

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Mr. King and Machiavelli

A former Liberal member of the Manitoba Legislature, Captain J. W. Wilson, who still occupies a place of prominence in his party, has written a book entitled "Power at Any Price," in which he attacks Mr. Mackenzie King vehemently and demands his removal from the leadership of Federal Canada. The following passage from the introduction gives an idea of the style and content of the book: "From a careful consideration of his conduct of the late Premier since 1921, one is irresistibly forced to conclude that he is and has been a careful student of Machiavelli and particularly of the latter's famous work, 'The Prince'.

British Columbia

Despatches from Victoria state that on July 20 this year British Columbia will celebrate her diamond jubilee with pomp and circumstance, the Crown colony of sixty years ago having entered Confederation on July 20, 1871, four years after the establishment of the Dominion. It may be taken for granted this will be a gala affair, to which will be called representatives of the eight other provinces. At Confederation, British Columbia had 35,247 inhabitants, only 10,000 of whom were whites, the others being native Indians and some Chinese. Now there are more than 600,000 persons in the province. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1896 was an important event, for many settlers from Eastern Canada, notably from Ontario and the Maritimes, went West and settled on the coast. Great Britain was also drawn upon, and the United States lost many citizens to the new part of Canada. American capital also came into to help in the progress. It was all good stock and the marks are to be seen to this day in the character of the population. Lumbering, agriculture, mining and fishing are the great industries, and, although these suffered in the past year of 1930, they achieved a total production which, says the Victoria Daily Colonist, ten years ago would have surpassed the wildest hopes. British Columbia's growth has been steady and sure, and when the celebrations are held next July, the province should be able to tell a good story of progress. It is an important part of Canada and a proud member of the Dominion family.

U. S. in 1917

"My Experiences in the World War" General John J. Pershing tells of the appalling state of unpreparedness in which the United States found itself upon declaring war in the Spring of 1917. There was scarcely any field artillery and few machine guns. Of artillery ammunition there was only enough to provide for nine hours' firing. All the rifles used by the American army were made after the United States entered the war. Of 1,065 officers and men in the air service, only 25 could fly. Of the 55 training planes, 51 were obsolete and four almost so. The situation as to aviation was such that, in the General's opinion, every American ought to be deeply chagrined to hear it mentioned. He speaks of the country's pitiful deficiency, not only in aviation, but in all equipment and personnel. Though the politicians had had the example of Canada's great achievement next door, and three years of insults from Germany, they had permitted nothing to be done to prepare for the inevitable emergency. General Pershing says, the American republic was called upon to make up in a few months for the neglect of years, during which self-satisfied provincialism and smug complacency had prevented the most elementary efforts to provide reasonable precautions against the German menace. General Hugh E. Scott, who was chief-of-staff at Washington prior to and during America's participation in the war, defends himself in regard to the unpreparedness charges by saying that he asked Congress for a million men in 1916, and that this request was received with great hilarity. Congressmen asked him what he wanted with a million men, as the United States would never be at war with anyone. They desired to be informed if he wanted to eat them. Much of the blame must be attributed to the late President Wilson, who urged the American people not only to speak neutrally, but to think neutrally, and who, in the elections of November, 1916, talked in an aloof manner of both sides in the World War claiming to fight for a righteous cause.

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The Ottawa Conference

The London Times looks forward with earnest expectation, if not with optimism, to the adjourned meeting of the Economic Section of the Imperial Conference which is to meet at Ottawa this year.

"The problems of employment, production and distribution," it says, "have become too vast for any one part of the Empire, or even for any two parts, to tackle successfully. No satisfactory solution will be reached except by pooling the brains and the resources of the whole Empire. In one and the same Mother Country by no means least, are faced with the same problems, and, once the will to co-operate is achieved, the enormous variety of their resources and needs should enable them to find satisfactory solutions. For lack of adequate preparation, unwillingness to discard old prepossessions, and preoccupations with other issues, the last Imperial Conference failed to find even a partial remedy. The next Conference, at Ottawa, under Mr. Bennett's leadership, must not be allowed to fail; but, if it is not to fail as badly as the last Government's taking part in it must busy themselves at once in preparing the ground for it."

But if it is not to be allowed to fail, Canadians must co-operate unitedly for its success. To this end, the Sydney Post suggests that partisan attempts to disparage the Prime Minister's constructive work in Empire trade building should be abandoned. All the Dominions are behind the Bennett plan, which appears also to have rallied the great majority of the British people in its support. If an election is held in the United Kingdom before the Conference meets at Ottawa, it is morally certain that Mr. Bennett's proposals, as submitted in London, will be made the basis of a reciprocal trade arrangement supported by every section of the Empire. The Canadian newspapers which are seeking to poison the minds of their readers against those proposals are inviting the party they support to take long chances and desperate risks in a losing game. A Canadian political party marshalled against the whole British Empire would be a Canadian political party headed for obliteration.

Assounding Offence

The federal representative for Prince County sees a grave menace to Imperial relations in an editorial comment on tariff preferences which appeared recently in the Summerside Journal. "The Journal," he charges, "has made a subtle and sinister side-sweep at the Old Country."

Mr. MacLean's patriotic vigilance is only equalled by the fecundity of his imagination.

Editorial Notes

A delightful compliment was paid by Lord Willington on the eve of his departure when he expressed the wish that some day he might return and build a summer home in the Maritimes.

Notes by the Way

Astronomy is one of the most absorbing subjects available to the initiated, but at the same time one which is little studied. Few communities, even those large enough to be dignified with the designation of city, can boast of more than one well-informed amateur astronomer. As for the rest of the inhabitants, their knowledge is frequently limited to "dippers" and two or three of the brighter planets.

The New York Times says: "From the exhibits the British are sending to Argentina it is easy to see that this trade push is directed at the United States more than any other nation. American automobiles, which have had virtually a clear field in Buenos Aires, will now be challenged by medium-priced British cars adapted to Argentine conditions and also by trucks and omnibuses, in which the British have worked wonders in recent years." We read that aircraft represents another American product which has been sweeping everything before it in South America but which will now be challenged by the British. The British drive to sell airplanes to Argentina will be an especially powerful effort. By taking his private Moth plane to South America the Prince of Wales will be giving the most effective of all advertisements for British civil aircraft.

John Johnston of Georgina Township, Ontario, who died on December 25, left some Christmas gifts of the kind one likes to read about. He left \$1,000 to the Home for Incurable Children, \$3,000 for the Free Hospital at Gravenhurst and \$1,000 for Queen Mary's Hospital, Toronto. Examples of this kind are worthy of being brought to the attention of all people of wealth.

It is announced that vegetables from Montserrat and St. Kitts, arriving in Saint John this week, were raised from Canadian seed supplied by importers, says the St. John Telegraph Journal. This is a very practical co-operation between producers and buyers, which should tend in due time to enlarge in a substantial way the importation of vegetables from the West Indies to Canada during the winter season. This week's consignments arrived in excellent condition.

The London Daily Telegraph has reduced its price from 2d. (four cents) to 1d. says the Christian Science Monitor. There is little doubt that the failure of the supposedly "high-brow" newspapers in England corresponds to an actual and profound change in public taste. The position is due not merely to unwillingness to pay the high price. Still less is it due to dislike of information about serious subjects. It arises from a different conception of public affairs and a new relationship between writers and readers.

Some idea of the effect of the entrance of Russia into the wheat growing world may be had from the fact that already on persuasion of the five year plan that country has over 100 farms running from 75,000 to 300,000 acres each. One farm "Giant" is forty miles across holding together in the thin line of the railroad two towns which, with their railway stations, grain elevators, machine shops, stores, dormitories and restaurants, do the farm's business. Two hundred thousand acres are harvested in eight days, the harvesters working 24 hours a day in three shifts, flood lights being used at night. Back in the towns, existence is pleasant and almost gay, with the restaurants full of life, and in the streets at twilight music and dancing. "Within the year these state farms have begun to win the confidence of the peasants, who used to think, with Tolstoy's peasants, that machines poisoned the land." This is hardly the picture which we are accustomed when reading about the Soviet and the Five-Year Plan. How far it is in need of qualification, however, is another matter.

Though a costly experience Canada has learned the futility of price control through that so-called "orderly marketing" and stabilization schemes. The United States, thrusting its fingers into the same fire, should be the next one to learn the lesson well. For two years Canada, in the face of an increasing supply of wheat, has been clinging to the fetish of "orderly marketing" which, in the last analysis, means attempts to reverse the law of supply and demand. As a result, from around \$1.40 wheat at Winnipeg has declined in the two years until it has sold this season at 50 cents a bushel, with Canada holding a large supply. The pool plan has collapsed, and the words of the Premier clearly indicate a desire that Canada abandon all price-fixing ideas and recognize the fact that he who deals in world markets must deal on the basis of world conditions.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

TESTING YOUR HEALTH KNOWLEDGE

It would seem that in these days when there is so much known about the care of children and the prevention of serious ailments such as diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles that when children grew to manhood and womanhood that a fairly large percentage would be in good physical condition.

That about 75 or 80 per cent of the men called up for war services were below normal physically. All sorts of defects were found—sight, hearing, dental, overweight and underweight, hernia, hammer toes, flat feet, varicose veins, underdeveloped chest, heart disease and so forth.

Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell University has devised an intelligence test on health for the "educated" person, but it could readily be tried by anybody. Just as Edison and others like to question students as to their general knowledge of history, science, and invention, so Dr. Farrand suggests that to pass an intelligence test on health one should know:

- (a) The basis for sound health habits such as sleep, posture of the body, sitting and standing, exercise, and the getting rid of wastes from the body—sweat, urine, breath from lungs, and wastes from intestine.
(b) The types, amounts, and proportion of food necessary for proper nutrition of the body.
(c) Know the normal mental actions, and conditions that might cause variations in mental actions.
(d) Understand sex instinct.
(e) Know about infection, and how body can be artificially protected against diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid fever and so forth.
(f) Know causes bringing on trouble with heart and blood vessels, so as not to break down in middle age.
(g) Know how to guard oneself against polluted water, milk and so forth.
(h) Appreciate the necessity of frequent medical and dental examinations.
(i) Choose wisely medical and dental advisers, remembering that the practice of medicine is grounded on science, not on mystery, fancy, and tradition.
(j) Know the important health problems facing a community, and study the best methods of attacking each problem.
Why not ask yourself how you would get along if you were required to pass an examination required on the above simple health matters.

The Auto's Impact

(The Fountain Inn, N. C., Tribune) Few people realize how much force there is in the impact of a 2,000-pound car moving at the rate of 15 miles an hour. When a flier comes down in a parachute, he is moving at the rate of four miles an hour when he strikes the earth. The jar he feels is approximately the same as that experienced by a man who jumps from a porch 10 feet high—and shorter falls have broken bones. Since there is no "give" in the steel of an automobile, being struck by a car travelling at 15 miles an hour is equivalent to falling on a steel pavement from a sufficient height to gain a velocity of 15 miles an hour. Human flesh and bones are too fragile to survive it. We drive our cars at frightful speed and complain when the law requires us to slow down on busy streets. We think a 15-mile pace so safe that we could do no damage even if we should hit somebody. But there never is a moment when a moving car isn't a menace, no matter how slowly it moves, and to drive at all is to face the possibility of taking human life.

A Niche For Darwin

(Hamilton Herald.) Over the door of the great new Baptist Church, the Riverside, of New York, of which Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick is pastor and the Rockefeller patrons, there are carved over a hundred figures, among whom are sixteen world-famous scientists, including Albert Einstein and Charles Darwin. "Darwin comes to Church at last," says a headline describing this phenomenon, forgetting that Darwin is buried in Westminster Abbey and was always a pious member of the Church of England. There are five rows of these world figures, the scientific men beginning with Hippocrates and ending with Paraday, Darwin, Pasteur, Lister and

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

BOARD OF UTILITIES

Sir—The Halifax Herald of the 17th editorially comments on a member of the Halifax City Council giving notice of a resolution to the effect that the Council "do complain and does hereby complain to the Board of Public Utilities against the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., Ltd., that the rates at present charged for telephone service in the city of Halifax are unreasonably excessive and unjustly discriminating. And that if the Board is unable to take the initiative in the public interest the sooner the Statute is amended to give the Board this power, the better." In Charlottetown we are served by the Island Telephone Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the one complained of in Halifax, and it has been long felt that the rates charged by them are excessive—is it not time our local Government appointed a Board of Public Utilities for this Province to oversee the rates of such concerns as Electric Light, Telephone, Telegraph, etc.

I am sir, etc. CITIZEN

NATIONALISED RADIO

Sir—The need of a Canadian nationalised broadcast is becoming more insistent. The growing tendency towards commercialism and individual or national spread eagles is increasingly more and more trying upon the endurance of listeners in.

At considerable cost the householders install a receiving set. He wants to get away from the interminable dollars and cents of his merchant, a short relief from the peddlars of wares, and to enjoy a few hours of entertainment freed from the worries of business and turmoil. He wants educational information, world news, wit and humor, music and song. What is he getting?

Not long ago, a Detroit clergyman advocating peace, protesting against the oppression of the Treaty of Versailles in its exaction of indemnity from Germany and her allies, speaking over the radio declared, with thanks of his Maker, that "The United States were free from this un-Christian and uncharitable oppression of a conquered foe." This untruth flouted to thousands of radio homes in Canada, would impress and be accepted by thousands of uninformed young listeners.

In truth, in this matter of oppression, the United States is, beyond doubt, the biggest and chiefest of sinners. For the years in which the Allies were bearing the brunt and hardships of the war the United States were piling up enormous wealth in their factories and from their fields selling to combatants at big profits, amassing great wealth, and charging cost and profits as "debts of war" against the struggling world peace allies.

Because of her late entry into the conflict, which admittedly hastened the end, her claims for indemnity against the defeated were insignificant. But the United States compelled the Allies to collect her debts from Germany, et al, and by making them the cats-paws, became the shylock of the pound of flesh to the last farthing from those for whom they now shout for charity.

Great Britain made them the offer that if they would cancel England's debt to them, England would then cancel their claims against the defeated nations, and the debts of their own allies as well. Thus Great Britain, after suffering the years of war and horror and devastation, and its massive loss of trade, was willing to forgive the trespassers to the extent of billions, if the United States would cancel their much smaller claims on war account—and they would not. This is a sample of radio education from America to Canada's youth.

The householder has paid for a receiver. He is paying for electric current, wear and tear and operating costs. He is spending valuable time

Einstein. The philosophers run from Pythoas, the first theologian, to Emerson, and the religious leaders from Moses to David Livingstone. This comes pretty close to Comes's Calendar.

Canadian Justice

(Utica Observer-Dispatch.)

Two young men robbed a bank in Ontario and 20 hours later they were serving a sentence of eight years for the crime.

The courts in the United States don't do business that way. The trouble with Canadian justice seems to be that it is too swift. Of course, these young men were guilty. But they didn't get a long wait before their trial. And they were allowed only a 20 hour trial. They didn't get a hearing before a higher court and then a still higher court, as they might have had in this state.

It doesn't appear that the attorney for these young men even had a chance to object to the indictment, then appeal the ruling once or twice, even before the trial was held. The trial these young men had must have been without error. At 20 hours cause to go to a higher court and be satisfied with the trial. The attorney for these boys didn't seem to have any cause to go to higher court and complain that the judge of the lower court said something that indicated the youths were possibly guilty.

listening in. What is he getting in return? He is not a lover of jazz. The first turn of the dial brings it to him in thundering volume. He turns to another station and is confronted with a dissertation on the merits of a certain shoe; he twists away from this to hear of salve or vaseline; it does not however salve his burning indignation, and another turn of the dial informs him of the time of day, and the merits of a watch and its jewelry accomplishments.

Intermingling with these interminable annoyances and with static, are those limitless station announcements. The curiosity of the radio recipient is satisfied to know the station to which it is indebted for the program. He will not object to the brief announcement, at the end of commencement of a broadcast—"This is Station C. N. R. A., Moncton." When this is enlarged to a geographical and biographical dissertation on the origin and objectives of the station, applied in a single dose it might be palatable. But when this is repeated twenty two times in a broadcast, four times within three minutes, even a mild disposition would say—it is laying it on too heavily. These ex-ternals leave little of interval for real entertainment.

I am sir, etc. LISTENER IN

Philosophy—a tallman of words wherewith one is enabled to convert the uncertain and dangerous drama of experience into the secure order of inevitable fate.—H. M. Kallen.



LET ME ENJOY

Let me enjoy the earth no less Because the all-enacting Might That fashioned forth its loveliness Had other aims than my delight.

About my path there flits a Fair, Who throws me not a word or sign; I'll charm me with her ignoring air, And laud the lips not meant for mine.

From manuscripts of moving song Inspired by scenes and dreams unknown, I'll pour out raptures that belong To other, as they were my own.

And some day hence, towards Paradise And all its bliss—if such should be—I will lift glad, afar-off eyes, Though it contain no place for me. —Thomas Hardy.

SPECIALS For 1 Week

- Milk of Magnesia 45c
Beef, Iron and Wine 75c
Chase's Lincseed and Turpen-tine, large size 67c
Vinol 81c
Eno's Fruit Salts 85c
Andrew's Liver Salts 53c
Ironized Yeast 98c
Lydia Pinkham's Compound 98c

WATCH OUR WINDOW FOR OTHER SPECIALS

The Two Macs 149 Great George Street

Solution of Crossword Puzzle

Grid of crossword puzzle solution with words like ARGUTE, CAITER, CHRISTMAS, etc.

According to rules competitors who have not more than six words wrong, should send in a letter plainly stating how their effort corresponds with the correct solution addressed:

CROSS CLAIMS

Care Editor Charlottetown Guardian Charlottetown

and post to reach the Guardian office by 4 p. m. Thursday, January 22 inst.

Failure to comply with these conditions will disqualify competitors.

If you want a really fine, full flavoured rich "bodied" Tea

Use Hazard's Brahmin

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NATIONAL THRIFT WEEK

A good time to take stock of your possessions,—and savings.

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