

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1929

NO ROOM IN THE JAIL.

It is learned that the Town Council of Summerside had its police force examined at a special meeting recently regarding the refusal of the jailor of the Prince County jail to receive prisoners arrested by them on Sunday morning, the 22nd of September, as referred to in The Guardian a short time ago.

The police stated, in substance, that on the night of Saturday, September 21, they had arrested five drunks up to midnight and lodged them in jail. The jailor complained of being unprepared for so many lodgers and when the police arrived with yet another drunk his cup of misery was overflowing, and he told them to bring no more, as the jail was full.

This, however, did not deter the police from arresting more drunks in the early hours of Sunday morning; and it is said they commandeered the car of one of the Prohibition inspectors and rushed the arrested man to jail. The Inspector did not object, and told the police that he already had a drunk in the back seat, whom he had arrested himself. The man arrested by the police and taken to jail in the Inspector's car, never appeared in court and the policemen said that on inquiring from the jailor as to his whereabouts, he told them that he had, on the authority of the Prohibition Inspector, let him out of jail.

On the same morning the police also arrested three other drunks who, on account of lack of accommodation at the jail, were kept in the police office and later had to be released.

It is a query among the citizens of Summerside as to what authority the Prohibition Inspector has to order the release of prisoners in the custody of the jailor, and why the jailor should obey such orders. We draw the attention of the Attorney General and the Government to this deplorable state of affairs, and ask how much longer is it to continue?

No wonder the question is being asked: "Is the Attorney General at home, asleep, or on a journey?"

CUBAN POTATO TARIFF

The uncertainties in potato production and marketing is the subject of editorial comment in a Montreal exchange, which makes special reference to the present tariff situation in Cuba. Cuba has been a good customer for both registered and table stock, and many cargoes from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick went direct from Saint John to Havana. Now there is a tariff wall which has to be taken into consideration, and which is the subject of much concern to Maritime growers. The duty on potatoes from Canada is to be \$5 per 220-pounds, from November 1 to June 30, and \$1.50 per 220-pounds for the rest of the year. On potatoes from the United States the duty is somewhat less. It is said by the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cuba that importations from the Dominion will still be required, as the island cannot produce what she needs for home consumption. Approximately 2,500,000 cwt. have been imported annually, while the largest Cuban crop has not been more than 500,000 cwt. If Cuba produced double her annual output she would still require to import approximately 1,500,000 cwt. A large percentage of the land in Cuba is not considered suitable for the cultivation of potatoes, and their climate has a bad effect on their keeping qualities. Irrigation is also required for their cultivation, and this makes for a higher cost of production. Cuban yield is stated to be from four to seven barrels for each barrel of seed potatoes, against from 25 to 35 which is the yield obtained in the eastern section of Canada. The Cuban crop is harvested at a time when the eastern section of the United States has no new crop available. Canada exported to Cuba in the year ending last March 31, 2,380,902 bushels of potatoes, valued at \$1,506,516.

THE CONTEST IN QUEBEC.

If the Liberals in Compton County, Quebec, are doing any cheering over the result of Monday's provincial by-election, which resulted in the return of Hon. A. R. McMaster, K.C., newly appointed Provincial Treasurer in the Taschereau Government, their expectation must have been modest indeed. Mr. McMaster won over his Conservative opponent, Major A. L. Pomeroy, with an estimated majority of 216, which is a reduction of nearly one thousand in the majority of the Liberal candidate in 1927. The campaign was one of the most strenuous in the political history of the Eastern Townships. Mayor Houde of Montreal, Conservative leader, directed the Opposition fight, supported by half a dozen members of the Legislature and a number of local speakers. On the Government side all the provincial Ministers but two participated in the campaign, and scores of election workers were imported from Montreal.

The intensity of the campaign was remarkable in view of the fact that the political record of the constituency offered no hope of victory for the Conservatives, who have not carried it in a provincial election in almost forty years. In 1923 and again in 1927 the Conservative candidate lost his deposit. To attempt to overcome such a lead and at the same time to defeat a Cabinet Minister in a by-election was looked upon as outside the range of practical politics. The importance of the campaign was in the aggressiveness displayed by the Conservatives in measuring their strength with the enemy whenever the occasion presented itself. The result disclosed a substantial increase in Conservative strength in the constituency, and will add greatly to Mr. Houde's political prestige while enheartening his party considerably.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

The common belief that the Red Indians of North America are a dying race is statistically refuted by the latest census returns just published by the Indian Bureau in Washington. Whereas in 1870 there were only 300,000 Indians living in the territory of the United States, today there are over 350,000. Even more astonishing are the figures concerning the material prosperity of the Indians. Their total wealth is assessed at fifteen millions of dollars, or an average of approximately 43,000 dollars per head of Indian population. The North American Indians are thus the richest people in the world. To foreigners who have seen the conditions in which Indians live in the large cities of America this statement may seem incredible. Seventy per cent. of the Indian population, however, are concentrated in the special Indian reservations in Oklahoma, New Mexico, South Dakota, Arizona, etc. With the discovery of petroleum in these districts the value of the Indian property has increased a thousandfold, and the tribes have become rich.

THE NEW MODERATOR.

Congratulations are due to the Rev. D. McVicar, Thorburn, N.S., on his election to the honorable position of Moderator of the Maritime Presbyterian Synod. Rev. Mr. McVicar was the esteemed pastor of the Cardigan Presbyterian Church for a number of years, and has many friends in the Province who will regard this recognition of his services as a well merited one. He is one of the outstanding ministers of the Presbyterian Church in the Maritimes and those who know him will have the fullest confidence in his ability to fulfil the onerous duties devolving upon him. He will prove a worthy successor to the retiring Moderator, Rev. W. Bruce Muir, and, like him, will, we feel sure, uphold the best traditions of the Presbyterian Church.

Notes By The Way

The British mandate over Palestine has been recently denounced by Lord Rothermere and courageously defended by Lord Balfour in England. Fears have been expressed in many quarters that the present Government, in view of the trouble and cost which the mandate entails might abandon it. Rev. Canon G. Osborne Troop, of Halifax, has in the meantime written an assuring letter, published in The Toronto Globe, in which he sets forth his reverent belief that "a greater honor was never conferred upon Old England" than when God made her the guardian of the Holy Land and the Hebrew people.

Canon Troop believes the many prophetic promises in Holy Scripture telling of the restoration of the Jews to the homeland of their fathers, and he quotes an eloquent passage from Ramsay MacDonald describing his own impressions and experiences in Palestine in 1923. We infer from the quotation that the Prime Minister is far too sympathetic with the aspirations of the Jewish people to turn his back upon the mandate.

A startling forecast of what will happen if Canada goes on living on her lumber capital appears in MacLean's Magazine of October. It is from the pen of E. Newton White, whose acquaintance with Canadian forestry is very extensive as well as his reading about the world's resources in the line of forest wealth. Everyone knows that our Canadian forests have been despoiled and wasted in a very shocking fashion by the hands of man during generations past.

Fires from land-clearing by early settlers began the work of destruction. Lumbering carried it on, and now the newspapers of Canada consume almost the available supply of the average state or province in a single year. Replanting, which is extensive in central and western Europe is almost unknown in North America as is also any ordered plan of forest conservation.

Nor is this all. In recent years insect pests have increased beyond all precedent, although almost unknown in the primeval forests, and are denuding large areas of their trees yearly. Mr. White tells that the world's demand for timber in every form is predominantly in softwood; that is to say, the pines, spruces and firs in their many varieties. Apart from Canada and the United States 75 per cent. of the world's supply of soft wood lies in Europe and Asia. Most of Asia's supply is in Siberia. But two great unbroken forest regions remain in the world. One fills up the northern part of the South American continent, but these are mostly hardwoods. There remains but one solid, intact, timber block to supply the world's insatiable demand for softwood.

"The British Empire," writes Mr. White, "has but one great forest region of coniferous trees. Canada is the Empire's granary, and could and should be the Empire's lumber-yard. Just what may be the stocks in that yard when the urgent demand comes?" Canada is living in the romance of pulpwood just now, but there is little romance in a cut-out, burnt-out, re-erected unsuitable for agriculture, scarred here and there by the scrapped remains of former industrial plants. There has been a great yearly slaughter of saw-mills in eastern Canada already during the present generation, whose employees had to find other jobs and other homes.

The ancient popular demand put up to the Hebrew prophets was that they should "prophecy smooth things." Such is much of the propaganda emanating from Ottawa today, not only concerning paper and pulpwood, but other resources, great as they are. And which is better, pessimism based on truth, or optimism generated by falsities?

Some day, perhaps, under another Government, we shall get a bridge across the Hillsboro River that will carry standard gauge engines and cars. But when, or when will it be? Not under the King Government until it can be utilised as a possible vote-catcher for the next general election.

The local Liberal organ says that crime in the States "has decreased about 50 per cent. under the Volstead Act." President Hoover does not say so, but implies much to the contrary. The dry organ's own news columns supply the evidence that crime has increased right here under prohibition, and our over-crowded jails, and the convicts sent to Dorchester penitentiary, confirm the story.

Of late a practice has arisen of stealing cars in the Maritimes and selling them in Montreal and other Canadian cities. The Maritimes have suffered enough before to enrich the provinces west, without this new form of predatory warfare.

Canadian railways and elevators are choked with wheat all the way

That Body of Yours By James W. Barton, M.D. SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM AN EMERGENCY SYSTEM

When you put fuel into a furnace whether that fuel is wood, coal, or oil, you get the heat from that fuel until it is completely burned or used. Similarly when you put fuel food into your system you get the heat and energy therefrom until it is all burned.

Because of that wonderful 'sympathetic system' of yours, of which I have spoken before. When any extra hard work is to be done or when no food is coming into the system the sympathetic system sets to work and the liver immediately gives up some sugar to supply the needs of the body.

An animal or a man in whom the sympathetic system is so damaged that it does not work, cannot have this increase of sugar in the blood when it is needed. For instance during excitement there is an increase of 34% of sugar in the blood which is needed at this particular time. Where the sympathetic system is not working there is no increase, the animal simply cannot bring this sugar out of its storage place in the liver.

The advantages of the sympathetic system to you therefore is that if denied starch foods for any time the liver would give up some of its stored sugar until you were able to get some starchy foods again. And it is quite possible that such a condition of affairs should arise. In the meantime that body of yours goes along just the same.

Surely your sympathetic system is well named. Dr. Walter B. Cannon puts it "You can live without the sympathetic system, but nevertheless the sympathetic system is necessary to meet the shocks and stresses of life. It is an emergency system."

The Poet's Corner MUSIC There is a world that all around us lies, Elusive, dim, and yet so near, so near. We tremble on its verge in hope and fear.

Of unimagined things past all surmise, Beyond the spectrum's sheaf of rainbow dyes What unseen splendors stream around us here! What harmonies too fine for mortal ear Thrill through the silence of unconscious skies!

Comes Music with her mystic aureole, And brings the freedom that our dreaming knows, Insistent storms the prison of the soul, Flings wide its gates—and lo! ere yet they close, We see thro' viewless space the aeons roll, And hear the mule sweet message of the rose. —L. A. Lefevre, in "A Garden by the Sea."

THE LAND WE LOVE By FRANK LEICHP

CHAMPLAIN'S WIFE Q. Who was Champlain's wife? A. Champlain's wife was Helene Boule, to whom he was betrothed when she was only 12 and he 40. She lived with her parents when, on May 8, 1620, she sailed with her husband to New France, joining a brother who had already come to Canada. She became a great favorite in Quebec, and taught the Indians the catechism. She returned to France four years later, never to return. After Champlain died, his widow entered a convent in Paris where she founded another one, living a most saintly life from the western grainfields to the Atlantic seaports. The hold-up is having a disturbing effect upon the nation's entire business affairs. Canada has wheat to sell, but is vainly asking who will buy at the present price. The crisis has come quite unexpectedly.

Loss In Representation (Acadian Recorder.)

A further reduction in Maritime Province representation in the House of Commons when the next redistribution of seats takes place is indicated by the figures given for the population of the Dominion and its various provinces for June 1 of this year, as published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. If the population of the provinces stand in approximately the same relation when the next national census is taken, in 1931, there will be a reduction in the total membership of the House of Commons, and to that reduction these provinces, as usual, will contribute.

The basis of representation, of course, is the fixed number of sixty-five seats for the Province of Quebec and the relation of Quebec's population to the population of the Dominion as a whole. In 1921, the population of Quebec was 2,361,199, which made the unit of representation 36,283. On June 1 last, Quebec's population was estimated at 2,690,000—which would make the unit of representation 41,384. If this trend is maintained, the unit will be increased proportionately. Ontario's population is placed at 3,271,300, as compared with 2,933,662 in 1921. Prince Edward Island has 86,100, instead of 88,615; Nova Scotia, 550,400, as against 523,837; New Brunswick, 419,300, as compared with 387,676; Manitoba, 663,200, as compared with 610,118; Saskatchewan, 866,700, as compared with 757,510; Alberta, 646,000, instead of 588,454; British Columbia, 591,000—an increase from 524,522. On this basis, it is estimated that Ontario will have only 79 seats instead of 82, and that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba will each lose one member. Only the provision that the number of members of parliament may not fall below the fixed number of Senators, saves Prince Edward Island from the loss of two more.

If Ontario's representation is reduced to 79, it will be the lowest since Confederation. At that time it was 82. In the three following elections it was 83. From 1882 to 1900 it was 82, dropping to 88 for three elections, and then to 82 in 1917. Nova Scotia started out with 19 seats, had 21 from 1872 to 1891, and gradually slid down to 14 in 1925. New Brunswick has dropped from 16 seats to 11, and Prince Edward Island from 66 to 4. Thus, the Maritime Provinces, which once had 44 seats in the House out of 200, have now 29 out of 245, and are likely to have this number reduced to 27. Manitoba's representation has steadily increased from 4 to 17 with population growth. British Columbia's from 6 to 14, while Saskatchewan and Alberta, which had 4 seats between them in 1900, now have, respectively, 12 and 16.

One of the most noticeable effects of the various redistributions has been to increase the representation of the West, as that section of the Dominion has continued to increase in population. Going back to 1891, we find that of a total of 215 seats, only fifteen were occupied by members from West of the Great Lakes. The present total is 245, of which 68 are held in the West. The natural tendency as the Western Provinces fill up, will be to increase their representation in proportion to the remainder of the Dominion, with the prospect that the next generation may see the balance of power lying beyond the Great Lakes.

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Whooping Cough

is dangerous and must be treated promptly if serious complications, such as bronchial pneumonia, hemorrhages and heart affections are to be avoided. The speedy control of coughing spells and spasms is most essential. At the same time the throat and bronchial tubes must be cleared of phlegm and mucous matter which cause distress in the day time and sleeplessness at night. MAC'S WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY is so compounded with pure drug and chemicals with the end in view to check the racking cough, bring up the phlegm, control the infection and soothe the inflamed respiratory tubes. Protect Your Child. Get Mac's Whooping Cough Remedy. 50 Cents Per Bottle. A tonic is necessary to build up the child who has or has had Whooping Cough. Pure Cod Liver Oil has a wonderful effect as a builder.

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date obtained by eminent scientists regarding such subjects as gravitation, electricity, atoms and electrons. He has at last completed his research work and a patent has been applied for to protect his discoveries. He has just announced that he has found out how gravity can be reduced, will, just as it is possible to increase or decrease the magnetism in a bar of iron. The feat of controlling gravity will mean the ability to raise heavy objects, so that they will hang in the air without means, visible or tangible of support simply by the movements of a switch. In this connection the Irish inventor intends immediately to commence constructing a novel type of air liner or anti-gravity ship. His aeromotor, as he calls it, will be an all-steel machine of large proportions, with a hull so designed as to give least resistance to the air yet without rockets, planes, or any other of those familiar appliances so necessary to present-day aircraft. His invention lessens the weight of the machine fitted with it only in that a form of negative electromagnetic force is brought into play to counteract gravity and so push the machine up and away from the earth. Since there will be no technical need to economize in either space or weight, comfort and safety can be fully provided for both passengers and crew, and it will be possible to build machines of almost any size, from sole ships costing comparatively little to 500-passenger liners. These machines will travel, according to the inventor's estimates, at speeds raging from 600 to 800 miles per hour. The inventor hopes to stage a practical demonstration in a few months.

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Controls Gravity By Electricity

LONDON, Oct. 2.—That gravity can be controlled electrically is the claim of W.D. Verschoyle, of Sligo, Ireland, an inventor whose work is already known throughout the world. He proposes to construct machines which can rise into the air to any height, regardless of weight and without gas, wings or helicopters and travel over any distances at extremely high speeds. For twenty years Verschoyle has worked on his theories and experiments, taking into consideration the

till her death at 56, St. Helen's Isle, at Montreal it is said, was so named by Champlain after his wife and also for Helena, mentioned in the Faints Calendar as the Mother of Constantine the Great.

Red Rose Orange Pekoe Tea is truly half pound makes almost as many cups as a full pound of cheap tea costing 50c to 60c. RED ROSE TEA "is good tea" RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE is extra good

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