

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1926

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

It is admitted by all who take part in election campaigns that, in order to win out there must be "organization." What do they mean by "organization." Ask the ward-heeler and the political boss, and he will probably say that it means having each polling division so thoroughly canvassed, before election, that the political faith of every elector in it shall be ascertained; that it must be approximately ascertained how much it will cost to change the political faith of any who are wavering, and to have ready to carry every elector to the voting booth, and to be prepared to pay a dollar or two or even more to outbid the price offered by the opposite party.

Ask the man who regards good, honest representative government, government by the people and for the people, what he means by political organization, and he will probably say it means placing the political issues before the people in such a manner that they can grasp the situation, that they will clearly understand the difference between the respective policies and to judge for themselves which shall be of most benefit to the country as a whole.

The latter method of organization would lead us somewhere, would mean government by the people, for the people; it would mean that the people would rule and that we should have the kind of government we pretend to be in favor of, the only kind of government that can make our country what we believe it should be and shall be if we are true to it and to ourselves.

In every human undertaking, whether running a country or a farm, organization is necessary, intelligent organization with a purpose and a reason to guide it. Such an organization is not the work of a day or even a year. Organization hurriedly effected during the few weeks immediately preceding an election is but a sort of death-bed preparation and, like the latter, leaves considerable room for doubt as to its efficacy. Organization, to be effective, must be continuous, must be conducted largely along educational lines, otherwise the result of our frequent elections will be little better than the achievement of a mob. We need a higher appeal to the people than to merely win an election. The electors, the men and women who give the mandate to governments, must have a purpose in view and a reason for the faith that is in them and in this too many of our people are lacking today.

THE POLITICAL BALANCE.

How nearly a "great and glorious victory" may escape being a disastrous defeat is indicated by returns of the last election just issued by the Canadian Press. According to the figures given the Liberals elected 118 members, with a total vote of 1,334,290. The Conservatives elected 91 members with a popular vote of 1,446,124, showing that the Conservative vote was, in round numbers 112,000 greater than the straight Liberal vote. The Liberal Progressives polled 85,279 which added to the straight Liberal vote gives the latter a total of 1,419,479, leaving the combined Liberal and hyphenated Liberals still in a considerable minority. The straight Progressives who refused to associate with the Liberals polled a vote of 101,850, while the United Farmers of Alberta, who were opposed to Liberalism, polled 45,177, making the Liberal position still less favorable.

In Prince Edward Island the total Liberal vote was only a little over 3,000 greater than the Conservative vote, although the former elected three-fourths of our representatives.

These are some of the vagaries of election results, and although

there is little consolation for those who are left behind, it goes to show how narrow the margin may be on which a government stands.

In the province of Quebec the Conservatives elected only four members out of a total of 65, yet the Conservative vote was more than half of the total vote, the figures being, Conservative 263,026, and the Liberal 460,252.

The main point in connection with these returns is that Canada as a whole is almost overwhelmingly Conservative, although the representation in the House of Commons is—well, not Liberal, but otherwise.

In the circumstances those who look for stability in a combination made up as the present governing party is, may well be regarded as optimists. The country is not behind the Mackenzie King Government, and has not been since Mr. Mackenzie King first secured the reins of government by harter and compromise and the chances are that it shall not be for some time to come.

BITTERNESS NOT NEEDED.

If Rudyard Kipling and Dean Inge spoke the voice of England, one could fairly assume that Britishers have developed an inferiority complex, says The Financial Post. Neither of these gentlemen has added anything to the cause of world understanding, and particularly to the betterment of relations among English-speaking peoples, by recent writings. Kipling bitterly satirizes the United States in thinly veiled lines that are as offensive to good taste as they are insulting to that country. Inge speaks in such biting, unfair terms of the United States that one wonders if he is mentally unbalanced. Taken together, they express a viewpoint that must suggest to the outside world that Great Britain admits that the United States has definitely established itself in a position of economic, social and political superiority that cannot be reconciled with the England of tradition.

No good can follow from pronouncements that embitter Americans and Britishers against each other. Most such writings and addresses are overlooked by the better elements in the two peoples. The mouthings of half-baked Arkansaw politicians are not taken seriously in either country. Unfortunately, though, men holding such high positions in public estimation as Kipling and Inge are taken as speaking for their nation.

We in Canada know how futile and foolish it is for Britain and America to snap at each other's heels. Influenced by both British and American tradition, and tempered by the influence of French thought, we abhor foolish talk across the Atlantic. Of such stuff, wars are made.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Seeing that there have been more than the former average of "wife-beatings," desertions, mistreatment of children, etc., since the Volstead Act went into effect, says an Exchange, it would seem that we ought to be charging it to something else than the natural depravity and wickedness of the human heart. Tobacco, therefore, must be made the next "demon" in order—the thing that corrupts and dehumanizes men and women, for, horrible to relate women have become addicted to its devilish influence—to be banished and utterly destroyed. If that doesn't effect a cure, we have "over-eating" next. When, therefore, we have got government with its armies of sleuths, enforcers, procurers, etc., at work "creating a right spirit within us," banning liquor and tobacco and prescribing our food, we can all go comfortably about our business and be ready for our wings when the slip through the saving grace of a legislative "Be It Enacted!"

We know why there is delay in Nova Scotia. A safe seat has not yet been found for Col. Ralston. But Hon. Dr. King in British Columbia and Hon. Mr. Sinclair in our own Province were both members of a former Cabinet and why their re-election has been put off while ten others are dated is a

Notes by the Way

There is an ancient maxim that "the borrower is servant to the lender." In the olden days the borrower who was unable to pay was liable to become the slave of the man to whom he was indebted. It is within the memory of many living persons when in Canada debtors were sent to prison, although in our day all civilized nations have abolished imprisonment for debt.

And as with individuals so it was with nations. Down to the present century there were many instances in which a creditor nation levied war upon another nation indebted to it and which had refused or neglected to pay. In such cases the creditor nation did not hesitate to enforce its claims with the sword. Just now the subject of creditor and debtor nations is coming under world-wide press discussion in view of the number of European nations that owe the United States vast sums amounting to many billions of dollars.

The debtor nations, with the exception of Great Britain, have proved reluctant even to settle with their American creditor, and still more reluctant to pay. Quite naturally they would much prefer that there should be a general cancellation all round of the international debts resulting from the war, but the World's Great Creditor shows no disposition to entertain the proposal.

Britain has settled, is paying up. Germany is paying reparations to France and fulfilling the stipulations imposed by the peace treaty. France is as able to pay her smaller debt as Britain is to pay her larger one to the United States. France has no unemployment, her thrifty people are and have been busily employed while Britain has a million and a half of idle and dependent people. And also France owes Britain largely.

The big creditor in America is in a peculiar position. His armies helped to drive the invader out of France, shed their blood to save France, as France on a smaller scale long ago helped in the struggle for American independence. Their mutual friendship was of long standing, but now because of this debt question, Uncle Sam finds himself becoming disliked in France as never before, and France makes close accord with Germany, her deadliest and most bitterly hated foe of yesterday. But does not fair play demand that all shall pay their legal debts so far as they are able, and if one is left off that all shall be treated with like generosity?

That over three million persons voted in the election of September 14th is shown by a table compiled by the Canadian Press. But complete returns are lacking from nine large ridings. Omitting these there were 1,446,124 Conservative votes, 1,334,290 Liberal, 101,850 Progressive, 85,279 Liberal-Progressive, 50,153 Labor, 45,177 United Farmer, and 17,790 Independent votes recorded.

The Conservative voters outnumbered the straight Liberals by 113,000, although the latter elected the larger number of members—119 to 91. The Conservative vote exceeded the Liberal vote in British Columbia, Yukon, Ontario, New Brunswick, and divided Prince Edward Island, and the Liberal vote was the larger one in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The report of the Duncan Commission on Maritime claims, which was expected to be made public at once after being submitted to the Government is still withheld from publication. This is the more surprising in view of the fact that Premier King had promised in advance to fully implement the recommendations of the report. The Maritimeers want to know all about it as soon as possible. When shall we have the much-desired information?

It has been the practice that all vacant seats should be filled at once when ministerial by-elections are held. This wholesome practice is now being departed from by the King Government. A selection has been made of ten Ministers to be re-elected on November 9, leaving nearly as many more to try their fortunes at the polls on a later date. Four Ministers from Quebec, two from Ontario and one each from New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are in the first batch, but why the delay in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island?

We know why there is delay in Nova Scotia. A safe seat has not yet been found for Col. Ralston. But Hon. Dr. King in British Columbia and Hon. Mr. Sinclair in our own Province were both members of a former Cabinet and why their re-election has been put off while ten others are dated is a



By James W. Barton, M.D.

CHEAP FOOD OR MEDICINE

One of our medical professors has been trying out the value of ordinary glucose on his undernourished patients. For some years glucose has been used by injection into the veins, where the case was real urgent. The use of this form of sugar by the mouth is of more recent origin, as it was felt that it would be hard on the kidneys if given in large doses.

However this physician has been giving as much as a pound a day of the ordinary glucose sold at any grocers.

He suggests the following simple and palatable method of preparing the glucose. The pound of glucose is stirred into a quart of boiling water, the juice of two lemons added; the lemons are then chopped up and thrown into the mixture, which is strained for five minutes and then lemonade. The result is a pleasant beverage.

The body begins absorbing the glucose almost immediately, some of it supplying energy, and the rest being stored up as glycogen in the liver, to be used when the food intake of sugar or starch is in sufficient for the body needs.

He points out further that contrary to general belief, practically all this glucose is used up by the body, and there is no waste or residue to clog up the kidneys. Some tissues will store up any excess as fat.

You can see then that a simple, easily digested food such as this, would be of great value in various ailments. So many patients with kidney trouble are insufficiently nourished, because the different foods, particularly eggs and meats, leave too much waste matter for the kidneys to remove. Too many patients or children, as some one has put it:

When the patient has no appetite, and is steadily losing weight, a pound of glucose daily will give energy, build tissue, put something away for the future, and yet it is so easily taken and digested. This may mean all the difference between life and death in several cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, or influenza.

In fact in any run down condition, the addition of this glucose to the dietary may be found extremely useful. And it is the cheapest food or medicine known.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

October 8, 1926 THE COST OF SACRIFICE—It will surely buy it of these at a price; neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord my god of that which doth cost me nothing. 2 Sam. 24:24.

PRAYER—Lord, help us to bring to Thee the most acceptable sacrifice—a broken and a contrite heart.

WHATEVER IS—IS BEST I know as my life grows older, And my eyes have clearer sight, That under each rank wrong, some where That each sorrow has its purpose, By the sorrowing oft unguessed, But as sure as the sun brings morning Whatever is—is best.

I know that each simple action As sure as the night brings shade, Is somewhere, sometimes punished Though the hour be long delayed. I know that the soul is aided Sometimes by the heart's unrest, And to grow means often to suffer— But whatever is—is best.

I know there are no errors In the great Eternal plan, And all things work together For the final good of man And I know when my soul speeds onward In its grand Eternal quest, I shall say as I look back earthward Whatever is—is best. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: "First" is preferred to "firstly" in modern usage.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: "probability." Pronounce the o as in "of," not as in "no."

OFTEN MISSPELLED: book-keepers, two k's.

SYNONYMS: stupor, lethargy, apathy, coma, torpor, stupefaction.

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: RECONCILE; to restore to friendship or favor; harmonize. "They have forgotten their enmity and have become reconciled."

Little mysterious. "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip." A name on a late can be very quickly upon us, and another still retained at Navansink and such certain stations that are of major

Lighthouses Without Keepers

A PICTURESQUE CHARACTER IS VANISHING.

Condensed from The National Spectator (March 13, '26).

Alaska seems to reach out her arm to pat Japan on the shoulder where the Aleutian Islands thrust themselves into the Pacific for a distance as great as that between New York and New Orleans.

Along that dreary, far-away, northern reach there are 210 lighthouses that the Government down in Washington, 10,000 miles away, keeps trimmed and burning throughout the endless nights that hang like a half-year pall over that part of the world.

Where the Hawaiian Islands sit in the mid-Pacific, further from any continental areas than any other land on earth, they are today trimmed as might be a Christmas tree with incandescents that blink out there in the vast to whatever wandering mariner may have lost his bearings.

There is a lighthouse at Rock Station, off the mouth of the Columbia River, in Oregon, that stands on a single bare rock and access to which can be gained only by swinging one ashore by the arm of a crane that lifts him from a choppy sea and deposits him on the tower-capped ridge.

There are lighthouses like that at Minots Ledge, just outside Boston, which stands on a rock that is submerged except at low tide and that knows only the eternal surge of the sea.

In fact the Government's system of lighthouses is a far-flung agency covering half the world and rendering a service quite different from that of killing potato bugs for the farmer or testing brake linings for the automobilist.

Yet this ancient institution of the lighthouse is not altogether what it used to be. The isolation of it, for example, is being mitigated by the modern entertainer, the radio set. Of late, in fact, a campaign has been on to secure radio sets for all isolated lighthouse keepers who cannot afford to purchase them for themselves.

When the lighthouse tender Cedar next spring begins the 5000-mile cruise along the Alaskan coast, carrying supplies to last those hundreds of isolated stations through the year, she will be well stocked with tubes, A and B batteries and other paraphernalia of the listener-in.

But more vital and revolutionary is the tendency to make lighthouses automatic, to set a light in such a way that it will go on blinking for six months or a year with never the touch of a human hand. The service will never become entirely automatic, for many large stations require constant attention. But every year considerable numbers of stations are converted to the type that works by itself.

The first lights burned on towers to guide the mariner were fires of wood or coal or pitch. Among the first of American lights was that at Boston, established in 1716. By that time the oil-burning lamp had found its place in a developing world. It consisted of a solid wick dipped in fish oil. It was surrounded by glass, somewhat inclined to become soot-covered or a windy night.

In a hundred years the light of the seaman had developed only to the point where whale oil had been substituted for fish oil and reflectors had been installed to direct the rays of light seaward. As late as 1877 lard was the chief illuminant in the lighthouse service.

Then came coal oil and revolutionized lighting. It was a much better illuminant, and cheaper and handier in use. This was not so long ago, yet it was prior to the discovery of the incandescent oil vapor lamp. In this lamp kerosene was still the fuel used but it was burned in the form of a gas, lighting an incandescent mantle such as is still used in gas lights. The vapor lamp has had much to do with the development of the automatic lighthouse.

The second element that has contributed most largely to the development of the lighthouse has been the use of reflectors, concentrating the light and throwing it in any desired direction. The lights can be made to flash at stated intervals. Mariners know their position by the peculiarities of their lights.

In the great lamps of the tenders kerosene is still the basic fuel. It is converted into a gas and burned within incandescent mantles. The lenses are so powerful that the light is thrown 20 to 30 miles to sea. The light at Navansink, N.J., 710,000 candle-power, is the strongest in the world.

Despite the tendencies toward automatic lights three keepers are still retained at Navansink and such certain stations that are of major

Wants Rural Science Taught Immigrant Girls

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 7.—A scheme to train the older daughters of prospective British settlers in agricultural schools before the families come to settle on the land, will be proposed to the British Overseas Settlement committee by Miss Rachel Ard, on her return to London this fall.

Miss Ard spent the whole summer studying settlement and imperial trade questions in Canada on behalf of the Kest committee of the Settlement board, and has recommendations for further settlement work to submit and information on land conditions for new immigrants.

Miss Ard proposes to have the government send out the older girls in the fall, give them a winter's training in rural domestic science and put them in a position to teach their mothers the essentials of Canadian farm housewifery when they arrive.

"This will remove many of the difficulties the English wife has to contend with in a strange country, such as use of farm stoves, different cooking materials, and so forth," Miss Ard said. "But it will also achieve the more important result of raising the status of domestic service. My idea is that the girl will go up to neighboring farms as household helpers during the first years of settlement just as the men work out. They then will help solve the problem of living while the land is being broken, and will become independent themselves. Furthermore, they will make admirable wives for the western farmers."

Miss Ard was impressed with the excess of men over women in the prairies, and particularly in Alberta, but deprecated the scheme of bringing out girls from England to marry them.

"I have been asked time and time again to act as a matrimonial agency," she said. "That I have always refused to do, but I believe the natural trend will be to provide the western farmers with British wives under this new scheme, and they will be properly trained for the job."

The success of settlement of British families in Canada, she said, would depend on the type selected and on the ability of the women to make themselves at home in Canada.

Miss Ard is a former resident of Canada. She lived in Saskatchewan and Alberta from 1902 to 1909, and is well acquainted with the territory between Edmonton and Saskatoon. She also has a brother in the west. Her visit this time has taken her from the East coast to the Pacific and has occupied the entire summer.

stations of the first class. They work four-hour shifts day and night. The huge lens is revolved by clock work. Weights are wound up on drums to keep it revolving. The keeper has an opportunity to demonstrate at intervals the strength of his back in winding this gigantic clock.

The second grade of lighthouses are those at which there is a single attendant. They have no great revolving lenses but burn fixed lights. Yet they are strong lights at important points and no chance of their going out can be taken. They are tending strongly toward the mechanical light. They have a device, for instance, for calling the keeper out of his bed. If the light gets to burning too strongly, a mechanical finger creeps up until it makes an electrical contact. This contact sets off an alarm which arouses the keeper. In the same way, if the light burns too low the mechanical finger makes another contact and starts the alarm going. These one-man lights call for help whenever anything goes wrong.

Acetylene, however, has done more to change the old scheme of personally-tended lighthouses than any other element. Acetylene, it will be recalled, first became well known when it was used three decades ago to operate the light on a bicycle. The gas is made by putting calcium carbide in a container and slowly dripping water on it. A gas is evolved which is burned as it passes off.

The lighthouse bureau installs a battery of acetylene cylinders at a lighthouse, and the light will burn automatically for half a year, even for a year. It is this development that is transforming lighthouses that have hitherto required attendance. The old and romantic figure which has hitherto held its place on many a jutting promontory along our coasts is disappearing. The little lighthouse at the end of the jetty has become almost universally automatic. Even the ancient lighthouse at Sandy Hook, the entrance to New York Harbor, has recently gone on an automatic basis. So have 60 per cent of that strings of lighthouses that mark the Aleutian chain. As many as 74 lighthouses have been changed from man-operated to automatics in a single recent year. As the old chaps come to the retirement age or die off adjustments are likely to be made that will make it unnecessary to put on new lighthouse-keepers. This romantic figure, long a favorite of the fiction writer, the parent of that popular melodramatic character, the lighthouse keeper's daughter, is tending to disappear.

He will always remain at still retained at Navansink and such certain stations that are of major

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