be permanent, he cut into nerves supplying the feet on both sides. He reports a complete success, perspiring, so far, for nine months. Now the success in this individual case must not give us the idea that anybody should undergo this operation. By proper attention to diet, particularly avoiding the articles of food that you recognize as inducing an extra amount of perspiration, by proper exercise, rest of mind as well as body, most of these cases of excessive perspiration of hands and feet can be relieved. However in extreme cases such as that of Dr. Braeucker's, it is gratifying to know that it also can be corrected by his method. You can readily see then that a thorough knowledge of the body gives your doctor a great advantage in his treatment of ailments.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. What does the turned-down corner on a visiting card signify? A. That the card has been left by the owner in person, and not by a messenger. Q. When the guests smoke at a formal dinner where should the ash trays be placed? A. At every plate or at every other one. Q. What probably ranks highest in the American ideal of etiquette? A. Courtesy, for without genuine courtesy the other laws of etiquette are futile.

ions of the Canada of an earlier day. All the more reason, therefore, why we in the Maritimes should insist upon similar reservations for the days when our teeming population will seek outlets for recreation and enjoyment.

In the reports of the Bennett banquet the name of the proposer of the Toast "The Women of Canada" was wrongly given. It was Miss Edith Douse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. E. Douse, North River Road, who proposed the toast and she did so with so much eloquence and expressive power as to visibly impress the audience who cheered her enthusiastically. Miss Douse is a product of the last Oratorical Contest, and shows what can be done when opportunity is given for the development of latent talent. We feel confident that throughout the length and breadth of the Province the influence of these contests will be felt in the development of public speakers from our boys and girls in school.

It is interesting to note that Sir Austen Chamberlain intends visiting Canada this Fall. It will recall the fact that his distinguished father, the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, visited the Dominion in the 'nineties, and enlisted a large body of supporters of his then new tariff policy. Among these was Sir Geo. Foster, who returned to England with, or shortly after, Mr. Chamberlain, and toured the country speaking eloquently in favor of tariff reform. Sir Austen is sure of a warm welcome, not only for his father's sake, but because of the long and distinguished part he himself has played in the public life of the Empire.

Little Stories About The Canadian Farm

Sweet Clover — The Redeemed Outlaw

In spite of a very unhappy beginning sweet clover, a plant immigrant from over the seas, has developed into a very useful and honorable citizen in the world of Canadian crops. About two centuries ago the first sweet clover plants in America grew beside an Atlantic seaport, in the United States. The seeds had accidentally slipped over the ocean in a vessel, hidden in some bale of merchandise. For many years no notice was taken of this strange plant, a native of Asiatic Russia, for no one even knew its name. But the climate being favorable to its growth it slowly took possession of many roadsides and ditch banks, many fence corners and railway right-of-ways in the settled parts of the vast continent of North America. If we could unravel the mystery of the phenomenal growth and advance of this plant it would no doubt be a story of absorbing interest. By the time its small white or yellow flowers had become familiar sights along the roadsides in many parts of Canada and the vanilla-like fragrance had become a familiar odor, it had gained an undesirable reputation. Farmers had begun to consider it a nuisance and were hunting it from their fields. Then the law pounced upon its innocent head and made it an outlaw in every province of the Dominion. But in spite of its disgrace the sweet clover plants increased.

About 35 years ago a faint glimmer of a dawn of usefulness for sweet clover in America began to appear but it was not until 15 or 20 years later that the area in Canada devoted to this plant as a farm crop assumed any marked proportion. The very qualities possessed by this plant which were formerly considered objectionable are now recognized as desirable. It would grow in all kinds of climates and in almost any kind of soil except those which were sour. It would grow particularly well on sandy soils which were low in fertility. Sweet clover is now accepted as a good pasture crop, a good crop to put green into the silo, and where other clovers will not grow sweet clover may be grown to be under-into hay. For restoring "lost acres" which because of lack of plant food have become barren wastes, sweet clover stands amongst soil improving crops without a peer. Most poor soils are lacking in that essential plant food element, nitrogen, and by growing and ploughing under sweet clover the soil will be greatly enriched in this vital constituent. Bacteria on the roots of this plant have the power to take nitrogen from the air and put it into the soil. Countless acres of poor infertile farm land has been made rich and fruitful since the farmers have adopted this formerly rejected weed. In Ontario nearly 400,000 acres are devoted to sweet clover production. In the prairie provinces and in British Columbia the acreage is under sweet clover is fairly extensive but in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces sweet clover has not as yet become a popular crop.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

August 15, 1928

THE DEGENERATE — Whose robbeth his father or his mother, and saith, It is no transgression; the same is the companion of a destroyer.—Prov. 28:24.

PRAYER—Teach us, Lord, how best to honor Father and Mother.

THE ROAD

Does the road wind up hill all the way? Yes, to the very end. Will the day's journey take the whole long day? From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting place? A roof for when the slow, ark hours begin. May not the darkness hide it from my face? You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night? Those who have gone before. Then must I knock or call when just in sight? They will not keep you waiting at the door.

Shall I find comfort, sore and weak? Of labor you shall find the sum. Will there be beds for me and all who seek? Yes, beds for all who come.—Christina Rossetti.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "we arrived in Buffalo." Say "we arrived at Buffalo."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: maniacal. Pronounce ma-ni-a-kal, first two a's as in "ask," i as in "lie," last a as in "at," accent, second syllable, not the first.

OFTEN MISPELLED: accessibility; note the cc and the ss.

SYNONYMS: idea, opinion, fancy, notion, concept, conception.

SMART TWEED SUITS \$15. Thursday, Friday and Saturday we clear 25 Suits at \$15.00 to make room for our fall clothing. Regular \$22.00 and \$25.00 values, all sizes in the lot but not more than one or two sizes in any one pattern. See Our Windows, All Smart Patterns 25 Per Cent. off the balance of our Tweed Suits till stock taking August 31st. Henderson & Cudmore

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The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

The Peace River Country

Q. What are the prospects of the Peace River Country? A. Peace River with its marvelous productive ability, its thousands of virgin acres and its cheap land, is destined to become the great immigration magnet of Western Canada. The Peace River District produces the best grain in the world, and world's championship for both wheat and oats having been won by a Peace River farmer in 1926, thus demonstrating the wonderful fertility of this part of Canada known as the Last Great West. Settlers are steadily finding their way there.

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: SATURNINE; gloomy; grave; morose. "There was something saturnine in his eyes as he spoke."

Worms in children, if they be Worm Exterminator will protect the not attended to, cause convulsions children from these distressing and often death. Mother Graves' afflictions.

Goodness and Flavor Defy Competition PERFECTION ICE CREAM may be had from all good dealers throughout the province. The name "Perfection" is now a household word from one end of P. E. Island to the other. Even the children ask their dealer for Perfection Ice Cream—they know every atom is pure. Central Creameries Ltd. Wholesale Distributors Phone 848 Nothing makes a more refreshing and healthful dessert than a dish of Perfection. It saves extra work in thinking up something tasty. Just phone your dealer for your particular flavor.

-FLY TIME-

is "sure death" it kills without fail. Flies, Mosquitoes, Moths, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Roaches and also destroys their eggs. Bottles with mouth sprayers 50c. Pint bottles 75c. Hand Sprayers, 50c. We have a complete line of Fly Catchers and destroyers. Fly Tox, all sizes, Tangle-foot, Wilson's Poison Pads, Insect Powders, Black Flag, and many others.

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