

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. 60c per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1928

PARLIAMENT MEETS TODAY.

PARLIAMENT will open this afternoon and all eyes are turned towards Ottawa. What the Speech from the Throne may contain has been anticipated by the press, founded no doubt largely upon echoes from within government circles and partly from the wish that is father to the thought. Of one thing we may be fairly sure, that is, that whatever prosperity may have come to Canada "since last we met" will be held aloft to the admiring gaze of the prosperous and the unprosperous and "my government" will take due credit therefor.

A Toronto paper mildly suggests that a truce be observed between the opposing parties, to which a Western paper adds that no doubt some members may go to sleep at the switch, but that this affords no reason why the sleepers should be turned over on their backs in order that they could snore more comfortably.

It may be expected that some of the Liberal newspapers which so warmly and complementarily hailed the appointment of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett to the Conservative leadership a few months ago will observe a truce in the way of compliments after proceedings will have got under way, but neither Mr. Bennett nor his friends will be surprised nor discomfited by this. He is not the man to look for either favors or quarters from his political opponents, he is well able to fight his own and the battles of his party. Although new to the leadership, he is no stranger in the House of Commons where he has for a number of years enjoyed a large measure of popularity and respect. His career as leader and, later, as Prime Minister of Canada, will be watched with interest and confidence.

As in the past the proceedings in the House of Commons will be of widespread interest. The quality of the men we select to be our lawmakers and the guardians and directors of our trade, commerce and industry will be tested. For this reason alone as well as for the measures they enact, their conduct in debate and in the measures they support or oppose, every elector in Canada should keep tabs on the proceedings and so learn whether they have chosen wisely or otherwise. There may be 100 per cent. men among them, but that class unfortunately is not in the majority. However, they are as they are, and we must bear with them, at least till the next election, when we shall be given another chance. In the meantime let us study our men.

SINGING AND WORKING.

"GIVE me the man who sings at his work," says a poet philosopher. We hear much singing and jubilant optimism these days about coming prosperity in the Maritimes particularly, and in Canada generally. Such optimism is commendable but, in order to bring about the longed-for prosperity, we must work as well as sing. We do not for a moment doubt that prosperity is coming to the Maritimes. It is long overdue, but while hundreds of miners and their families are living on the charity of the public, unable to find employment in one of the richest coal mining areas in the world, there is as yet little cause for or heartiness in the singing. The mismanagement of the Nova Scotia mines is a disgrace to that province, an evidence of unpardonable bung-

ing or graft or shuffling from within or without. It is earnestly hoped that the Nova Scotia Government will, as speedily as possible, carry out its threat to compel more business-like management. We are importing millions of tons of coal from the United States and from across the Atlantic, while equally good coal is lying at our doors. That there is much that is wrong in this situation will not be denied. Nor can it be doubted that the wrong is capable of being righted. This is one of the Maritime troubles.

There is one main cause for optimism in the Maritimes, namely, the awakening of interest in agriculture in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, an awakening that within the past year or two has been very marked. The Ministers of Agriculture in both provinces, in their review of the past year's agricultural activities, show that splendid progress has been made, particularly in dairy production, the cornerstone of agricultural prosperity. For many years both provinces have imported very large quantities of foodstuffs, including meat, butter, cheese, eggs, etc., all of which should have been produced on their own farms and the money for which circulated within the provinces. This was pointed out at a Maritime Board of Trade meeting some time ago by an economist who stated that the imports of agricultural products into each of these provinces amounted to something like \$7,000,000 yearly, every dollar of which might have been earned at home and spent in the province.

Prince Edward Island, driven to agriculture after its only natural resources, lumber, had been exhausted in ship-building and export, has proved beyond question that agriculture increasingly pays. It imports practically no agricultural products except flour and that only because it has found that other field crops can be more profitably grown than wheat. Its export of agricultural products exceeds by millions of dollars its imports not only of foodstuffs, but of all classes of merchandise and machinery.

Prosperity will come to the Maritimes when we produce everything that our soil can produce and circulate the money in our respective provinces. When we all do this we may sing of our prosperity. In the meantime let us work while we sing.

TIME FOR A SHOW-DOWN

IN course of the conferences at Glace Bay, the Sydney Post reports, Norman MacKenzie, Deputy Minister of Mines, referring to unemployment at certain of the collieries, "pointedly declared that any operation of those mines amounting to less than four days a week with the check-off, or three days without it, would not be regarded as satisfactory, and that unless such a minimum of employment were furnished, the Government would be compelled to adopt remedial measures."

"Mr. McLurg's reply was," we read, "that the Government might take any action it wished, the implication being that nothing of the kind would influence the Coal Company's program of operations."

If the Vice-President of Besco adopted a challenging attitude of that kind, the decision to investigate the operation of these mines has not been taken one minute too soon.

From the hour of the formation of Besco, something like seven years ago, there has been a constant succession of "fights" of one kind and another—fights with the men, fights with shareholders, and, if reports are to be believed, fights behind the scenes. To expect steady work and consistently prosperous conditions at the mines in these circumstances, is to expect too much.

It is time for a show-down! The privilege of operating public properties entails the responsibility of guarding against destitution

Notes by the Way

IT was in July, 1923, that the Ferguson Government came into power in Ontario. It found the treasury empty, a heavy deficit standing over after the Drury Ministry's extravagant term in office. The Conservative Government took heroic measures to restore the provincial finances to a healthful condition, by economy in expenditure and increasing the revenue. Among other things the Ontario Temperance Act was repealed and Government Control was enacted in its stead.

Later on Premier Ferguson announced his plan for paying off the provincial debt in forty years. It seemed an impossible thing to do, and unbelievers were sarcastic in their remarks about it. But the other day at a Conservative banquet in South York, Hon. J. D. Monteith, Provincial Treasurer, told of the progress that has been made. The huge debt that had been mounting up had been brought under control. "This Government," he said, "has been able to make important savings in feating debentures. Every year we have paid less for the money we borrowed in refunding operations and that means that much less interest to carry. This is the first year in the financial history of any province in which the Government had the courage to take hold of a debt and lay a plan by which it would be retired in a definite number of years. The first \$3,000,000 was paid off last year and at the end of 40 years the debt, as it existed in 1925 will be wiped out and thereafter new borrowings will be made by serial bonds, which are paid out of ordinary revenue."

It is a new thing and a good thing in Canada to have one province resolved not merely to reduce its debt, but to pay it off entirely within a limited term of years. And it is a Conservative Government that is leading the way and is actually doing this big new thing, something which no Liberal Government, whether Federal or Provincial, ever yet did or attempted to.

Rum-running from Canada into the United States is, as The Toronto Globe says, "no longer an infant industry. It has assumed giant proportions. In the twelve months that ended September 30, 1927, Canada's export of whiskey made in the Dominion totalled 1,747,114 gallons, valued at \$20,811,817. Of beer and ale we sent abroad 3,938,467 gallons, valued at \$5,384,548. Most of this liquor was smuggled into the United States, having duly passed through Canadian Customs Houses and paid millions of dollars in excise duties. In addition no small part of the great importation of whiskey, gin, brandy and other fiery spirits which entered Canada during the year in question from foreign ports paid duty to the Dominion, although on the way by underground channels to the United States."

It is apparent from this statement that the Dominion Treasury was swelled by "many millions of revenue from liquor which was not consumed in Canada. "At the existing rates of duty—\$9 per proof gallon for Canadian spirits and \$10 for imported," says the Globe, "the Dominion Treasury must have taken in 1927 total of liquor ultimately smuggled to the United States to the extent of \$15,000,000, perhaps even \$20,000,000."

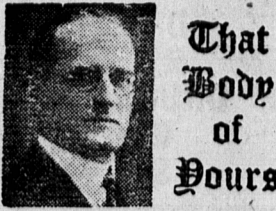
Prohibition propagandists are horrified, or profess so to be, at the wickedness of Provincial Governments engaging in the sale of liquor. But who ever heard or read of these zealots being shocked by the three-fold greater profit in excise and customs duties levied not only upon what is consumed by Canadians at home, but also upon that which is smuggled into the States?

The ways of the Prohibition propagandists are not equal. They not only condone what the Federal Government does, but object to any reduction in the \$9 or \$10 per gallon that goes into the Federal Treasury. Rum-running from Canada to the States has gone on unchecked for years, as it could not have done had not the King Government profited immensely thereby in the manner above set forth and at many vital points had not Government officials winked at or ignored the nefarious practice.

Better protection for railway crossings is called for by railway trainmen, many of whom have been slaughtered by collisions with recklessly driven motor cars. It is high time that something was done. Our own province has a multitude of level crossings the great majority of which are left wholly unguarded either by gates or guards.

among those who make these operations possible. These recurring periods of unemployment and suffering in the dead of Winter must cease. Halifax Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment for sore throat.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

FEARING AN OPERATION.

There was a time when the thought of going to the hospital aroused a fear within the patient. The fear of the hospital has now almost disappeared, but the thought of an operation still carries forebodings. However, surgery has become so much safer that the average individual now makes up his mind that the results to be obtained are worth so much that it would be foolish not to take the small risk necessary.

Every day the ordinary everyday operations. Of course, where there is a ruptured appendix, or conditions where death is likely to be the outcome without surgical interference, then the risk is naturally greater. Now this degree of safety has not come about by chance or accident, but is the result of team work on the part of the family doctor, the surgeon, and the anaesthetist. This puts a great responsibility upon him, especially where the patient is known to have some heart, kidney, or other organic ailment. And so the anaesthetist now learns all he can about the patient, and classifies him as a good, fair, or poor risk, and takes precautions accordingly. He depends upon the blood pressure readings before the operation, and if this is not satisfactory, and an operation must be performed anyway, he takes readings of the blood pressure every five minutes during the operation. If the pulse rate increases, and the blood pressure decreases during the operation, these are the first symptoms of shock, and effective measures are usually taken to keep the patient safe.

"This guide discloses the onset of shock at least twenty minutes before it is indicated in any other way, thus providing this available time period for safety-first measures."

However, you naturally ask if there tell whether or not shock is likely to occur. Fortunately by estimating the number of red corpuscles in the blood, also the amount of haemoglobin or iron, and the blood pressure itself, a reasonably sure basis has been reached, which tells whether or not shock may occur. Now, while it is to be hoped that you'll never need an operation, you can thus see that with the care now taken, before and after an operation, that a high degree of safety has been reached.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

January 26, 1928

A GREAT COMMENDATION—Let the righteous smite me: it shall be my kindness, and let him reprove me; it shall be an excellent oil, which shall not break my head; for yet my prayer also shall be in their calamities.—Psalm 141:5.

PRAYER—May our righteousness, Lord, ever reveal itself in loving kindness.

NOT THEY WHO SOAR Not they who soar, but they who plod Their rugged way, unhelped, to God And heroes; they who higher fare, And, flying, fan the upper air, Miss all the toil that hugs the sod, 'Tis they whose backs have felt the rod.

Whose feet have pressed the path unshod, May smile upon defeated care, Not they who soar.

Hitch up there are no thorns to prod Nor boulders lurking 'neath the sod To turn the keenness of the share, For flight is ever free and rare; But heroes they the soil who've trod Not they who soar!

—Paul Laurence Dunbar (Negro Poet).

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Dark Cellar Steps

If the cellar steps are dark, and most of them are, paint the top and the bottom steps white to avoid uncertainty, and perhaps a bad fall.

To Clean the Hands

Nothing will clean the hands more quickly than a piece of lemon. Rub it over the hands and rinse with water. It will remove even ink or fruit stains.

Beating Whites of Eggs

If the white of an egg will not beat to the required stiffness, add a pinch of baking soda while beating. This also will make it more fluffy and prevents falling if it must stand awhile after beating.

Minard's Liniment for sore throat.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

SWEDEN AND CONTROL

Sir,—From the point of view of social life, Sweden is in many ways the most interesting country in Europe. There is much to be learned from Sweden in respect to drink legislation. In Sweden, the public house has been closed, drunkenness has, for the most part, been eliminated. The national consumption of alcoholic drinks has been reduced by 50 per cent. At the same time the liberty of the individual has not been interfered with. Every private citizen can obtain a reasonable amount of alcohol each month for home consumption. These facts are stated by a correspondent of the London (G.B.) Spectator.

TEMPERANCE

I am, Sir, etc. Charlottetown, Jan'y 26th, 1928.

PROSPERITY

Sir,—There are ups and downs in the business conditions of the United States as there are in those of Canada, Great Britain and all other countries. But, upon the whole, the United States has since 1865, been the most materially prosperous country that ever was in the world. No doubt the people of the United States are "a smart people"; and no doubt "No. 1" has a prominent place and part in all their doings—personal and political. But the policy of National Protection for their home industries has probably had more to do with their wonderful prosperity than any other act or thing. The people—farmers, manufacturers—all—responded to the encouragement their industry received. Imports from foreigners were checked; the products of home industry were purchased at paying prices, high wages brought from Great Britain and Europe the most capable artisans and skillful engineers, farmers were well rewarded in the near home markets for the products of their labors; absolutely free trade was maintained within the borders of United States territory. The result is seen in the fact that the United States and its people are rich and powerful beyond the dreams of those who emerged victorious (but poor) from their great Civil War.

A CANADIAN

Charlottetown, Jan'y, 26th, 1928.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Sir,—Please allow me to extend belated greetings of the New Year to all my friends and compatriots of Prince Edward Island. The many letters and cards that I have received from them from time to time, causes me to feel that they are interested in some of my contributions to your valuable paper, "that covers P. E. I. like the dew." (Incidentally it covers a substantial part of Boston, too.)

A PROTECTIONIST

DIVORCE

Sir,—The number of divorce cases to be tried by our Senators this year is amazing. It seems to me high time that the clergy and ministers throughout Canada "got busy." Some of them, I am glad to know

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "when I am convinced that I am right." Omit the first "I am."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: Montague; o as in "of," a as in "ask," u as in "unit," accent after the n.

OFTEN MISPELLED: Xylophone; note the xy. SYNONYMS: roam, stray, wander, ramble, stroll, rove.

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: CONFIRMATORY; serving to confirm. "All of this testimony is confirmatory."

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Where Canada Stands in Resources

Q. Where does Canada stand in her natural resources? A. Among the countries of the world, Canada stands as follows in its great resources. First in the production of nickel; first in the production of asbestos; second in the production of silver; third in the production of gold; third in the production of aluminum; fifth in its production of zinc; sixth in its production of lead; sixth in its production of pig iron; eighth in its production of copper; tenth in its production of coal and very high in its production of corundum.

(Continued on Page 5)

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

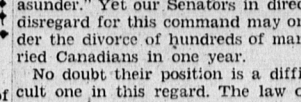
Q. Does it show good taste to have the nails highly polished and much colored? A. No; the nails should be immaculate and dull-polished.

Q. At what hours should afternoon calls not be made? A. They should not be made before three o'clock.

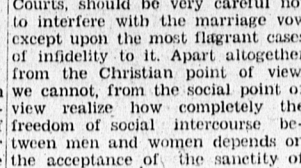
Q. When dipping soup from the plate, should the spoon be moved towards or outwards from the diner? A. It should be moved outwardly.

Innocent colds are dangerous now

"Just a cough" too often leads to serious and lasting illness when you are exposed to infections while in a run-down condition. You need a tonic.



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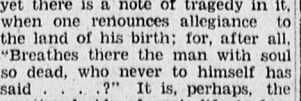
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