

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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An Immigration Opportunity

The Western Provinces, having suffered most heavily from unemployment, feel that the present time is inopportune for additions to their population from overseas. There is, however, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, another part of the country which may take a contrary view. The part referred to is the Maritime Provinces. The trade commissioner for New Brunswick is reported to have said in a newspaper interview in London that New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island need immigrants of the right kind more than ever. In fact, he is understood to be of the opinion that, since Western Canada is now discouraging immigrants, the Maritime Provinces have an opportunity of getting their fair share. In the past people from Eastern Canada were attracted to the prairie provinces by the inducements offered in that part of the country. And the Maritime Provinces were for years not only neglected by people seeking homes in Canada, but they were forsaken by many of their own young men and women who sought their fortunes in the west.

The Mail and Empire is to be commended for giving favorable editorial publicity to the suggestion that if the Maritime Provinces are in a position to accommodate efficient immigrants in considerable numbers, there is no reason why the wishes of this part of the country should not be treated with the same respect as the contrary wishes of Western Canada. Here in Prince Edward Island we know that there are many vacant farms which immigrants of the right sort and with sufficient capital could turn into profitable holdings, and that, with our continued decline in population, more active co-operation between the provincial and federal immigration authorities has become necessary. For some reason or other the Provincial Government has not acceded to the repeated request of the Farmers Institute, the Boards of Trade and other organizations for the establishment of an immigration and colonization bureau in connection with the Provincial Department of Agriculture. We are admittedly far behind our sister Maritime Provinces in providing detailed information to prospective immigrants. These matters, however, can still be rectified. If the Federal authorities show a willingness to assist the Maritime Provinces in securing more immigrants of a suitable type, the Government of this Province should be prepared to co-operate in every way. The Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will undoubtedly take action in this direction, and we cannot afford to be left behind, as has too often been the case, in whatever immigration projects may be decided upon.

The N. S. Apple Industry

The report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the apple industry of Nova Scotia has been the subject of much comment in the press of our sister Province. It is evident that the Commission has gone very thoroughly into the problems of production and marketing and that its report will form a basis on which to improve conditions in the future, as it is the first real effort that has been made to deal satisfactorily with the question. The fruit industry of the famous Annapolis Valley is found to be fundamentally sound, but the commission recommends a complete reorganization of the methods of financing and marketing. All the various agencies should be brought under one control and "this can be done only by creating a new organization known as the Consolidated Fruit Company of Nova Scotia," with power to acquire by appraisal the working facilities of all the various companies. Among

the financial recommendations are a bond issue of \$750,000 guaranteed by the provincial Government, and a stock issue for any necessary additional capital; a fund of \$2,000,000 to be created by bank loan, with provincial government guarantee, to assist in producing crops and financing packages, and another fund of \$2,000,000 through a bond issue guaranteed by the provincial Government to consolidate the obligations of those farmers who can show reasonable grounds for further financing. The commission also recommends the appointment of an agency in Great Britain to advise regarding the British and European markets. The commission sees no future for the industry in the struggle of modern competitive methods and urges the earnest co-operation of all concerned. Undoubtedly Nova Scotia can produce a high quality of apples, and the Province has easy access to the great European markets. Two of the chief requirements in any co-operative plan that may be adopted will doubtless be more rigid inspection and greater care in packing. The fruit growers of British Columbia and the southern United States have specialized in the careful and artistic packing of their product, and the result is evident in the superior prices which they have been able to secure for their products. In this Province our agriculturists, particularly those engaged co-operatively in potato production, are learning the same lesson; namely, that a high standard of quality can only be maintained by rigid inspection, and that the proper packing of the product for the retail trade is an essential part of the business of successful marketing.

Taking the Tide

Commenting on the resignation of the Hon. W. B. Butler from the Leas Cabinet and his announcement that he will support the Conservative Opposition at the next session of the Legislature, the Sydney Post says: "Dissatisfaction over the allotment of portfolios is given as the immediate reason for this unusual action, which, however, may also be ascribed to Mr. Butler's correct sense of the present flow of the political tide in the Island Province where a general election must be held within the next 12 months. The Fourth District of Kings, which Mr. Butler carried by 172 votes in 1927, gave an emphatic Conservative majority on July 28."

Editorial Notes

In these dog-days it shows how badly bitten the Patriot and its defeated candidates are when they persist in re-threshing the straw of the last election. The political prohibition organ's idea of prohibition may be gauged from the fact that it speaks of thirteen drunk and incapable as "only." How many would it take to convince the Patriot that prohibition was not being enforced? The Manitoba Free Press complains that "the Maritime Provinces with a little over one million population, have three Cabinet Ministers, the same as the Prairie Provinces whose population is more than twice as great." Meaning thereby that if the King Government had been returned things would be a whole lot different! The recent discovery in a Calcutta bookshop of an early volume of Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat" containing 135 more verses than Fitzgerald translated, says an American exchange, falls somehow to arouse much enthusiasm. As it stands the "Rubaiyat" is mellifluously excessive and the addition of further dulcet numbers will only serve to enhance the already quite respectable soporific powers of Omar's world weary effusion.

Notes By The Way

A warming satisfaction comes to men who help sons of other men get their starts in life. But let someone reach out a friendly hand when it is your own boy who needs the assistance, and the situation is different. Then comes a new sense of kinship with fathers of all lands and ages. It is commingled with anxiety, pride and gratitude. Charles Seaton, in addressing the graduating class of Washburn School Chicago, asked the student the following questions, which all young men and young women also should occasionally ask themselves. How easily do you follow directions and learn new methods? Is your work neat and accurate? How much energy and application do you devote to your job day in and day out? Can you do certain work without being told every detail? Do you ever make practical suggestions for doing things in better ways? How much do you really know about your work and other work related to it? Mussolini does not approve the League of Nations, which he says, is under British and French domination. These nations are the friends of Italy as long as she will permit them to be so. Not long ago they were her companions in arms. That they should now be regarded as potential enemies is probably less their fault than Mussolini's. From end to end of the Dominion genuine relief is expressed at the country's recent return to the two-party form of government. This system may not be perfect, but it is an improvement on any other system yet invented. Particularly is it to be preferred to the political groups and log-rolling which obtain on the European Continent, and to the deals which we had at Ottawa for nearly nine years. There are two conferences to be held in London shortly, at both of which Canada will be represented and in the proceedings of which Canada will be deeply interested. The first, the Imperial Conference, is purely political in its nature, and is part of a settled system of a periodic discussion of inter-Imperial relations, which began in Sir John Macdonald's time (1887). The second, the Imperial Economic Conference, first suggested by Mr. Bennett, while secondary in status, is really first in importance, owing to the exigent nature of the problems to be affected. In the Imperial Conference only accredited members of the governments to be represented may sit in; but in the Economic Conference, as we understand it, a number of economic and business experts may be joined to Government forces, which is as it should be. A new measure of safety on the Highways comes into effect in Ontario on Sept. 1st. It provides that upon conviction of an operator, for any one of seven offences associated with reckless driving, his driver's license and other motor vehicle permits issued to him shall be suspended "until such operator or owner gives proof of his ability to compensate financially those whom he may endanger in the future"—in other words, take out insurance in amounts specified. "Sir Thomas Lipton came to America today," says a news despatch from New York. "for his fifth attempt to win the America's cup. His announcement is that if he fails this time, he will 'try again' as soon as possible." There's a volume of real sportsmanship in this assertion from the lips of the 81 year old tea merchant. Having accumulated a fortune in his earlier years, Sir Thomas has devoted a goodly portion of the latter part of his life to unsuccessful attempts to win back for England the America's cup for yacht racing. Money has not been spared, craftsmanship of the best has been brought to bear on the construction of Sir Thomas' contenders, each one of which he has christened the "Shamrock." In the vain hope of endowing them with a bit of true Irish luck. The London Times published recently a special article exposing the misrepresentations of British policy and actions in India which were circulated in the United States. Possibly as an outcome. The American Women's Club in London a few days later invited Sir Stanley Reed, editor of The Times of India from 1907 to 1923, to address its members upon the political situation in India. Sir Stanley, having referred to the opposition to the report of the Simon Commission, remarked that some of his hearers might ask why the British Government did not meet its Indian

That Body of Yours



By James W. Barton, M.D. THE SLEEP MACHINE.

Despite all the methods now in use to induce sleep, there are some individuals who do not seem able to get restful sleep. All the usual methods have been tried—counting sheep; making imaginary large letters on a black board; relaxing all the muscles of the body and lying as if completely exhausted making sure of good ventilation in the bedroom, with good mattress and springs on the bed; drinking warm soups or other preparations just before going to bed; an electric heating pad to abdomen or to feet to draw blood down from the head. All these have been tried without avail and the patient has then had to resort to drugs. Now drugs are sometimes necessary, and once in a while a night's rest has to be secured in order that important work may be carried through the next day, but your doctor does not like to have to rely on sleeping drugs every night. If then sleep can be obtained without the use of drugs, patients and doctors will certainly rejoice. Dr. J. Rosett of New York City, describes an apparatus to induce muscular relaxation and sleep, brought about by a wave of encircling pressure applied to the outside of the body and limbs in the direction of the flow of the blood in the veins, that is toward the heart. "The instrument appears somewhat like a union suit. It is made of fine strong inelastic rubberized cloth, and is composed of a series of finely joined, flat beltlike collapsible tubes, which encircle the limbs and body as high as the armpits. The tubes are inflated and deflated by an air compressor and exhaust, one after the other in succession, in a direction from the feet towards the chest, by a special method. This inflation and deflation has the effect of preventing the little nerves from making the little muscle fibres contract. Thus the muscles remain relaxed and the patient can go off to sleep. Now very few of us will ever even see this machine but it tells us the whole secret of sleep—the relaxation. A quiet restful well ventilated room, a spring and mattress that holds the body evenly, gently but firmly, with no uncomfortable spots that cause the muscle to tighten against them, and enough physical exercise to tire the body, should so relax the body and induce sleep that a "sleep machine" will not be necessary.

The Poet's Corner

MOUNTAINS. I thought I understood the wild and knew each woodland way, But I never saw a mountain until the other day: The wind for long has friendied me, the rain caressed my cheek, I've learned to catch the whispering words in which the forests speak; My heart has sung the self-same song that little rivers tell, And felt the listening silence of snow serene and still; Come summer, winter, autumn, spring, I've told about them each, But the marvel of a mountain is beyond all power of speech, So scornfully so regally, it wears its mantling pines, Its radiant crest where earliest dawn and latest sunset shines; Though man should scale its pinnacles, defy its glacial bars, A mountain holds communion with nothing less than stars. The little verdant valleys love well the folk they know, And there's a sense of comradeship where rolling prairies go; But a mountain with its queenly air, tinged with a stern reproof, Gives but a cold cognizance to any transient roof; Yet, though it never welcomes the stranger feet that roam, A mountain would be loyal to those Who called it "Home." —Molly Bevan, in the Blue Bell

CANNING AND DISRAELI

"A. A. B. in The Saturday Review) During the last two centuries there have been four men of genius who applied their minds to the preservation and defence of Conservatism: Bolingbroke, Burke, Canning, and Disraeli. Of these men three used their pens as well as their tongues to influence the national mind; of Canning nothing remains but his speeches in the House of Commons, badly reported, and such fragments of his conversation and passages from his despatches as his admirers and friends have chosen to publish. Naturally, Canning, the wittiest and most sociable of men, has suffered much from his concentration in the House of Commons and the Foreign Office. Bolingbroke has suffered, too, but from his own follies and cowardice, having led the Tories in Parliament for about two years, and spent the rest of his life in exile or retirement. Of his writings the only piece that had any popularity was his 'Patriot King' which haunts the imagination of sovereigns and politicians to this day, praise his 'Letters' as Matthew Arnold may. Burke reaped a rich reward by the publication of his speeches, which were barely listened to, as pamphlets; while his philosophical reasonings on Ireland and the French Revolution remain the arsenal from which politicians of all parties draw without acknowledgment their weapons. Burke was a Whig until the last eight years, and held a subordinate office for barely two years in his long life. Disraeli was the wisest in selecting

CHRISTIAN MISSION IN CHINA

The position of Christian missions in China is discussed in Current History by two journalists who draw somewhat different conclusions. Mr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of The Chinese Recorder, Shanghai, thinks that the effects of the revolution on Christians have been both negative and positive. On the negative side there is widespread confusion and uncertainty about the message and function of Christianity. There is uncertainty about the effectiveness of the church as now organized. No Chinese group has yet evolved a Chinese form of church organization that commands general approval. While Chinese Christians are not looked on as foreign agents, the missionaries are still so regarded by many Chinese. With fifteen different Christian sects, there is uncertainty as to the content of the Christian message. There are, however, he believes, developments which may be looked on as positive and promising effects of the revolution. Hopeful signs are particularly apparent among educational leaders and national organizations such as the Y.M.C.A. the Y.W.C.A. and the National Christian Council. There is a deep and widespread intellectual awakening which recognizes the need for a really indigenous Christian message. This means not a message new in essentials; but a message couched in native Chinese thought forms. But Mr. Hallett Abend, a resident journalist in Peiping, thinks that the day of the missionaries in China is rapidly drawing to a close. Many influential Chinese Christians are outspoken in declaring that they feel missionaries to be "the agents of imperialism." They say that now that the Bible has been translated into Chinese, the need for foreign workers is at an end. The Chinese Christians of the Hankow-Wuchang area, for instance, are on record in a set of resolutions which declare that "the only thing we can do is to work hard for the independence of the Christian Church, so that it may be free from the control of foreigners and may rid itself forever of all relationship with imperialism." Again, in Shanghai the Chinese Christians are on record in formal resolutions which insist that "the time has come when missionaries must choose between 'Chinese nationalism and their home countries.' Here are some of the anti-Christian slogans seemingly sanctioned by the Kuomintang party, for they were found in special orders signed by and bearing the official seals of Kuomintang propaganda directors: "Christianity is primarily the vanguard of the cultured invasion of the imperialists; therefore it should be speedily 'stamped out'; "Under the leadership of the 'Kuomintang, do your best to attack Christianity." The list of missionaries murdered in the interior of China in 1929 was appallingly large, while the first ten weeks of 1930 chronicled five such killings. Mr. Abend thinks that the Nanking leaders must use different pens when they write mandates about religious liberty, when they send notes to foreign powers guaranteeing protection of foreigners in China if extra-territoriality is surrendered, and when they instruct Kuomintang locals to launch anti-foreign and anti-Christian campaigns.

ARGENTINE WHEAT

(Brandon Daily Sun) In view of the competition to Canadian wheat offered in the United Kingdom and Europe by Argentine grain, a study of growing and marketing conditions in that South American country is interesting. Some very interesting details have just been compiled by O. M. Armstrong, Canadian trade commissioner in Buenos Aires, on this matter. Many of the land owners in Argentina are extremely wealthy and are proprietors of holdings varying in size between 2,000 and 35,000 acres. These landlords have their homes in Buenos Aires and appoint a major-domo to manage their farms or rent it out in small holdings of from 50 to 500 acres to chacareros. Rents are usually all the chacarero can afford to pay with the result that he lives poorly from year to year and depends on the local general merchant for credits to buy household supplies and implements. This state of affairs together with the fact that there are no country elevators explains why Argentine grain is marketed in Liverpool and Europe immediately the crop is reaped. The prices realized in these markets are also lower than they should be due to the seasonal dumpings and the fact that the grain is sold uncleaned. Argentine Rosafe wheat, generally conceded to be about equal to Canada No. 3 Northern sold on an average in Liverpool during the month of August last year for 31 3-10 cents per bushel less than No. 3 Northern. On an average Rosafe wheat sells for 2 3-4 cents per bushel less than No. 3 Northern. Many solutions are offered to remedy this situation in Argentina, such as a system of bank credits, Government inspection and the construction of country and terminal elevators, but to date nothing has been decided upon.

BUGS GOOD AND BAD

(The Saturday Review) Man has established his mastery over many living things, regardless of their size and power. But he has so far met his match in organisms whose strength lies in their minuteness, their invisibility, and, until lately, their invariability. The microscopic world is to man a new world; and of its natural history he is still almost ignorant. It is well to be reminded that microbes are as varied in their ways, their habits, and their effect on human well-being, as are birds and beasts. It is a germ which is responsible for the plague and another for diphtheria; but it is a germ, also, that around the roots of leguminous plants enriches the soil with nitrogen extracted from the air, while to the others we owe the fragrance of our cheese and our butter. The world of bacteria in the air is indeed, only too numerous. A pound of average garden mold "containing about a hundred million bacteria the horticultural importance of which is as yet incalculable. If a bacterium divided but once in an hour—and most kinds are capable of much more rapid multiplication than this—a single organism would, in twenty-four hours, increase to sixteen millions; and, if nothing happened to check this progress, the weight of the progeny at the end of three days would amount to some eighteen million pounds; while in five days all the oceans of the world would be filled with them. Yet the typhoid bacillus, to take an average example, is but twenty-five-thousandth of an inch in length. It is evident that those who talk lightly about "exterminating" germs have their work cut out. At the same time, bacteria are much more susceptible to external circumstances even than ourselves. And, as we acquire knowledge of the environmental needs of one germ after another, we may hope to be in a position to foster or discourage its growth accordingly as its purpose is helpful or inimical to us. So fastidious are most of these micro-organisms in matters of food, temperature and humidity that, as we all know by experience, the germ of this or that disease picks and chooses among individuals even of the same nationality distinguishing between the susceptible and the immune. As between races the immune, bacterial selectivity is even more marked; the negro, for instance, being almost immune to yellow fever, though highly susceptible to tuberculosis. Then, again, many diseases, such as syphilis, scarlet fever, and measles, occur naturally in man only; whereas chicken cholera, cattle plague and many other disorders are found only among the animals whose names they bear. By altering the circumstances, however, animals not otherwise subject to the invasion of particular germs can be made susceptible. Thus fowls, which are normally immune to anthrax, are readily infected if they are kept standing in cold water for any length of

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION. A Convention of Charlottetown and Royalty voters is called for FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, in the CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, over the Canadian Bank of Commerce, to select a Conservative Candidate to contest the seat in the Provincial Legislature made vacant by the resignation of W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. The Convention will be called to order at 8.30 p.m. (Daylight Saving Time). Each Poll in the City and Royalty is entitled to be represented by five (5) delegates and the Chairman of the different polls should have his or her delegates appointed, and have the names of the delegates ready for the meeting, or have the list sent to the Secretary before the meeting. BY ORDER.

NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY. A new issue of the Island Telephone Directory for Prince Edward Island is in course of preparation, and lists will be closed on September 1st. The directory serves our subscribers in Prince Edward Island. Persons who wish to become Telephone Subscribers at this time, and Telephone Subscribers who want changes made in their listings are urged to send in their orders to our nearest business office at once, and at all events not later than September 1st. We cannot undertake to give effect in the new issue to orders received after that date. Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the opportunities for effective yet low-priced publicity afforded by use of space in the new issue are requested to communicate with our nearest business office. ISLAND TELEPHONE CO. LTD.

Man! Look up at this skyscraper, the size of the good twist you swap a few cents for when you ask for HICKEY NICHOLSON "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING. Worms, however, generated are found in the digestive tracts where they set up disturbances determined to the health of the child. There can be no comfort for the little ones until the hurtful intruders have been expelled. No better preparations for this purpose can be had than Miller's Worm Powders. They will immediately destroy the worms and correct the conditions that were favorable to their existence. DR. L. B. EVANS OF LONDON, ENG. Noted physician treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of STOMACH CONDITIONS, such as INDIGESTION, especially of the nervous type, DYSPEPSIA, SOUR STOMACH, HEART BURN, GASTRIC DISTRESS and many other ailments peculiar to stomach, with a prescription which we have obtained and sell under the name of EVANS' STOMACH MIXTURE. WE ALONE, have the sole rights on this prescription and since dispensing it we have numerous testimonials of its success. Don't fool with your stomach serious conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble. WARD OFF ULCERS AND CANCER. Get a bottle today. Price 85 cents. The Two Macs. PLUMBING AND HEATING. If you want Expeditious and Expert Workmanship Send to Fred H. Trainor 80 Grafton Street Opposite Prince Edward Theatre Phone 393-J