

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1927

OUR OLD AGE PENSIONS.

IN the general anxiety to make our province bone-dry, other very important things have naturally been overlooked. We are reminded of this by an article in the current number of The Canadian Congress Journal, reproduced from the Halifax Citizen, Halifax, N. S., under the caption, "Old Age Pensions in P. E. Island."

"There was an issue in the Prince Edward Island elections which has been covered up by the flood of prohibition matter and has scarcely been mentioned in the press outside the Island. Yet it probably played a much greater part in the Saunders victory than prohibition. In fact, some P. E. Islanders declare that prohibition was not a help to the Liberals at all, while the promise of old age pensions was a very strong factor in winning the election."

Mr. Saunders' promise to adopt old age pensions if elected to power naturally spread like wildfire throughout the Island and appealed to the popular fancy as nothing else could, but the prohibitionists have been mum about this issue and its influence upon the vote. After the elections the Charlottetown "Guardian" referred to this in a long editorial as follows:

As the time approaches for the accession to power and the fulfillment of pre-election promises of the Saunders Government, interest in the old age pension scheme, naturally increases. The project of receiving an annual pension of \$240 has, since the recent election campaign opened, infused new blood into the veins of many who previously had looked towards their declining years with some misgivings.

Now that the advent of the new Government is at hand, and the pension is already being appropriated by expectant recipients, in anticipation, there is a joyous feeling in the homes of many whose old age luxuries had looked somewhat meagre.

The maximum pension agreed upon by the Federal Government was \$240 a year. For our 5,338 eligible pensioners we shall require the sum of \$1,281,120. Of this amount the Federal Government will pay one-half, reducing the quota to be paid by this province to \$640,560 per annum.

We trust our electors, especially those under 70 years of age, will not be appalled by these figures, which we admit are somewhat stupendous for a community which has no special love for taxation, but there they are, and back of them will be Mr. Saunders' promise to carry out his old age pension scheme.

It matters little now whether the promise was given for the purpose of influencing the electorate or to ease the last years of a faithful people. No doubt Mr. Saunders had in view some source of revenue not yet divulged, and that he will find a way to implement his promise without drawing unduly upon the taxpayers.

In any case this undertaking, added to the number of others forecast during the election campaign, will afford Mr. Saunders some exercise in diplomacy as well as in finance, and the aged expectants shall await developments with what patience they can summon during the hot weather."

YOUTHFUL DELINQUENCY.

IN these days of orchard robbing and other thievery among the young, much advice is given as to how the offenders could be cured. The advice is rarely heeded, in any case the delinquency continues, apparently unabated.

There is an old saying that "back-elor's wives and maids' children are always paragons of love and obedience. In other words everyone

knows how other people's children should be brought up, others' wives also, but this has reference only to children. Probably the children of today are neither better nor worse than their parents were when they were young; but that does not help the children of today, nor does it in any way minimize the necessity of preventing petty thievery from becoming criminality, for that undoubtedly is the tendency of wayward children.

A committee, appointed some time ago under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Molony, contains an exhaustive enquiry for several years, and their report was submitted recently. They were asked to inquire into the treatment of young offenders and young people who, owing to bad associations or surroundings, require protection and training; and to report what changes, if any, are desirable in the present law or its administration.

The investigation was concerned, therefore, not only with the young offender, but also with neglected boys and girls, from whose ranks the delinquent is often recruited owing to want of parental control and unsatisfactory home conditions. Although the Legislature draws a distinction between neglect and delinquency, the Committee hold that there is little room for discrimination between the two classes, and that in many cases the tendency to commit offences is the outcome of neglect.

They point out also that a further group of children for whom protection is needed are those who are the victims of cruelty or other offences committed by adults, and whose natural guardianship, having proved insufficient or unworthy, must be replaced. The Committee, after careful consideration, decided to consider two groups—"those under 17, whether neglected or delinquent, and those between 17 and 21 who are offenders."

The report, which is very exhaustive, recommends that imprisonment of young delinquents be discouraged as far as possible and that the emphasis be placed upon teaching, kindness and reform. The trouble begins in the home and is caused by parental neglect or ignorance, or both.

While necessarily, conditions in such cities as London and other populous centres differ widely from those obtaining in sparsely populated communities like this province, the seeds of youthful delinquency are the same the world over. Delinquency in London and in, say, Charlottetown, while growing from the same seed, takes root in different soils and produce harvests that may differ in quantity, but are in reality the same in quality. The remedy also may differ in degree and administration, but it also is the same in large or small communities, that is, reform, not punishment, sensible care on the part of parents and that the training and, if necessary, the punishment of delinquent parents.

The home in every case is responsible for youthful delinquency, and the great need of the present day is to look after the homes.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Tomorrow we all go to the opening of the Charlottetown Provincial Exhibition. Tomorrow evening's entertainment will be something worth while.

What, in plain, unadorned language, would you call the man who occasionally gets drunk and who, if he can't get drunk, gets as drunk as he can, as often as he can, and who shouts for Prohibition, at the same time denouncing all who do not believe in that kind of prohibition as Wets and Rummies? Is he a responsible being?"

Notes by the Way

MR. S. A. Macdonald, in a published letter advocates the construction of a tunnel at the Capes as a substitute for the Car Ferry. The battle for the Tunnel was fought out long ago and the contest ended in failure. The chief objections at that time were the great cost of its construction and maintenance, the great depth of the Strait at that point, the long, steep grade on each side that would be involved, and so on. At that time estimates were made for a Tunnel of small size adapted to our then narrow-gauge railway. That would not do now. Any such work if now constructed must be of the standard gauge, and must dive deeper under the Strait, with longer or steeper approaches.

The Car Ferry as it is renders invaluable service which is practically continuous, with few interruptions throughout the year. Another ferry steamer is absolutely necessary to carry the increasing traffic at certain seasons and to maintain the service while the present boat undergoes her annual repairs, or may be laid up by accident. Now that the practicability of reliable winter navigation at the Capes has been established by years of service, we venture to state our belief that a majority of Prince Edward Island people would prefer the Ferry to the Tunnel if given a choice between them. And we are not likely ever to have both.

Many years of advocacy were required to obtain our present means of winter communication with the mainland. Ottawa is not easily moved to undertake costly new ventures in Prince Edward Island and Mr. MacDonald's well-intended advocacy of a Tunnel, to be laid under the Ferry route seems unlikely to be fulfilled for a long time in the future.

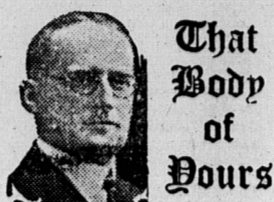
From time to time some newspaper in Ontario or the West brings up the subject of a legislative union of the three Maritime Provinces. The latest mention of this matter that we have noted was a statement that it is expected to be taken up and pronounced upon at the Conservative Convention in Winnipeg. Prudence and common sense would forbid any pronouncement upon this question in a national party convention. The Maritimes should be permitted to settle their own internal affairs in their own way. Many in this eastern division of the Dominion would resent the inter-meddling in this matter by delegates from other Provinces.

It must not be forgotten that the Maritimes entered reluctantly into the larger federal union, and during the first sixty years of their experience, under the changed conditions they learned something of the disadvantages of being ruled by a Government and Parliament which took but little interest in their welfare. That experience leads the people of Prince Edward Island especially, and New Brunswick as well, to be very cautious about entering a new union in which they would be entirely dominated by Nova Scotia by reason of its larger population than that of both her sister Maritimes combined.

No blame attaches to Nova Scotia for favoring a new union in which her position would be so secure and her control so absolute. But nothing is likely to be gained by bringing this proposal into the Convention, and division and strife within the Conservative party would almost inevitably result. Our little province is quite as proud and as jealous of its right of self government and as reluctant to part with it as are the little states of Rhode Island and Delaware in the American union. Although each of them is smaller in area than Prince Edward Island, they have clung tenaciously to their statehood during the long period since the Republic was organized.

Premier King still holds firmly to his decision that none of the Liberal members elected to the House of Commons in this province is of sufficient stature and soundness to become members of his Cabinet. He once gave Mr. Sinclair a trial in that capacity, but for certain sufficient reasons did not continue or repeat the experiment after the last election. The situation is alike humiliating to the Liberal party in this Province and to the Province itself.

More immigration from the British Isles, and less from other European countries in proportion, express a very general desire of the English speaking population throughout the Dominion. In recent years the migration from the Mother Country has fallen off and there is growing dissatisfaction with the



By James W. Barton, M.P. THE MANY CAUSES OF HEADACHE

Some one has said that most headaches are caused by eyestrain, and the rest are due to overeating and underexercising. Now as a matter of fact the above is nearly, but not quite, true. Headaches from eye conditions are usually just above the eye, or in the forehead, but shortsightedness may cause the headache in front, and tired eye muscles cause pain at back of the head.

The one sided headache over the eye, migraine, lasting for hours and accompanied by nausea and vomiting, is not due to the eyes, but often to nervous fatigue.

Where the headache seems to be in the scalp and not inside the head, it is usually due to infection of some kind. This may be due to an acute infection like influenza, or the common "cold," or to infected teeth, tonsils, or infection from intestine. The scalp is also usually sore to the touch.

Headaches from sinus trouble, although severe in the morning, clear up during the day, because the upright position gives the sinuses a chance to drain into the nose and throat. This is a good diagnostic sign of sinus trouble, as the headaches due to eye trouble are slight or perhaps not present in the morning, but of course get worse during the day as the eyes are used.

Strange as it may appear, headaches may be caused by too much food or by hunger, by high blood pressure or low blood pressure, by thinness of blood, or where there is too much rich blood.

One of the most frequent causes is lack of fresh air; the lack of oxygen in the living rooms can cause a persistent form of headache.

Driving a car, where the exhaust fumes come up under the footboards, is a frequent cause, and the victim wonders why he doesn't get more exhilaration from his motor-

Likewise driving in congested traffic, where these exhaust gases are very prevalent, is a frequent cause of headache, as was shown in the experiment with the Philadelphia traffic policemen some time ago.

Now the whole point is that headache, pain in the head, has always a cause, and while eyestrain and overeating are the most frequent causes, the other causes mentioned above should always be considered in cases of persistent headache.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Monday, Sept. 26th.

AN EPITAPH

His friends he loved. His fellow earthy foes— Cats—I believe he did but feign to hate. My hand will miss the insinuated nose. Mine eyes the tail that wagg'd contempt at Fate. —William Watson.

CONTEMPORARY VIEW OF EMERSON

What Mr. Emerson's creed is, we honestly say that we do not know,—that all we confidently assert concerning it is that you cannot gather it like apples into baskets, nor grind it like corn into provender, nor wind and unwind it like a hank of yarn, nor even collect it like sunlight into a focus, and analyze it into prismatic notes, whether five or seven—nor enclose it within all the vocabularies of all vernacular tongues; and yet that it is not so bad or unholy but that in his mind Beauty pitches her tents around its borders, and Wonder looks up toward it with rapt eyes, and Song tunes sweet melodies in its praise, and Love, like the arms of a child seeking to span a giant oak, seeks to draw into her embrace its immeasurable vastness. It is such a creed as a man might subscribe in a dream, and when he awakes receive a gentle spirit from wise and gentle confessions. Why criticize or condemn the long, nocturnal reveries of a poetic mind, seeking to impose its soft fantasy upon the solid and stupendous universe? We will pass it by in silence, simply retorting the smile with which he regards our sterner theories, as we watch him weaving his network of cob-web around the limbs of the Sphinx, and deeming that he has her fast.—George Giffilan.

result of the King government's attitude and policy in regard to immigration. There is good ground for a quota limitation against foreign immigration, until the majority of incoming settlers shall come from countries in which our language and our free British institutions are understood and appreciated.

The ideal home is one where the only things they ever get on time are the meals.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

She—"I'll be a sister to you." He—"All right, sis, lend me a quarter."—Life.

Advertisement for REX Virginia Straight Cut Cigarettes. Features a cartoon illustration of a man in a suit and hat, and a pack of cigarettes. Text: "Never Mind! Smoke a REX 3 'Poker Hands' in each 35¢ package"

Modern Etiquette By ROBERTA LEE

Q. If the hostess does not pronounce the name clearly in an introduction and you are not sure what the newcomer's name is, is it proper to ask this person point-blank what his or her name is? A. No; avoid mention of the name. Q. Is it proper for a man to touch his hat instead of lifting it when greeting an acquaintance? A. No; it is unmannerly and lazy. Q. Which should offer to shake hands first, an applicant or his prospective employer? A. The employer.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

September 26, 1927

A PERSONAL EXHORTATION:—Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless His Holy Name. Psalm 103:1. PRAYER.—All praise to Thee, my God, this night; For all the blessings of the Light."

SHOULDER YOUR KIT AND MARCH ALONG

In Life's grim battle we all engage, And struggle from day to day, Then march with a will the war to wage.

The call to the fight obey. So shoulder your kit and march along, A cherry spirit makes weak ones strong.

Should Worry and Care get in your way And hamper you in your stride, The sword of True Grit bring in full play And sweep both your foes aside. So shoulder your kit and march along, A cherry spirit turns sigh to song.

Shoulder indolence whisper, "take a rest," For the sun is hot on high. Go tramping along the road with zest, Not designing the knave reply. So shoulder your kit and march along, A cherry spirit sets right the wrong.

"'Tis a long, long line with never a turn," But the turn will come in sight, When the warrior's heart with joy will burn, And Victory crown the fight. So shoulder your kit and march along, A cherry spirit makes weak ones strong.

AUTUMN

Autumn is coming, the summer is gone. The birds, soon leave us, with their happy, sweet, song We will watch for their coming back again in the spring. And our hearts will rejoice when we hear them first sing.

After the birds fly away in the fall The grey clouds roll by and the winds call A warning they give us prepare for the cold For winter is coming, that winter so old.



The smile of satisfaction always beams on the face of the man that has just filled his bins with all good Coal.

He realizes the job of feeding the furnace will not be such an arduous one and that every shovelful will count.

Have us fill your wants and smile too.

Advertisement for A. Pickard & Co. featuring Adjusto Wrist Band and The 2 Macs Drugstore. Text: "Adjusto WRIST BAND Adjustable Elastic Wrist Band for sprained or weakened wrists. Adjusto to any size wrist. 50c EACH The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street Telephone 315"

Through Summer and Autumn Winter and Spring, Each season its sadness and gladness will bring. Autumn is here, the Summer is gone. The birds have just finished their farewell song. —Olga E. N. MacNevin, Bonshaw, P. E. I.

Advertisement for Eastern Securities Co., Ltd. Text: "The Investors Primary Object Keeping his capital more profitably and safely invested should be the primary object of every investor. We offer a thoroughly equipped and competent service, and a broad list of safe, carefully selected securities, well suited to the requirements of the conservative investor. Consult us about your investment problems. Eastern Securities Co., Ltd. INVESTMENT BANKERS 146 Richmond Street, Charlottetown St. John. Montreal. Halifax"

Advertisement for Stetson, Cutler First Mortgage 7's. Text: "Stetson, Cutler & Company, Limited, is a large manufacturer of lumber products. Its business has been in operation for more than 60 years. Properties include more than 2,100 square miles of valuable timber limits in Quebec and New Brunswick, and sawmills with a yearly capacity of approximately 60,000,000 ft. b. m. The Company is controlled, through entire stock ownership, by Fraser Companies, Limited, well-known manufacturers of high grade sulphite paper, sulphite pulp and lumber products. Stetson, Cutler 7% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1942, are an investment which gives an attractive interest return. Price: 102½ and accrued interest Yielding 6.70% Royal Securities Corporation LIMITED Riley Building, Charlottetown Montreal Toronto Halifax Saint John Quebec Winnipeg Vancouver New York"