

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1871) \$3.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1931

A Great Convention

Last night's enthusiastic convention of Conservative delegates of Charlottetown and Royal, held for the purpose of nominating candidates in the coming general provincial elections, furnished a practical demonstration of the confidence and harmony prevailing in the party under the able leadership of the Hon. J. D. Stewart.

The choice of the convention fell unanimously upon Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan and Mr. W. A. Stewart. Of Dr. MacMillan's outstanding qualifications it is almost unnecessary to speak. As a member of the Stewart Government and of the Conservative Opposition during the past four years, he has proven a tower of strength to the party and a dauntless champion of the interests of the City and of the province generally.

Mr. W. A. Stewart, who had been nominated to contest the by-election in Charlottetown after the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. Chester S. McLure, M. P., and whose election at that time, it is generally admitted, was only forestalled by the action of the Lea Government in refusing to issue the election writs, has again received the unanimous nomination for Assemblyman.

It is highly significant that the Lea Government has not yet mustered up the courage to announce the election date. Whether the election comes early or late, however, the Conservatives will not be taken by surprise. They are preparing for the contest, and have succeeded in nominating in every County candidates of exceptional ability in whose word the people will have the fullest confidence.

We congratulate Dr. MacMillan and Mr. Stewart upon again being honoured with the Conservative nomination for Charlottetown, and also the convention upon its excellent choice of party standard bearers.

Help the Enumerators

The taking of the census of Canada will commence on Monday, June 1, by enumerators appointed officially for that purpose. Judging by the number and variety of questions to be asked the results should give a fairly complete statement of the position of the country and of the citizens. That, however, will depend to some extent, upon the friendly co-operation of each citizen.

In some respects and there will be additional inquiries in order that a true view of the present circumstances may be obtained. Unemployment is greater than it was a few years ago and the inquiries will be more numerous and of wider scope than they were in 1921. The record may not be satisfactory but it is the duty of the public to make it a faithful representation of actual conditions.

An important innovation will be a special census of all business enterprises engaged in the distribution of goods. The object is to throw some light on the system of distribution under present economic arrangements. In reply to the question of nationality it will be proper to say "Canadian" if the person is entitled to that designation under the law.

All the information obtained by the enumerators will be regarded as of a confidential character and there can be no reason for giving an evasive or untruthful answer. It will be sent to Ottawa for compilation and deduction but the confidence of individual citizens will still be maintained. The law imposes a severe penalty for refusing to answer or for giving fraudulent information but we hope that there will be no occasion to invoke it.

Unemployment Relief

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor in the Ramsay MacDonald Government, states that with an expenditure of £177,000,000 sterling, or about \$885,000,000, upon unemployment schemes, 240,000 individuals have been given employment directly and indirectly.

In Canada, with an expenditure of less than \$20,000,000, the Bennett Government has provided work for about 300,000 people. These figures, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, probably furnish a reasonable yardstick of the comparative efficiency thus far achieved by the two administrations.

Beauharnois Inquiry

The unwholesome rumors prevalent for some months past regarding the Beauharnois power development are now to be investigated and cleared up. That task is to be performed by a special committee of Parliament. Mr. Robert Gardiner, the Progressive leader from Alberta, who has been pressing for the inquiry, is to indicate the lines upon which the inquiry will be held.

The main charges submitted are that the former Liberal Government exceeded its legal rights in favoring the corporation, that leading Liberals, including some senators, connected with the company have benefited greatly in a financial sense, that the corporation is exceeding the powers improperly granted to it by the Government, that it is diverting the whole flow of the St. Lawrence River, and that it is thus interfering with the international development

Notes by the Way

Unemployment is a direct product of civilization. As learning advances we evolve means by which work may be lightened. One man after another and one generation after another has perfected these means until at length one genius produced a machine which could not only make work easier but which enabled one man to do the work of ten.

During the war, the American Government took over the railways and worked many drastic economies. Trains were taken off and made shorter, thus saving heavily on the cost of running them. It is true that passengers had to sit closer together, had to submit at times to what they thought was "crowding," and had to time their business so as to catch the fewer trains available.

Economically and financially, this is "war-time." With the public authority of the Government behind them the railway companies could safely introduce war-time economies. People with any sense would submit willingly; those too selfish or unpatriotic to be willing to co-operate could make no headway against a loyal combination of the two management, backed by the Dominion Government and supported by the feeling of the country.

"Unquestionably says the Lowell Courier Citizen the instalment business is here to stay, but, one may hope, not quite on the old basis. Overambitious salesmen must be held in check; more careful inquiry ought to be made into the circumstances of intending purchasers; it is just possible that it might be wise to establish a sort of clearing house of instalment sellers for the exchange of information with regard to the credit of buyers and the extent of their previous commitments.

At the moment says the Cape Argus we have a confused mass of unemployed of all sorts on the one hand, and on the other a number of devoted men and women labouring to keep them from starvation. The greater their success, the less the general public will worry, and the less thought will be devoted to finding a permanent solution. "Unemployed" and "unemployment" have become "dope" words, paralysing the social conscience.

In Soviet Russia says the Chicago Tribune, every youth is being taught to bear arms. At the same time he is being molded by effort of instruction and discipline into the form approved by fanatic Communism. Every source of information of other ideas or ideals is being shut off from the mind of Russian youth.

In Fascist Italy somewhat the same process is going on. If Fascist youth is not shut off as completely as the youth of Russia from outside realities, it is being intensively trained in Fascist ideas under the cover of censorship which discourages and suppresses criticism and inquiry. At the same time it is being armed and disciplined as a military body.



By James W. Barlow, M.D. EAT ALL KINDS OF FOODS

At a time when there is a surplus of food the farmer complains that it is not altogether due to overproduction, but to health writers who advise people not to eat too much starchy food because it causes overweight, and the formation of too much waste in the body.

At the same time the meat supply men are complaining that the demand for meat has fallen off because the health writers have told their readers that meat causes rheumatism, high blood pressure and kidney ailments.

Likewise the gardeners have been complaining that while lettuce and spinach have been recommended by health writers, cauliflower, cabbage, and other vegetables have been condemned because of gas formation in the stomach and intestine.

Even raw fruits have been condemned because they cause "hives" in some individuals. Now what about all this? In regard to meat it has been shown that races which live on meat alone do not have rheumatism, high blood pressure or kidney ailments.

As to use of starchy foods, recess living almost entirely on these foods are not as heavy as other races using a mixed diet, and have no intestinal disturbances.

Where cabbage, cauliflower and other coarse vegetables form a large part of the diet it has been shown that the people are very free from digestive disturbances of any kind. Where raw fruits are a big part of the diet, with the exception of strawberries and occasionally tomatoes, there are not any more cases of hives or skin ailments than where the mixed diet is used.

That climate and the amount of work the individual does is the big factor as far as food is concerned. The Eskimos of the far North do best on a meat diet in which of course there is plenty of fat.

The Eskimos of Labrador did very badly on a diet of dried potatoes, flour, canned goods, and cereals. Not enough meat.

The natives of India do well on a diet almost devoid of meat, but in which eggs form a part. The natives of the tropics do well on a diet in which fruit and vegetables form the largest part. This means that those of us in good health living in a temperate zone, in latitudes where there is warm, hot, cool and cold weather, should do well on all round diet in which any and all kinds of foods can be safely and profitably eaten.

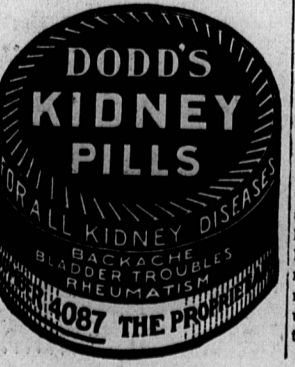


FROM "THE ART OF POETRY"

Poems, like pictures, are of different sorts. Some better at a distance, others near; Some love the dark, some choose the clearest light. And boldly challenge the most piercing eye; Some please for once, some will forever please. Remember this as an important truth: Some things admit of mediocrity; A counsellor, or pleader at the bar, May want Messala's powerful eloquence. Yet this indifferent lawyer is esteemed; But no authority of gods nor men Allows of any mean in poetry. . . . So poetry, whose end is to delight, Admits of no degrees, but must be still Sublimely good, or despicably ill.

—Horace. \*Messala, a Roman scholar and orator.

ship which discourages and suppresses criticism and inquiry. At the same time it is being armed and disciplined as a military body.



Reminders and Reviews

Murillo has been called the beloved painter of Spain and a brief glance at his paintings (or copies) will reveal the reason. He portrays the human form with tenderness and delicacy—his realism is always veiled in idealism, and his drawings are faultlessly proportioned.

Velasquez, the king's painter, was the great master of Art in Spain when Murillo was beginning his artistic career in 1641, and we are told that through his influence Murillo had access to the royal galleries where he studied the works of Titian, Veronese, Tintoretto, Rubens and Velasquez. He was twenty-four years old at the time, and all the training he had had before that was under Juan del Castillo, a mediocre painter, but, evidently, a good teacher.

In these early days Murillo, to make a living, did cheap paintings on rough canvas which were sold at country fairs and shipped to America by traders. The Museum of Cadiz claims to have one of these Murillo sarges in its possession. Excepting for the three years of study in Madrid this artist passed all his life in Seville, his birthplace. It was a blameless, happy life, and there are art critics who say his creations lack sublimity because Murillo never knew suffering. It is true that among the great Spanish painters he alone shows a genius that is tender and affectionate, and surely, out of all who painted life "in the raw", one would be given to paint its loveliness.

Like all artists of that period he had a fondness for painting madonnas, but his finest portrayals of the Blessed Virgin are his Immaculate Conceptions found in Madrid, Seville, and the Louvre. It is said that he painted this subject more than twenty times without repeating himself. Other well-known examples of his work are "The Madonna and Child" in the Pitti Gallery, Florence, "St. Francis of Paula," the Prado, Madrid, and "St. Francis of Assisi at the Cross," Museo Provincial, Seville. He died in April, 1682, at the age of sixty-five.

Judging Ludwig Beethoven by his portraits we are impressed by the overpowering force of the man. There is conflict in his face; the eyes are fierce, yet tender; the firm, stubborn mouth belies the cleft chin. In his rugged countenance we can almost read the story of his life. When he was born in 1770, at Bonn—a university town on the Rhine—Mozart was at the summit of his fame, and the older Beethoven, was also a musician, decided to develop another baby prodigy to startle royal courts as Mozart had done. He was a rough man with a violent temper, and a drunkard, whose distorted judgment made him a tyrannical father. His chief aim was to benefit as soon as possible by the musical abilities of his son, and his training of the boy for violin performance was rigorous and cruel. He defeated his own purpose, however, his unsystematic method of instruction was of little good, and abandoned later for a course in pianoforte lessons under Pleyffer. This musician and two others were helpful and he advanced rapidly until his genius was recognized by the elector of Cologne, a brother of Emperor Joseph, who, in 1787, sent him to Vienna for lessons under Mozart. The first time Mozart heard him play he exclaimed: "Pay attention to the boy, for he is destined to make a noise in the world."

Returning to Esnn Beethoven was compelled to teach music to help his family. He did this reluctantly, and during his whole life he had a great aversion to teaching his art. In 1792 he went back to Vienna to complete his studies under Haydn, but his fiery nature resented the easy-going methods of this master, and no profits occurred from their relationship. He was too self-willed to derive benefit from any tutor, and he had to acquire through his own toilsome experience, knowledge that others could have given him. This trait was of great importance in developing originality in Beethoven's ideas and modes of expression.

The deafness that first became evident in 1797 must have been a long agony to this master of sounds. The Royal Library of Berlin possesses a collection of ear-trumpets and similar instruments made for Beethoven, to assist his weakened hearing, but to no avail. During his latter years conversation with him could be carried on only by writing; he was deprived of the beauty of the very sounds that he created.

His contradictory nature made existence hard for him. He yearned for friends yet repelled friendly advances. He had never married and his dependence on servants exposed, his ill-treatment and neglect. A nephew, whom he had rescued from misery, and loved as a son, proved ungrateful and disgraced him by attempting suicide. Beethoven died in March, 1827, and we are told that his last hours

Helium

(Vancouver Province) Forty years ago helium was a mystery. It was a substance known to exist in the sun—the spectroscopist showed that—but never found on earth. In the mid-nineties, Sir William Ramsay produced a tiny quantity of the gas, which for nearly twenty years more remained pretty much a scientific curiosity costing from \$1500 to \$2000 a cubic foot to produce. Experiments showed that helium was one of the lightest of earth's substances—the lightest of all, next to hydrogen, and that, unlike hydrogen, it was inert and non-inflammable. This suggested that it would make pretty nearly an ideal gas for balloons and dirigibles, but of course, at \$1500 a cubic foot, there was no possibility of using it for any such purpose.

The war, with its emphasis on fighting in the air and its dirigibles and observation balloons, all of them filled with hydrogen and so in danger of instant destruction, encouraged the search for more helium, and the gas was found in quantity in the gas wells of Ontario and Alberta and Texas. Had the war gone on, probably helium would have become a munition of first importance. But the war ended and, for the time, the practical use for helium disappeared. Meanwhile the methods of extracting the gas have been improved, and the cost of producing helium in Texas, where the United States Government has a number of plants, has been reduced to about a cent and a half cubic foot. Canada is not doing anything to develop her supplies, though we have, according to a writer in a recent number of Chamber's Journal, in Ontario and Alberta a potential source of about 12,000,000 cubic feet of the gas per year, and the source is being steadily depleted by the use of the natural gas from which helium could be produced.

No doubt the indifference to helium in Canada is largely due to the fact that the gas has almost no practical value at the moment. Dirigibles are still in the experimental stage, and though helium is the best and safest lifting agent for use in them, there is little demand for it. Recent experiments, however, promise more practical uses for the gas. One suggestion is that, because of its very low temperature at which it liquefies, it may be used in manufacturing cheap oxygen, and cheap oxygen, it is said, might revolutionize the whole science of metallurgy. Another suggestion, which comes from the laboratory of the University of Toronto, is that a place may be found for helium in the electrical industry.

BULLET HITS MOTORMAN

SEATTLE, May 29.—(U.P.)—Edward E. Deyo, street car operator, was standing beside a metal sand-box when something struck the box, then glanced against his side, hitting his bare report book. At the same time, he heard the sharp report of a gun. Bewildered, he reached into his pocket and found the bullet, flattened by its contact with the sandbox.

DOG HAS CORK LEG

NORTH ACTON, Mass., May 29.—(U.P.)—"Teddy", a mongrel dog owned by Miss Marion Spinney, is learning to walk with a cork leg. The artificial limb was fitted by Dr. W. A. Young, at the Boston headquarters of the Animal Rescue League, after the dog had lost a leg by being caught in a steel trap.

were made comfortable by a gift from the London Philharmonic Society. His compositions, 138 in number, comprise all the forms of vocal and instrumental music, from the sonata to the symphony—from the simple song to the opera and oratorio.

Beethoven exemplified in his life the triumph of mind over matter; in the isolation of his deafness he composed works of poignant beauty that seems to reach the very souls of men.

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