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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1929

BROADENING OUT

The Hon. J. P. MacIntyre has perceptibly broadened out since his transfer from the narrow gauge private members' seats to the standardized Seats of the Mighty in the cabinet. And he experiences such a comfortable feeling in his new dimensions that he advises the opposition to broaden out also.

"When I hear the Opposition say to reduce taxes, to cut down expenditure, I say that it is time that both parties should broaden out. . . . We should get clear of this small politics and say, "We are going to spend more money." It would be in the interest of the farmers themselves if they would agree to pay more taxes, if we spent it on the roads and put them in good shape."

This is the Gospel according to Mr. MacIntyre in his standardized position, as Minister of Public Works. It is a striking contrast to that of his leader and guide, the Hon. A. C. Saunders who claimed that the Opposition, in reducing the taxes, were following the example that he himself had set. When in opposition he had announced his intention of reducing taxation, and the wicked Conservatives stole his patent and with it won the election.

Mr. MacIntyre now wishes he had another \$100,000, or \$200,000 to spend and he would make things go. Mr. MacIntyre no doubt experienced considerable gratification in spending \$100,000 in purchasing road machinery last year and his friends will not wonder that he would be pleased to repeat the experience. Seeing the condition in which the roads were left and remained, during the past summer, one wonders what they would be like if he had put another \$100,000 on.

Mr. MacIntyre boasts of what he achieved last summer in the matter of road making, but those who know the roads that he made will not regard his achievements in this line as an inducement to supply him with more money by increasing their taxes.

Mr. MacIntyre waxed eloquent when dealing with hundreds of thousands and was quite at home when he soared into the millions. But the taxpayers will derive little joy from the prospect which he fore-shadows. The impression has become widespread that the Saunders government is recklessly extravagant, and Mr. MacIntyre's speech in the Budget Debate has deepened the impression.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS

The March Business Summary of the Bank of Montreal contains this paragraph:

"The foreign trade of Canada, while larger in aggregate value than in the corresponding month last year, underwent a sharp swing in the direction of an adverse balance in February, an excess of exports of \$2,558,000 a year ago being converted into an excess of imports of \$14,782,000 this year. This change was brought about less by decreased value of exports than by increased value of imports, the latter having risen \$11,000,000, or upwards of 12 per cent. The outstanding feature continues to be the steady increase in imports of iron and steel products, the increase in February having been \$6,400,000, and in the last eleven months \$77,850,000. In the elapsed 11 months of the current fiscal year, aggregate foreign trade has risen \$270,000,000, and in the same period the favorable balance of trade has fallen from \$132,731,000 to \$118,498,000."

If that is good Canadian business a great many people in this country have a strange idea of what good Canadian business means.

Let us look now at a declaration of United States attitude. It is con-

tained in the editorial columns of the Boston Herald:

"The domestic griefs of Canadian political parties are no concern of ours, except that we may be allowed to take a sympathetic interest in the things that interest an esteemed neighbor. It ought to be clear, however, and indeed neither Canadian party denies, that our tariff policies are inspired with a sole eye to the interests of our people and by no feeling of hostility to people of other countries. We expect Canada to frame her tariffs on the same principle."

A Canadian exchange, commenting on this, says:

"The people of this country, despite the existence of political theories—in which "The Tariff" bulks large,—realize that Canada must look after herself, as Dr. Manion would say, "in a good, red-blooded Canadian manner." We do not blame the United States people for looking after their own interests, but we do blame politicians in this country who worship shibboleth and nostrum at the expense of self-preservation

TOO MUCH LAW STUFF

"Some of the bills we passed, from the unlegal point of view, contain too much Latin phraseology, and too much English too." This protest was registered recently in the Prince Edward Island House of Assembly by the representative of one of the rural districts. It recalls a somewhat similar remark made in the Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly years ago, when Sir John S. D. Thompson was Attorney-General. A member of the House who was a prototype of the modern Agrarian, expressed the conviction that "there were altogether too many laws being passed by this Legislature." This prompted the retort from Sir John that "Such a sentiment would be expected to emanate from an inmate of Dorchester Penitentiary rather than from an honorable member of this House." Those who dislike the sound of the statutes and who are opposed to the making of laws are naturally out of their element in the place where they are being made.—Ex.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The next amusement will be picking Mayflowers.

Some autoists are acquiring a speed mania together with a little recklessness. Not all who drive autos slow up at street intersections as required by law and the rights of pedestrians.

The recent conjunction of Jupiter and the moon, with Venus sufficiently near to add to the gravitational influence of the two, is blamed for the freakish weather of the week end, but no one seems to know why the weather freaks were so unevenly distributed.

"A gentleman remarked the other day that this Legislature resembles a kindergarten more than anything he ever saw. "Why," he said, after coming in and watching the proceedings from time to time, "that gentleman who sits alongside of you seems to be running the whole place. It certainly looks like a kindergarten." I replied: "It is and he is the schoolmaster. The senior class is over there, composed of nine hon. members of the Government, and they come day after day with their lessons very badly prepared. Then the Master questions them, and if they don't know their lessons—and generally they don't—he sends them out and tells them to come back the next day and he will hear them over again. Sometimes they get unruly, and then, in order to make his position felt, he has to stand the while."—Dr. MacMillan in the Budget debate.

Notes By The Way

For the first time in history the "Flapper" vote will make itself felt in Great Britain at the general election next month. In anticipation of this, Mr. Winston Churchill, for the government, has attempted to make the Conservative re-election sure by abolishing the tea duty. Everybody drinks tea in the old country, it is the staple article of diet morning noon and night, not to omit four o'clock in the afternoon as well. It stands to reason that a budget that will relieve the housewives of \$30,000,000 per annum will have some weight with the "household voters" at the forthcoming election.

Notwithstanding the abolition of the tea duty, Mr. Churchill estimates a surplus in the coming year of \$200,000,000. This indicates the slow but sure recovery of the Mother Land from the disastrous consequences of winning the war. Had she not fought and won she would have been wiped off the map, but the act of winning reduced her to a skeleton of her former industrial prosperity. It is noteworthy the Government has no intention of relieving at this time the Income Taxpayer—not that it is not recognized that relief is necessary, but such relief would not add a single vote to the Government at the coming election. So the hard burdened income taxpayer must wait until a new parliament has been elected for a measure of relief and meantime, the Government has given new courage to the unemployed by promising to increase from the \$60,000,000 surplus realized from last year's budget, the percentage grant for road improvement and new construction. This, of course, is to offset the unemployment policies launched by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, both of whom have specified road work as a means toward relieving the burden of unemployment and increasing and facilitating the means of transportation for industrial and tourist development.

Talking pictures are likely to oust the present movies within a comparatively short time. Realizing this Messrs. F. G. Spencer, Ltd., have reorganized their business and have issued \$200,000 new stock. We may, before long have "The Talkies" as regular features of our public entertainments. It means, however, a very considerable cost converting a silent movie theatre into a "Talkie" theatre.

The new sight and sound pictures are the product of a machine called the vitaphone. In taking pictures, the sound is recorded on a disk. To synchronize the disk with the film would be relatively simple if the camera could be fastened down at any given point. But a motion-picture camera has to be moved about constantly, so two separate motions have to be used. The two motions are electrically interlocked so they will run in unison.

As the camera records the pictures the sounds are picked up by a microphone on the ceiling and translated by electrical impulses that are fed into a powerful vacuum-tube amplifier. The impulses from the amplifier operate a tool that makes the groove in the master record. Finally, when the picture is shown in the theatre, the projecting machine and the sound disk are run from opposite ends of the same motor. The stylus, or needle, translates the impressions in the disk back into electrical surges, and a powerful audio-amplifier magnifies these impulses.

In the theatre, above the screen in the orchestra pit, horns are installed. The one above the screen is to project sounds that are supposed to come from the pictures. The two other horns are to project the orchestral accompaniment. Those who have seen and heard "The Talkies" say they are simply marvellous, and after experiencing them feel reluctant to return to the "silent" movies.

All the same there are those of us who would regret giving up the silent cinema. There is something peaceful and restful in lounging in a comfortable seat watching the scene develop before you. If you do not desire to see any particular picture or scene all one has to do is to close his eyes. But with the "Talkies" it is different. If the picture does not please there is no chance of rest by closing ones eyes for the "Talkies" bombard the ears. Still we suppose it is the price to be paid for progress—like the hooter on the car.

It is anticipated the Legislature will close for the session on Friday. The bulk of the business has been transacted—in such a way, also as to reflect little credit on the Government—and the estimates will likely be reached today or tomorrow, unless something unforeseen happens.

When a cake rises and cracks in the centre, too much flour has been used



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D. FOOD AND HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

I have spoken before of the elderly gentleman, well past his seventieth year, who was asked why he had lived to such an age when his brothers had all died about the age of fifty from kidney ailments and high blood pressure.

His reply was "Well you see, I always had a poor appetite." And our research men now tell us that a large percentage of the cases of high blood pressure are due to the fact that the cells of the body cannot handle the amount of food that is eaten.

In order that food be available it must be burned up completely. If it be not burned up, leaving some of the food products only partly burned, then these cause trouble in the system.

Now there may be something wrong with the body itself, that is the intestine doesn't absorb the food properly, the large intestine retains waste poisonous products too long, some infection from teeth, tonsils and so forth, or perhaps the kidneys do not get rid of poisons properly.

Any of the above mean that the blood is carrying about these poisons, the cells of the body rebel against such food, and the small blood vessels contract to prevent the inflow of this blood which the cells are refusing to accept. This resistance results in high blood pressure. As Dr. E. C. Thrash puts it "the cell asks for food and is handed a stone."

Excessive food intake is probably the most general cause of this type of high blood pressure, because excess of food overtaxes the digestive system from the intestine to the cell, and the food reaches the cell imperfectly prepared.

So now that you know the cause of high blood pressure, that is due either to infection or to overeating, you can govern yourself accordingly.

First, let the family doctor overhaul you from head to foot, and your dentist X-ray your teeth. Any infection should be removed. Don't be satisfied unless your doctor spends an hour on you, and make sure that an X-ray of teeth is made that will show up the roots properly.

Second, that you cut down your food intake, unless you are working very hard physically.



ABRAHA

If the red slayer think he slays, Or if the slain think he is slain, They know not well the subtle ways I keep, and pass, and turn again.

Far or forget to me is near; Shadow and sunlight are the same; The vanished gods to me appear; And one to me are shame and fame.

They reckon ill who leave me out; When me they fly, I am the wings; I am the doubter and the doubt, And I the hymn the Brahmin sings.

The strong gods pine for my abode, And pine in vain the sacred Seven; But thou, meek lover of the good! Find me, and turn thy back on heaven.

—R. W. Emerson.

THE LAND WE LOVE BY FRANK YEIGH

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS

Q. What legislative rights belong to the Provinces?

A. Under the division of legislative powers by the British North America Act, as between the federal and provincial governments, a provincial legislature may exclusively make laws in reference to: (1) Amendments to the provincial constitution (except as to the Lieut.-Governor); (2) Sale and management of public lands; (3) Direct taxation and borrowing for provincial purposes; (4) Provincial officials; (5) Provincial elections, franchise and election trials; (6) Municipal system; (7) Licenses of hotels, saloons, shops, etc.; (8) Charitable institutions; (9) Administration of justice in the province, establishment of courts, both civil and criminal, punishment of breaches of provincial laws, provincial prisons; (10) education; (11) Property and civil rights in the province; (12) Solemnization of marriage; (13) Local works; companies with provincial objects; (14) Matters generally of a provincial character.

Our New Electric Supermen

(Condensed from the World's Work—E. E. Free.)

Today's astonishing Robots arise to his feet, hold up his hand for attention, and sit down immediately (most admirable of public speakers!) as soon as he was through. Perhaps the most interesting of the new Robots are those that work by radio. They have eyes to see radio waves just as the human eye sees light waves. The most distinguished of them, which bears out the statement that the best Robots of the present seldom try to look human, is a battle-ship: the Centurion, of the British Navy. This vessel will sail fearlessly among an enemy fleet, turn and twist to avoid gunfire, cover herself with protective smoke screens ever keep her band playing as though to inspire her crew; all with not one living soul aboard. Everything is managed by radio signals, from a destroyer two or three miles away.

Scattered here and there over the Centurion are inconspicuous radio antennae. Each is connected with a switch with numbered points on it, like those of the Televox. Radio signals set the switches, precisely as those of the Televox are set by peeps and toots.

Several other countries possess similar radio-controlled ships, employed chiefly for target practice, since they can duplicate battle conditions and still not risk the lives of a target's crew.

Other modern Robots carry their brains in their own insides. Here belong the automatic machines that make electric lamps or fill sausages or wrap packages in factories; marvellously skillful contrivances at the one job that each of them is built to do. They cannot vary their job one iota, but they can be induced to stop themselves and howl for help when something goes wrong.

Someone has designed, for example, a machine that will sort out yellow oranges from green ones as they roll down a trough. If a burst orange sticks in the machinery, the Robot stops everything and whistles loudly until someone takes the offending relic out of the way.

Another machine that carries its own brains is Metal Mike, the automatic steersman for steamships developed by Elmer A. Sperry on the basis of his famous gyroscopes. Mike is more competent than a human steersman, for he catches each swing of the vessel before a man could notice that it had begun.

Other machines have keen senses: one smells the gases that go up a chimney to make sure that coal is being properly burned; another tastes vinegar, and dilutes or concentrates it as required.

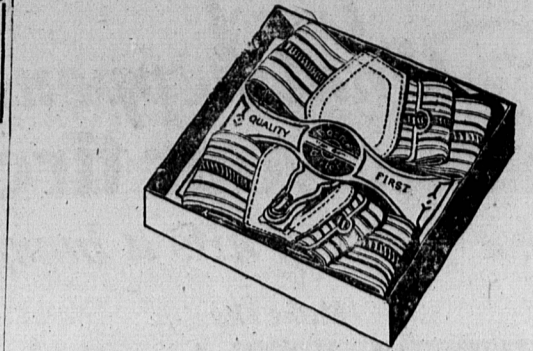
The brainiest of them all is the automatic telephone exchange, which sorts out the one telephone line that you want from millions of others. In principle this machine is little different from the 100-task brain of Mr. Televox. The selection is made in the same way — by a series of number signals rung in succession, by a small contact point behind the telephone dial as it turns. But instead of the 100 separate signal combinations that the Televox can understand, the New York City telephone system has place for nearly ten billions.

Yet even this vast sum the human brain exceeds. Dr. J. C. Judson Herliok estimates the number of living nerve cells in the surface gray matter of the brain as more than nine billion. If it be assumed that these can be connected to one another in the same fashion as telephone subscribers are — a process that experts agree is probably something like what happens during thinking—the number of possible connections would be about 60,000,000,000,000,000,000, which is one reason why human beings think so many thoughts and perhaps why so many of them prove to be "wrong numbers."

Play Cards Have a Mixed Genealogy

Three packs of cards were made for each man, woman and child in England last year, according to R. S. Foster, the bridge authority. Furthermore, ten times as many cards are manufactured today as were turned out twenty years ago.

The familiar story is that playing cards were invented by Jacquemin Gringonneur to amuse Charles VI, the insane king of France, in 1382. But that is pure legend, for they are mentioned in the Annals of Provence as early as 1361, and John I. of Castile issued an edict against them in 1387. A manuscript by a Swiss monk, Johannes which is in the British Museum, says that the game of cards was introduced into Switzerland in 1377. Germany and Italy also lay claim to fourteenth century dates for their first "paste-boards."



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green, blue, red, yellow, black, brown, white or fawn. Hindu cards had no queen, but there was a king, and he had his prime minister.

Our own familiar pack of fifty-two cards descends from a larger aggregation. Venice, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, played with a pack of seventy-eight cards. Of these fifty-six bore numerals and the figures of the king, queen, chevalier and valet. There were four suits, with four of the court cards in each. The numerals were from one to ten. The twenty-two other cards in the pack were emblematic; they were held to have survived from remote times and to have been used for divination. These were of highest value in the game and were called "trumps." In those days such a pack of cards was called a pack of "tarote," or marked with a diagonal crossings on the back.

Gradually the emblematic cards were eliminated, as well as one of the court cards in each suit, leaving the pack with fifty-two. Then came variety in the symbols used. The Italian, French and Spanish suits comprised swords, cups, batons and money, while the old English and German cards showed hearts, bells, acorns and leaves.

On the present-day playing card the spade derives its form from the symbol of the German leaf and its name from the Italian "spada," which was the name given in Italy to the suit of swords. The club takes its shape from the German acorn and its name from the translation of the Italian "bastoni." The German heart remains though at times it was a halberd or a bell. The sword symbol, through French adaptation, became the "pique" or lancehead, then the diamond. Such is the mixed-up genealogy of the cards of our time.

Engravers of the sixteenth century designed and executed playing cards of great artistic merit, and those of Jost Amman, engraved on wood in Nuremberg in 1588, are supreme examples of the kind. That city was long the chief centre of card manufacture. In 1452 John

Capistran preached there for three hours against the card habit, and wrought up public feeling to such a pitch that a huge bonfire of cards, backgammon boards and dice re-

—Continued on page 5—

CAUTION FOX OWNERS AND RANCHERS

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