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Rumania Plans Control of Her Oil And Minerals

(United Press)
 BUCHAREST, May 30.—A new mining law of very considerable importance to the foreign oil companies operating in Rumania, is now being prepared by the government, and will shortly be presented for parliamentary ratification. This law is intended to give full legislative power to that part of the new constitution which provides for the "Nationalization of the Sub-Soil," meaning the taking over by the state of all the sub-soil mineral wealth not actually leased or concessioned at the time of the adoption of the new constitution. The state, therefore, now owns title to very extensive areas of proved oil lands, and the new mining law will determine the conditions under which these lands can be leased for exploitation, and what production royalties must be paid to the state.

From official announcements it is apparent that under the new law concessions to exploit proved lands will only be granted to companies that are considered as "nationalized," which means that such companies must be controlled by Rumanians, and that Rumanian subjects must own a majority of the stock. Those companies not already "nationalized" can be granted concessions to drill on proved lands only on condition that they agree to become "nationalized" within a period of five years. This ruling is very important in that it will affect a number of big American, British and French companies which are now considered as foreign-owned and controlled, and whose shares are not readily available for purchase by Rumanian subjects.

In the hands of a government hostile to foreign capital, or to the foreign capital of any particular country it is felt that the law as proposed would apparently permit of considerable discrimination being exercised against the operations of companies controlled by such foreign capital.

Americans Are "Lip Lazy," Says British Woman

(United Press)
 PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The pose of being "low-brow" and the influx of foreigners is blamed for the slurring of speech and alleged poor enunciation of the average American by Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, formerly one of the leading actresses of Great Britain.

According to the former actress Americans are "Lip-Lazy," and are enjoying it.

"It seems as though that everyone at present is terrified by the thought of being looked upon as 'high brow,'" she said. "It is the fad of the moment to be considered a good fellow among college students of both sexes. Perhaps the word 'moron' that everyone uses will change that phase of it. As soon as someone calls a slovenly speaker a moron there may be an interest taken in correct speech.

"The foreign population has caused a variety of new sounds that fascinate the children and they imitate them."

It is Mrs. Hale's opinion that the "L" sound is rarely heard among Americans.

People are inclined to use the speech of the English for comparison with that of Americans, and to the latter's detriment, but they use as examples the English lecturer and the American child of the street. In England the class system protects the upper-middle classes from poor speech, because it damns them to a lesser position and correct speaking is therefore taught youth in private schools. To some Americans the English sound affected, but they are not except in the "haw-haw" class, which is passing."

Mrs. Hale says there should be a rebirth of conversation in America. She says that in a roomful of people the women try to stretch over the talk, while the men attempt to roar over it. She says the "poker face" is responsible for the flat monotone that many business men use, they attempting to conserve their energy in conversation by keeping the face muscles rigid.

Little Entente Attacked by Rumanian Fascists

(United Press)
 BUCHAREST, May 30.—The Rumanian government is making extraordinary efforts to put a stop to the campaign which the Rumanian Fascists are carrying on against the Little Entente. The Fascists maintain that the other members of the Little Entente, conspicuously Yugoslavia, are using Rumania to bolster up the alliance, while damaging or ignoring Rumanian national interests on their own soil.

Recently Fascism, the Fascist organ, attacked the Little Entente and the Rumanian government for remaining in it. By vote of the ministerial council the issue was seized and the paper suppressed. Fascism reappeared recently with the following declarations against one fellow member of the Little Entente:

"In the Banat and in Macedonia the Rumanian soul, we fear, can not survive the measures which are being taken against it. From five years up our children are being driven into Serbian schools, and they are forbidden to speak any language other than Serbian.

"All Rumanian churches and schools have been closed. The Rumanians are being tormented without hindrance and with official encouragement by the Serbian colonists.

"The same is true in Greece. There also the Rumanian population is being denationalized. The Greeks for this purpose resort even to murder. The areas in Macedonia and on the Pind are running anew with Rumanian blood. With such allies it would be to our advantage to send the Little Entente to the devil."

After this pointed utterance, it is worthy of note, Fascism was not suppressed.



"JAMIE" BROWN
 High Commissioner for Scotland, as he appears outside Buckingham Palace to be presented to the King prior to his going to Holyrood Palace.

Cancer Quest With 200 Mice Mystery Compound

(By Dominion News Service)
 LONDON, May 30.—The riddle in regard to what substance, or compound of substances, in tar produces cancer has been investigated at the Cancer Hospital Research Institute, and the investigators are still baffled.

The research was carried out under the supervision of the director of the institute, and with the help of expert advice and materials from the Gas Companies.

Several kinds of tar are said to produce cancer, and they were all examined—lignite tar, gasworks tar, producer gas tar, coke-oven tar, blast furnace tar, curiously enough, does not produce cancer.

Comparison of the constituents of the last named with those of the others is different, for one reason, because blast furnace tar has been little studied, but dozens of experiments on mice were made with the tar derivatives.

Acridine, for instance, has often been suggested as the cancer-producing agent in tar, probably on account of its irritating effect upon the skin and mucous membranes.

It was tested upon 200 mice.

The only noticeable effect was that the health of these mice was especially good, so that an unusually large proportion lived throughout the nine months.

This provides another illustration of the fact that "irritation" alone is not a means of producing cancer.

It was further found that a very large part of the acids and bases can be removed from the tar without destroying its cancer-producing power, and that other extracts have proved very active in producing cancer.

All the attempts to find the cancer-producing substance among the known constituents of coal tar have given wholly negative results.

It now seems not unlikely that this substance is a compound as yet unknown, which is unstable and present in amounts perhaps as small as those of the vitamins in foods.

Possibilities

The humblest child of God has slumbering within him possibilities which no man is capable of gauging. Our rapid advance during the past century has opened a limitless vista of progress to the race. What an inspiring thought it is that the road we are traveling constantly leads upward and onward! That our marching order is forever "Forward!"

ORCHIDS ARE BROUGHT TO MATURITY TWO YEARS SOONER THAN NATURALLY

ITHACA, N. Y. May 30.—Orchids that are maturing two years sooner than under natural conditions, and treated bacteriologically so as to secure practically hundred per cent germination, are being grown by Prof. Louis Knudson, botanist of Cornell University, at the State College of Agriculture here. Bottled flowers planted in sterilized tubes five years ago by Prof. Knudson, show a development nearly two years in advance of

that attained by Nature's method. By feeding them sugar and eliminating micro-organisms which ordinarily prove destructive to plant life, Prof. Knudson is hopeful of almost perfect germination.

Orchid seed is unique in the plant world in that it has, at its maturity, no storage food or material for self-maintenance. Coupled with this is its extremely minute size, the embryo measures about 3-500 of an inch in length and 7-2,500 of a inch in diameter. The undeveloped condition of the seed, together with insect pests and plant diseases, accounts for the difficulty and uncertainty encountered in germinating orchid seed under the old method.

The process which Prof. Knudson has employed is this:—

A nutrient solution supplying the essential salts and sugars is placed in carefully sterilized tubes and the seeds placed in this medium. After a few months' growth in their tubes, the seedlings are transferred to large flasks containing the same culture medium under such favorable conditions. The plants grow rapidly, and when they have five or six leaves and roots an inch or two in length, are transplanted to open pots.

London's First Street Car

(By Dominion News Service)
 LONDON, May 30.—On March 23, 1921, just 43 years ago, London's first street car rattled along amid great excitement, from Notting Hill to Marble Arch.

It was a crude horse-drawn vehicle, running on what would be better described as flat bars than as rails. These bars were five inches wide and an inch thick, except in the middle, where a groove two inches wide, reduced the thickness to half an inch. This groove kept the wheels on the track.

The wheels, solid, cast-iron discs two feet nine inches in diameter, were keyed fast to revolving axles, and blocks of vulcanized rubber served as springs. Except on curves and in places where the road was irregular the motion was described as being "tolerably easy."

In appearance the body of the car was not unlike modern cars. It possessed a projecting platform at each end, and two long seats inside, on which the passengers sat facing each other.

A newspaper of the time described the driver as "dressed in rifle uniform, and driving a pair of horses in the attitude of a classic charioteer."

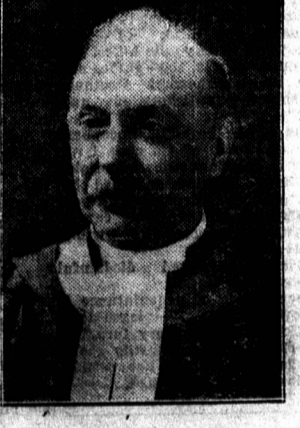
The scheme, for which an American named Train was responsible, was at first viewed with disfavor.

On the first day numerous obstacles were placed on the road in front of the car. One would suspect that certain gentry connected with omnibuses and hansom-cabs may have had a finger in this.

Opposition was worn down, and another line laid a few weeks later in the neighborhood of Westminster. Hundreds of people turned

out at eight o'clock on a Monday morning to see the start. This time there was no repetition of the obstruction incidents which marked the opening of the original line.

The car, which was named "The People," and had seats inside for 24 passengers, ran every few minutes between Westminster Abbey and Fenchurch Railway Station, now the "Victoria" station, known to thousands of Canadians during the war.



LIKELY NEW MODERATOR
 Rev. Clarence Mackinnon, Principal of Presbyterian College at Halifax, who is most likely to be the choice of the General Assembly for the position of Moderator.

Town Topics Tid-bits on the Tip of Everybody's Tongue

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First at Wembley!

A letter just received from Moir's London representative contains this passage: "Yesterday I visited Wembley and met Mrs. C. M. Williams where I wrote the first order at your stand No. 4 and possibly

the first order taken at the British Empire Exhibition. King George visited the exhibition the same day, a newspaper dispatch relating that he got weighed and found himself to be 194 lbs. He then ate some chocolates, displayed nearby. If they were Moir's he had a royal time!



MAJOR J. BARNETT
 Chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, who reports that more than one thousand soldier settlers have paid off the indebtedness on their farms or have made repayments on their loans of more than \$1,000. Every year 6,000 men are able to meet their obligations to the Settlement Board.