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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1927

OUR CLAIMS AT OTTAWA

In the Interprovincial Convention of Premiers, to be held next November, Premier Saunders will, it is expected, co-operate with Premier Rhodes and Baxter in defence of the interests of the Maritimes and secure the co-operation of these and other Provinces in promoting the rights and claims of Prince Edward Island. The country, rather than the party ought to be the main object of all the Premiers who will take part in the Interprovincial Convention. Prince Edward Island has claims which were not submitted to the Duncan Commission; and there are claims which will arise out of the concessions that will be demanded by the Premiers of the Northwestern Provinces, and that are likely to be yielded by the majority.

At the Interprovincial Convention it will, therefore, be necessary, to present the claims of the Maritimes, including those of P. E. Island, clearly and strongly. More than that, the exercise of good tact will be required in order that these claims may be yielded.

It is pleasing and reassuring to know that Premier Saunders is able to enter upon the duties of his office, and to take an active part in the deliberations of this important Convention. As Leader of the Governing Party in this Province—the man in whom a majority of the electors of the Province have placed their confidence—Premier Saunders will have much greater influence—if only he will use it judiciously—than any man "Acting Premier" could exact; and he will, consequently, be the more likely to succeed in the effort about to be made to have the various conflicting claims of the East and the West settled wisely, justly and permanently.

The only true principle of action in such a case is that of justice. Personal interests and Party successes should not be so much as thought of when the claims and rights of the provinces throughout Canada are in question, and are to be settled. It is to be hoped that Premier Saunders will make himself so familiar as his predecessor with every point in the case for Prince Edward Island, and the other Maritimes, that he will "know the right—and, knowing, dare maintain."

Though Prince Edward Island is the smallest province of Canada, its just rights, interests and claims are as dear to its people, as those of the larger provinces are to their people; and there will not be, therefore, cannot be, satisfaction and contentment unless the rights, claims and interests are recognized and satisfied. We look to Premier Saunders to exert himself to this end. Given fair play and justice, the people of the East including those of Prince Edward Island, will, we feel sure, do their part and co-operate successfully towards the development of this Canada of Ours into a great nation—the brightest, as the largest, jewel in our Imperial Crown.

THE NEW COMMISSION

Probably there has been no greater surprise, since the election itself, than the announcement of the personnel of the new Prohibition Commission. The best thing that can be said of it is that it is entirely different from what anybody expected. From the noisy clamour made by the few extremists running the Temperance Alliance, we were led to expect that the members of the new commission would at least be one hundred percent zealots, free from political bias. Instead a Commission has been appointed wholly composed of Liberal stalwarts and some of whom were known before the election to have grave doubts about the beneficial effects of our Prohibitory law. If, then,

may be said for the Saunders government that they have chosen a Commission of sound, level headed men and woman who are likely to discharge their onerous duties in a broad minded and efficient manner. From the first of next month the new Commission will have to face the problem of distribution as the Medical Association has gone on record against being made the media. The new Commission will have to induce the doctors to reconsider that decision or find other means by which scripts may be issued to needy patients. If the voice of the propagandists at last election is to be heeded, the abolition of the use of the script system will be most appreciated by the government supporters.

The names of the new Commissioners are: Mr. John Agnew, Miss Florence Dorsey, Mr. J. F. Hutcheson, Mr. Edgar Geddings, Murray Ruver; Mr. J. J. Hughes, Kinkora; and Mr. Colin McKay, East Bideford.

On them hang the law and the profits.

MARITIME PROSPERITY

WE hear and read interminably about the opportunities in the Maritimes, and interminably also the advice to "stay east." Yet the opportunities are not being seized with any apparent avidity and our young men and women are still turning a deaf ear to the advice to "stay east."

What is the matter with the Maritimes? We have natural resources of very considerable value. We have men capable of promoting industry in every line that is being carried on anywhere else in Canada. Yet these industries are not forthcoming to an extent that will induce our young men and women to "stay east."

The reason, in plain, unvarnished language, is that the Maritimes are not true to themselves. We have made a fetish of the old slogan—a misinterpreted one—"Buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market." The cheapness or the dearness of a market is not measurable by the dollars and cents we pay or receive. We may save a few cents or a few dollars by buying our goods in another province to the serious injury of our own. Each of the Maritimes, our own included, is guilty of this sin against itself. When an industry is started in the Maritimes, do we patronize it? Or do we look to Ontario or Quebec or the Western Provinces to see if we can save a dollar on our purchase? The latter method is much more common than it ought to be and as long as it continues the Maritimes will be hewers of wood and drawers of water for our bigger sister provinces. Look at the shelves in our stores. How does the Maritime product compare with that from other provinces? Necessarily there is much that we do not produce in the Maritimes, much, possibly, that might be produced here if we had the "buy at home" habit.

The duty of the Maritimes is to the Maritimes first, then to the rest of Canada, after that to the Mother Country and the sister dominions. If we are to grow up in the Maritimes, collectively and individually, we must learn to patronize the Maritimes, each patronizing its own industries first, each first asking for its own products and buying no other if its own is available, then the product of the Maritimes. Want of this loyalty has undoubtedly done much to drive Maritime trade elsewhere and with it much of the best blood of the Maritimes.

EDITORIAL NOTE

It is noteworthy that not one of the five members appointed by the Temperance Alliance to co-operate with the government has secured grave doubts about the beneficial effects of our Prohibitory law. If, then,

Notes by the Way

A question of large importance has been raised by the rum-running interests in regard to the jurisdiction of Canada in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Northumberland Straits. This is clearly indicated by the evidence of Captain Lecouève who commands the cruiser Margaret, when examined before the Royal Commission on Customs. Formerly it was thought the Gulf was Canadian territory and Canada's jurisdiction over it passed unchallenged. But since 1923, as the Toronto Globe points out, a different opinion appears to have prevailed at Ottawa. Rum-runners claimed, as we know, that any part of these waters beyond three miles from the shore is on the high seas. And Captain Lecouève tells in his evidence that "orders came from Ottawa that we must not touch them, we must just look at them." Vessels with contraband cargoes on board thereafter anchored about eight miles off shore awaiting chances to land the stuff with which they were laden. Mr. N. W. Rowell, K. C., told the Commission that all seizures made in these waters this year were disputed and actions are pending.

If the right of seizure in the Gulf is confined within the three mile limit it will require ten Customs protective vessels to do the work which might be done by one under the former order of things. And it is now apparent that the Ottawa authorities are in doubt about their jurisdiction, if indeed they are not convinced that they have no jurisdiction. The question is of the greater importance from the fact that the Department of Marine has long not only claimed but exercised jurisdiction over the fisheries in the same marine areas where the assumed rights of the Customs protective service are so definitely challenged.

Smuggling has increased enormously in recent years by land and sea. On the land there are settled boundaries and no question of rightful authority is raised on either side. On the salt waters it is different and the question of the boundaries within which governments may exercise their authority to search and seize vessels engaged in contraband trade, or poaching upon their fisheries without license, is in its larger aspects an international one. It is also a question of vital importance to our own Province and to the Maritime Provinces. It should be settled as promptly as may be found to be practicable which at best may not be very soon. But a first requisite to a definite settlement is that the Ottawa Government should make a decision as to what it claims and disclaims in the premises. Until it does so nobody will know where we are at.

On Monday night last at midnight the prohibitory law in force in New Brunswick since 1916 ceased to operate and the new Intoxicating Liquor Act came into operation with the exception of the counties which are under the Scott Act. Nineteen retail stores were opened to the public at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning. These were opened in the counties of Madawaska, Victoria, Charlotte, Sunbury, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche, and in the cities of Fredericton and Saint John. No stores have been placed in the counties of Carleton, Queens, Kings, Albert Westmoreland, Northumberland or York (outside of Fredericton) where the Scott Act now takes effect. This leaves seven counties under the Scott Act and a like number of counties and two cities under the new Liquor Act. In fact about one half the territorial area of the Province remains dry, including the city of Moncton. Chairman R. G. Fulton of the Liquor Control Board is quoted by the Telegraph Journal as saying that the local beer shops would be allowed to sell nothing stronger than 2 per cent beer and that the provincial police will look sharply after offenders against this provision of the regulations.

It is hoped that an inflow of British immigrants and tourists may develop from the Jubilee celebration, the visits of the Princes and Premier Baldwin during the past year. There is also good hope that British interest in Canada's mining wealth may be greatly stimulated by the Mining Congress held this year within Canadian borders, and that it may result in substantial investments in our mining enterprises and activities. Canada was never before half so well advertised in the British Isles as it has been this year, "and it pays to advertise."

The windmill as a power worth while for useful purposes has been in vogue for many generations in the energy of the wind.



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

ASTHMA NOW CURABLE

It is certainly refreshing to see the way our physicians now tackle the problem of asthma. In former times, asthma was simply taken for granted. Perhaps the patient received some relief by moving to a different climate, but usually the only thought was treatment during the attack itself. Nowadays however, the physician makes a thorough investigation as to the cause of the asthma, and by persistent searching he is able, in the majority of cases, to locate the cause.

He finds that in some cases the attacks are worse during certain seasons of the year. For instance, as shown by Dr. G. T. Brown of Washington, cases seen in the early Spring may be due to the pollen from trees, those in the late Spring and Summer to the various grasses, and those in the Fall to the ragweeds.

Then there is the skin test, whereby the patient is tested out with various kinds of proteid substances. Another test, the food test, is investigated by finding out whether the patient has ever eaten anything, at any time in his life, that seemed to aggravate the asthma, or disengage swelling of tongue, nausea, sores on mouth, vomiting, pain in stomach, and so forth. Eggs, milk, and wheat flour, although not foods, may sometimes cause the trouble.

Then there is the asthma caused by contact with animals, the dandruff from fur and feathers, from pet dogs, horses, and fowl. And finally the use of orris root in face and tooth powders, and dry shampoos, may be the exciting cause of the asthmatic attacks.

Even the house dust may be the kind that causes the irritation, and patients have gone from their homes to another in the same city for a short stay, and the asthmatic attacks have disappeared.

Nose and throat troubles are also the cause of many cases.

What does all this mean? That suffers from this miserable condition must sit down and accept asthma as something that has to be endured. He should go to their family doctor and have him investigate the case fully from the above standpoints.

Persistent effort is almost sure to locate the cause, and the proper treatment.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Thursday, Sept. 8th. Ariosto born, 1474; Bishop Hall died 1656.

Selfishness is not living as one wishes to live; it is asking others to live as one wishes to live. And selfishness is letting other people's lives alone, not interfering with them. Selfishness always aims at creating around it an absolute uniformity of type. Unselfishness recognizes infinite variety of type as a delightful thing, accepts it, acquiesces in it, enjoys it.—Oscar Wilde.

I have loved flowers that fade, Within whose magic tents Rich hues have marriage made; With sweet unmemorial scents; A honeymoon delight,— That ages in an hour:— My song be like a flower!

I have loved airs, that die Before their charm is writ Along a liquid sky Trembling to welcome it. Notes that with pulse of fire Proclaim the spirit's desire. Their die, and are nowhere: My song be like an air!

Die, song, die like a breath, And wither as a bloom; Dread not a flowery death Ply with an airy tomb! 'Twas thine, on thy high sense To feast, now on thy hier Beauty shall shed a tear.—Robert Bridges

WEIGHTY CHANGE IN FLAPPER WEAR

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—There seems to be no change in flapper attire this year, but those "in the know" are aware of a weighty difference. Last summer the weight of the average girl's attire was found to be sometimes as low as 14 ounces. This year, merchants have estimated the weight is to reach an even dozen.

First Flapper: "So Joyce married a Scotsman. How does he treat her?" Second Ditto: "Reluctantly."

Recent years it has gone out of use in many places where it was formerly much utilised. Hydro-electric power largely took its place in countries where there are swift-flowing rivers and streams. Now we are told there are good prospects of the winds being again harnessed, this time to produce electricity. The agricultural engineers of the British ministry have the matter in hand with a view to producing cheap light and power from the energy of the wind.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AS A TOURIST RESORT

Some interesting and delightful locations described for Guardian Readers.

MALPEQUE

(By Harold Messervy)

Though Holland's phantom city of Pribetown began and ended with its survey stakes it yet served, by the prestige of its name, to attract settlers thither. Sad to say, when they arrived they were much disgusted to find themselves forced as often as not, to back their fields from the virgin forest, instead of settling down to the peaceful enjoyment of broad acres located within easy distance of a thriving and prosperous town. And these unfortunate people thus deceived by the agents of an unscrupulous proprietor, were then forced to undergo hardships and rigours that they were in no way prepared to meet.

Such was the fate of the first settlers to come here after the country had passed to the British Crown—families from Angleshire, who arrived on the "Annabella" in 1770. They had been told by the agent, Robinson, before leaving, that they were bound for cultivated farms, which only needed seeding to bring forth large crops. Imagine their feelings, when, on landing one stormy October evening they saw only the dark forest of spruce and pine, which extended down to the shore. And that night a gale sprang up, which dashed their ship to pieces. They were left with nothing save the clothes on their backs to face the approaching winter. Fortunately the Indians proved to be kinder than the landlords, so they spent the winter with them in their wigwams, living well, and, mainly on dried corn and shell fish. However when spring was once more upon the land, they set about the business of clearing the forest, and such was the fertility of the soil, that other settlers were attracted thither, so that in 1783, when the first census was taken, under British rule, we find the population of this township greater than that of any other, except only Charlottetown and Royal City.

There is a large flat rock hereabouts, which is still known as Chappell's Chair. It is called so from Benjamin Chappell, a Wesleyan preacher who landed here in 1775. On it he is said to have stood when he preached to those who had come with him on the ship, and the people who had come there to greet them.

As time went on, friction between the proprietors and the tenants led to the latter being dispossessed of the land, and the system of work here in the New World, and were resolved to rid themselves of it. Indeed the landlords, by failing to live up to the terms under which they had received their grants from the Crown, had of right long since forfeited them, but they had sufficient influence with the British Government to ward off the threatened process of escheat. It was not until after the Island had entered the Dominion of Canada, that under the provisions of a summary act, the Legislative, expropriated the proprietors and put an end to the system. But "battles"—if one could so describe the fierce fight that were started—were fought before this was brought about.

One such incident, arising however from other causes, was the "siege of Malpeque." The following account of it is taken from Alexander Stuart's evidence before the land Commission of 1860. "Governor James's issued orders for a muster of the Militia about the year 1802, which order was disregarded by the inhabitants of Malpeque. The Governor being indignant at their disobedience forthwith ordered a detachment of soldiers and others to accompany him to Malpeque. On his arrival there a man was to be found; all had fled to the woods. After remaining some days, and threatening what he would do, if he could but take them, the people not making their appearance, he had at last to pledge himself to do them no injury provided they would muster. They having been made acquainted with these promises, immediately came and mustered. They were, on being asked if they would be dismissed, replied that they might go to hell. When he returned to Charlottetown, he drew up a despatch representing the whole Island as in a state of rebellion, and that the principal stronghold of the rebels, and completely subdued them. He at the same time gave a list of the men killed and wounded, accompanying it with a draft for no inconsiderable amount to repay the expenses of the siege. One of the officers, who was represented as being trussed for, on his way thither, applied for and received a pension."

Another incident, which must have brought grief to the hearts of many in the little settlement, is recounted by Miss Ada MacLeod, in an excellent article on Malpeque, appearing in the "Dalhousie Review" for April, 1926. In 1812, four Malpeque men—McGowan, McKendrick, Woodside, and Mathews—decided to have their share of the great profits arising from which was then waging between Great Britain and the United States, had come as a consequence of the conflict between the former power and Napoleon Buonaparte. They built a vessel, freighted her, and set sail for Newfoundland, with a Mathew Stewart as Captain. All went well until they were off Cape Ray, when they were set upon and captured by a Yankee privateer. The four owners were taken aboard the Yankee, while four

Americans were placed aboard their ship. Stewart being left in nominal command, but yet none the less a prisoner, for he was under orders to follow their captor to an American port—orders which his crew would see to it that he obeyed. Soon they fell in with an English man-of-war. The crew hoisted British colours; but the captain by waving his hat and other gesticulations attracted the attention of the warship, who, suspecting that something was wrong, sent over a boarding party and recaptured the vessel. They took the four Yankees prisoners, and supplied Captain Stewart with a crew of two Negroes to help him take his ship back to the Island. Shortly after this a violent gale sprang up, which drove the Malpeque vessel ashore on one of the Magdalen Islands. The captain and his two Negroes succeeded in saving their lives, but the privateer, on which the four unfortunate owners, founded at sea, and all on board were lost.

Strange though it may sound, this settlement of Malpeque has a better title to world fame, perhaps, than any other place on the Island. Thousands in the great cities and the far places of the continent have pronounced its name, lingering if not with the remembrance of a deep affection, at least with the reminiscence of a great relish, upon its syllables. And as often as not, the speaker could not tell you whether this locality, whose mere mention brought a suspicious moisture, if not to his eyes at least to his mouth, lay on the rock bound coast of Patagonia, or was laved by the calm blue waters of California.

The Malpeque oyster is known from Montreal to New Orleans. And you will understand the reason, when you partake of it for the first time. For between it and the bloated tasteless molluscs from Chesapeake Bay and Cape Cod there is verily a great gulch fixed.

But now its only significance is as a trade name for oysters from Prince Edward Island, or even from all points in the Maritime Provinces where they occur. The Malpeque oyster, properly speaking, is now very rare indeed, though fortunately not so scarce as it was a few years ago. There are two reasons why these shells were threatened with extinction. For one thing, as the fishery was prosecuted relentlessly, the oyster beds became sadly depleted. Then restocking was tried, the seed oysters being imported from the United States. At this time a disease made its appearance, and ravaged the few remaining beds. Everything seems to indicate that this blight was introduced with the American oysters, but I do not know whether that point was ever established with certainty. However this may be, it will take some time before these beds once again come back into steady production.

This is not the place for a lecture on the necessity of preserving the natural resources of a country. Every one knows how, particularly in the United States, the forests and the life they sheltered have been ruthlessly and wantonly destroyed. We all know the folly of killing the bird that lays the golden eggs. It will be well if in this province, the lobster industry takes this saying to heart before this fishery, too, be ruined beyond repair. For the lobster is in a worse case than the trout, in as much as he does not take kindly to being reared in a hatchery. It has been tried, and it has not been a success. (To be continued)

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Hemming

When hemming towels, table-cloths, sheets, and similar articles, on the machine, it will not be necessary to tie the ends of the threads if the material is turned around and stitched back for an inch or two.

Grass Stains

Soak in alcohol and rinse in clear water. Or soak in sour milk. Another method is to saturate in kerosene oil, then wash well in soap and water.

Paste Substitute

In an emergency, a paper paste substitute can be had by rubbing the slice of a raw potato on the paper.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

U. S. INVESTMENTS IN CANADA

Q. What is the estimated United States investments in Canada? A. American investments abroad are estimated by the Commerce Department at \$12,300,000,000 of which \$3,200,000,000 are credited to Canada or nearly 25 per cent or almost as much as the \$3,350,000,000 in securities of European Governments and business enterprises. Latin American countries account for \$4,800,000,000 of the world representing \$550,000,000. A recent notable increase is due to Canadian financing.

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The Boy Must Have His Chance. The little chap starts school this month. The father's mind slips back to those far off days when his own feet were set on the first rung of the ladder of education. The early carefree years, the quickening interest, the progress and promise, the desire for the University—and the swift ending of it all for lack of funds. Yes, the boy must have his chance. But how? The most satisfactory solution is a Great-West Life Educational Policy. It provides for the necessary funds as and when required for the education of your children, whether you live or die. Any Great-West Life Agent will give you particulars, and a descriptive booklet, or write HYNDMAN & CO., LTD. Provincial Managers. Agents At All Principal Points.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers. September 8, 1927.

OUR OFFERING—Give unto the Lord the glory due unto His name; bring an offering; and come into His courts. Psalm 98:8.

PRAYER—Lord God, unto Thee we consecrate not only ourselves, but also our material possessions.

"DAYS BEFORE YESTERDAY" Did they always struggle thus? Did they wonder why and why and why? Did they then feel that they must find it out before they die?

Have these problems always been Ever since the world began? Have men starting fresh and keen Falttered ere they reached the Land—

Reached the land, where all is known; Reached the land where all is love Land where roses live full blown, Where all is one with things above?

If they have, then will they still Always strive to learn th' unknown, Strive to climb that steepest hill, There to find—themselves alone?

Fighting still against the Fates, Aboard, downward, straight ahead, Little loves and little hates, Until all such things are dead—

Will this always be man's lot, Working still to solve it all, Wanting still he knows not what, Wanting still his last call? —M. E. Woods.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH. By W. L. Gordon.

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "she has lots of friends." Say "many friends," or "a great many."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: defamation. Pronounce the e as in "bet," first a as in "ask," accent sidrably.

SYNONYMS: tendency, aptitude, proclivity, inclination, predisposition, susceptibility. 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: ATTITUDE: state of mind, behavior or conduct. "Your attitude towards me has changed."

Australian Boots British Sculler; And Keeps Title.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 7.—With a strong easterly wind blowing up a choppy course, Jack Goodsell of Australia retained the professional sculling championship of the world here today when he defeated Bert Barry, English champion, over the 3-mile Burrard Inlet course in 24 minutes and 13 seconds. The race was from Barnet Mills to Port Moody. Barry took an early lead, but at the first quarter-mile Goodsell spurred and passed him and was not headed thereafter. He won