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Morning Daily (founded 1897) 25.00 per year delivered in advance \$2.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada and \$4.50 to U. S. A.
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MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1922

THE LURE

The sailor who during a piping storm expressed his gratitude that he was on the open and safe sea rather than on land with its dangers from falling trees and buildings, is a fair sample of the varied lures of life. It takes all kinds of men and all kinds of callings to make a world and the Great Moulder of events has so fashioned us that every corner of the earth and everything that needs development is a lure for some one. Happy is he who has been lured to that for which he is best fitted.

To the born sailor the sea has an irresistible attraction. The storms and uncertainties of the sea attract him while they compel the landman to seek his fortune on shore. The wild and unexplored wilderness draws the pioneer into its depths and he founds a new country. The frozen polar regions have for the explorer a fascination that induces him to risk and often to lose his life, but through the efforts of the few who survive we learn something of the geological and the astronomical history of the world. And so the lure, inbred and instinctive, calls men and women to the work for which Nature has fitted them and these make no mistake. The calling they have chosen while attractive to them is repugnant to others but each goes to his own place and his life, big or little, successful or unsuccessful as we measure them, is a success. He has fulfilled his mission; he has opened a new road, he has founded a new country and future generations reap the reward. So the world has been developed, so new lands have been opened up, so civilization progresses.

The only failures are those who have disregarded the lure, those who have been misled by pride, ambition, irresolution—their own or others'. Every profession, every trade, every calling, every wandering class depending upon the uncertain day's work has its failures, many of them, and in the vast majority of cases the reason may be found in the fact that they have been diverted from the calling for which they were fitted, that they had closed their eyes and their ears to the lure which is Nature's call to service.

How often have we seen young men diverted from their natural bent by misled and over-ambitious parents! The boy who, if he followed his own inclinations would have made a successful mechanic or farmer, or tradesman, is forced through the pride or the misguided ambition of others into an uncongenial profession to inevitably become a failure. Every schoolboy, sooner or later, decides for himself what his calling shall be. He may be helpfully influenced by parents or teachers to seek a calling for which he has a natural aptitude and in this calling he stands a chance of becoming a success. Compelled to take up an uncongenial calling failure is inevitable and every calling and every profession has its quota of these.

SHOUTING

Our Liberal friends are frankly shouting justifications about the Hon. W. S. Fielding in order to drown the adverse noises rising from practically every part of the Dominion about the breach of faith, the abandonment of Liberal principle preached, though not practised, during the past fifty years. But the adverse noises will not down. Liberal principles adhered to and officially reaffirmed only a few weeks, before the elec-

THE BACKWARD CHILD

An interesting demonstration of the value of physical examination of school children was recently given in a Vermont school. In October, 1919 sixteen children were placed in a backward class because they were not able to keep up with their classmates. Medical examination revealed the fact that all these children were suffering from some physical defect, enlarged tonsils, adenoids, defective teeth, short-sightedness. These defects were promptly reported to their parents and the defects were removed. In December, 1920 all sixteen were re-examined. In the meantime they had caught up with their proper grade and were keeping up. The completed report to date shows that they are now mentally and physically among the leaders in the school.

The lesson is obvious. The need of physical examination of children is imperative. Many a child has started out in life with a millstone around his neck which a little foresight might have removed and which if not removed in time will drag him down into imbecility or worse, if worse be possible. When a colt which we expect to sell for \$200 in a year or two "goes off his feed" we at once call in a veterinary surgeon and have its teeth examined and corrected. When a child, who may become a leader among men, goes off his studies we call him stupid or blame the teacher and the child drags along through life a failure. If we should take the same precautions with the child that we do with the colt he might become the leader among men that we had the right to expect him to be.

There are but few mentally defective children; the proportion is exceedingly small. There are many backward children, backward mentally and physically, and their backwardness can be removed by a little medical or surgical attention. Until the medical examination of schools becomes obligatory parents should see to it that their children, whether backward or not, are physically examined periodically. If defective the defect may be removed; if not apparently defective they may still be improved. In any case to neglect this duty is an unpardonable crime, an injustice to the child and to the state.

AUTO LIGHTS

Complaints are constantly being made about the dazzling lights used by quite a number of our motorists but, as in too many other instances, the complaints go unheeded and the law continues to be openly and flagrantly violated. Quite a number of motorists use legal lights; some who have neglected to modify their lights have been fined, others go un molested and as a result travellers by auto or carriage and even pedestrians are seriously inconvenienced and endangered. The police should see to it that this nuisance is abated at once. Section 51 of the Motor Vehicle Act is clear and specific on this point and observance of it should be strictly enforced.

CANON SCOTT IN LONDON

LONDON, June 23.—The cattle embargo has at length received the sanction of the Church Militant through Canon F. G. Scott of Quebec, who spoke yesterday afternoon at a meeting held on behalf of the British Columbia Church Aid Association. He mentioned the embargo only incidentally of course expressing the hope that it would soon be lifted and declaring that "it remained for the benefit of a few wealthy stock breeders in England, who wished to be bolstered by protection at the cost of the livelihood of British sons in the west," which he said was a disgrace.

Notes By The Way

The high cost of living is still with us as a very unwelcome guest. We had all hoped that he would not stay so long. His monthly board bill gratuitously paid by the people, although somewhat reduced in a few particulars is still very high. The half of the Canadian population who live on farms, most of whom own the houses in which they live, who produce their own food and for whom the conventional wood lot supplies fuel, do not realize the presence of the unwelcome guest as do the other half resident in the cities.

To the latter class, especially the large proportion of them who live in rented homes and have all their food, fuel and other necessities to buy and with whom the dollar has been worth but 50 cents for years and years past for what it would buy in proportion to pre-war days, old H.C.L. has been a very unwelcome guest indeed. They had hoped he would have taken his departure earlier and would still bid him "stay not on the order of his going but go at once."

Of course the Great War was the prime cause of his coming. The war increased the national debt of Canada seven or eight fold and the annual expenditure of the Dominion to forty times what it was on the first Dominion Day in 1867, although in the meantime Canada's population had increased less than three fold, and in this province the number had increased much less than that.

Much of the present high cost of living is due to the increased taxation levied by the Federal Provincial and City Governments. Here again the city dweller is at a disadvantage compared with the country resident who has no city taxes to pay. But each one of the three taxing powers above us has greatly increased its expenditure, and its tax burdens since 1914. The Dominion had far the greater and better excuse for this because the direct money cost of the war fell exclusively upon the Federal Government.

It is clear enough that at such a crisis in our history that all three of the taxing powers above us should have exercised the strictest economy in all matters of less urgency than the successful prosecution of the war while it lasted and the needed pensions for the disabled soldiers and provision for the dependents of those who had fallen. This economy in expenditure was not put in practice as it should have been. On the contrary Canadian municipal and provincial governments from the Atlantic to the Pacific have entered upon a mad riot of expenditure during and since the war.

Our own provincial government since 1919 has been an example in this as we have had frequent occasion before to remark. Their expenditure has been altogether unprecedented in amount resulting in taxation also beyond what had been ever before dreamed of. Their road project, condemned by them before they came to power, was all so untimely because of the doubled cost of labor. By lavish expenditure for a purpose that was not urgent they have been forced to close down or neglect other needed public services and have brought the province face to face with another deficit.

They have in this way increased the cost of living, and by the obligations they have incurred have postponed to a distant day the possibility of a return to normal living cost. The high cost of living has been a serious problem to many for years past, especially to city residents and an actual tragedy to not a few. For in the past few months the courts the sheriffs and bailiffs have become the collectors of taxes to an extent never before known in this fair island. And on every side amazed and indignant people are asking: What does this portend? What will be the condition of tax-gathering next year?

Songs of South The Only Successes

Why is it almost impossible for an American popular song to be popular if it deals with any other part of the country than the South? This is a question set forth by Arthur Chapman in the New York Tribune, but he does not answer it. He merely records the fact and contributes some comment. Every owner of a phonograph and every one who listens to a jazz band knows that certain southern states inspire the vast majority of the popular songs. It is true that these songs are successful for only a season, and that after a year to hear them gives pain to those who delighted in them a twelvemonth before. But that doesn't matter. To say that a song is only a good seller for a year would be almost tantamount to saying that a man had the bootlegging privileges in New York for only six months. If a song is a hit for a year it will pile up enough profits in that time to keep the composers in affluence for many years to come. "Dardanella" has made money enough to provoke important lawsuits, and they say that thanks to the efforts of Al Johnson, the authors of "April Showers" have put by enough for all the rainy days subsequently.

Mississippi Flourishes. The only popular song we recall off hand dealing with Canada was one called "On the Banks of the Saskatchewan" and though we do not remember the tune, we pay a tribute of respect to the writer who could put across the word "Saskatchewan." It should be hardly beyond his powers to do the same thing with "Massachusetts," and we gather from the Tribune that Massachusetts needs something of the sort. Now Massachusetts as a word for lyrical purposes seems to have no greater defects than "Mississippi." It has no greater wealth of syllables. Yet there have been dozens of songs dealing with Mississippi, one even going daringly to the length of spelling out the word and making half the chorus with Miss, s-s-s, s s p l e. The song was a success, too.

Weep Over South.

If one sat in a New York theatre or cabaret and heard the popular songs and noted the reactions of the audience, he would come to the natural conclusion that three quarters of the denizens of Broadway had lately left Alabama or Virginia or Kentucky, whereas the truth would be that not one of them in a thousand had ever seen any of these states. If a song called "My Dear Little Czech-Slovak Home" were to be sung it would have a greater right to arouse nostalgia in the hearts of the New York hearers but instead of that the immigrants from Central Europe weep when some artist whose parents came from Palestine, twangles about Dixie land. The explanation must be that, since the negroes are supposed to have developed whatever there is of national music in the United States, and since they might be expected to put more feeling into songs dealing with their former homes, popular songs should naturally deal with the South.

Favored States.

But it is not every southern state that is a suitable site for a song. Nobody sings of West Virginia, for instance. There are enough songs about Carolina, but

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Louson collection

MEN ARE MEN.
 Business is business, but men are men.
 Working, loving and dreaming;
 Tolling with hammer, brush or pen,
 Roistering, planning, scheming.

Business is business, but he's a fool
 Whose business has grown to
 smother
 His faith in men and the golden rule,
 His love for friend and brother.

Business is business, but life is life.
 Though we're all in the game to win it;
 Let's rest sometimes from the heat and strife
 And try to be friends a minute.

Let's seek to be comrades now and then,
 And slip from our golden tether;
 Business is business, but men are men,
 And we're all good pals together.
 Martin's Papyrus

the authors are vague when it comes to indicating whether North or South Carolina is meant. Florida does not get much play although "Miami Shore" gives it from utter neglect, and years ago broke in with the "Suwannee River." We suppose that not three out of ten thousand people who have wept softly over this song know that the river is in Florida. Kentucky is in great demand, and Maryland is useful, but nobody has ever done anything musical for Nebraska or Iowa, and rarely for California or Missouri.

The Song Desert.

The Middle Western tier of states is not in the song catalogues, with the exception of "On the Banks of the Wabash," which was written by Paul Dresser, and later was adopted as the state song for Indiana. There is also, we believe, a song called "Ohio." There is no song for Pennsylvania or for Maine. If there are New York songs they occur with Broadway. Chicago has yet to appear as a best seller, though years ago there was a song about Buffalo, Vermont, Utah and New Jersey are songless. Tennessee has had more songs written about it than all the New England states combined. Nevada is not to be found in the list, although we suppose more residents of Nevada than of any other state in the Union. As Mr. Chapman says, "When you get outside the realm of magnolias and whippoorwills, you're in the great American song desert."

Vitamines That Prevent Rickets

BALTIMORE, June 23.—After three years' research, Dr. E. V. McCollum, the famous biochemist of Johns Hopkins University, has announced a hitherto unknown vitamin D, the purpose of which is the protection of bone growth and the prevention of the disease known as rickets. "The discovery was made in the course of an investigation of the cause of rickets, a disease characterized by faulty bone growth," says the announcement. "Investigations have been in progress for about three years. Approximately 4,000 animals—rats—have been used as experimental subjects in this work. "It was found that the primary

She is Free from the toil that usually goes with wash day, yet her clothes are beautifully clean and white—She uses

Sunlight Soap

cocoon and palm oils are skillfully blended in the making of Sunlight by expert chemists. Therefore it washes clothes far better and whiter than ordinary soaps could possibly do.

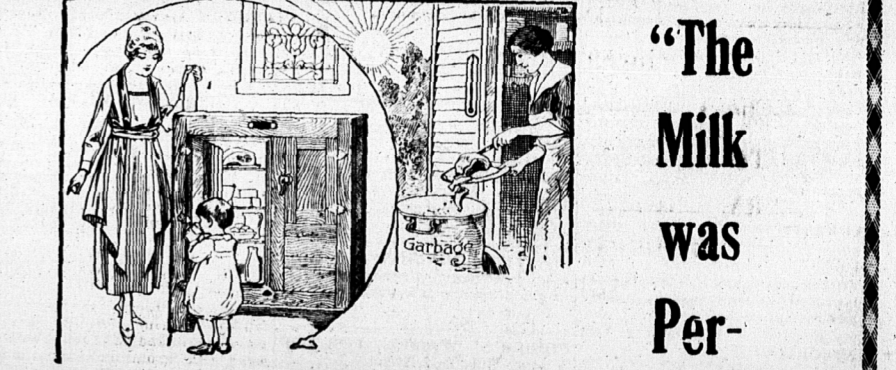


cause of rickets is a disturbance of the metabolism of calcium and of phosphorus. When there is a disproportion between these elements, the calcium supply being inadequate and the phosphorus abundant, of the phosphorus supply to develop.

Petticoats in South America. In some parts of Bolivia, South America, women wear petticoats down to the ground, and it is said that they never take one petticoat off; they just put a clean one on top! Some women are credited with wearing as many as fifty petticoats.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO SHIP ARMS TO IRELAND

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—Colonel Marcellus H. Thompson, vice-president and active head of the Auto-Ordnance Company of New York, has been indicted by the federal grand jury here on a charge of



THE Barnet

"The milk was perfectly sweet—the butter as fresh and untainted as when placed in the Barnet at the beginning of the test."
 The "Barnet" was locked up on Tuesday—sealed by Mayor Jenkins—opened on the following Thursday. Milk, Butter, Cheese, Fish, Sliced Raw Onions, Tobacco, Matches, Fruit all together in the Barnet. And between the time the "Barnet" was closed and opened the weather was very hot—with thunder storms and great humidity.

Yet NOTHING WAS SPOILED. NOTHING EVEN TAINTEDED AND ONLY 30 LBS. OF ICE USED
 The "Barnet" is the world's BEST Refrigerator
 You can't afford NOT to own a "Barnet"

Mrs. Raouel Le Page, 222 Pownal Street, wins the prize for estimating nearest the amount of ice used.

Beer & Weeks