

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1929

Notes By The Way

The next census of Canada will be taken in 1931. It will contain the names of every man, woman, boy or girl then living in the Dominion, and distinguishing between those born in this country, those born in other countries and naturalized in Canada, and those of foreign birth or lineage living in Canada not naturalized.

As in previous years, the statistics of farm production, also of the products of the forest, the fisheries, and the mines, will be those of the year previous to the enumeration of persons, that is, of 1930 and not 1931.

One of the most auspicious international incidents of the times in which we live is the visit of the Prime Minister of Great Britain to the United States on a mission of peace and good will, and the cordial and happy spirit of the great welcome accorded him in Washington. A few days ago, Mr. MacDonald was called to address the Senate of the United States and there very frankly and with sure good judgment, he spoke of various matters that are of mutual interest to the two great nations, but concerning which there are differences of opinion.

Hitherto the discussion of such matters had been mainly carried on by the exchange of state papers across thousands of miles of sea. He thought a better plan might be for those responsible in such matters to get together, as President Hoover and he had done, sitting down beside the fire and frankly talking things over. Then he told the assembled Senators and spectators that the President and he had discussed the questions of naval disarmament and parity of naval strength and had come to an agreement.

Britain, he said, was not seeking any advantage for herself, desired no rivalry or competition in building warships, and was ready to concede to America parity in full measure, heaped and overflowing. That settled the matter so far as Britain and the States are concerned—a great step forward. What was yet to be done is to secure an agreement among other naval powers, France, Germany, Italy and Japan.

In his address to the Senate, Mr. MacDonald repeated what has often been said, that war between the two great English-speaking nations is unthinkable, and his words were heartily cheered by the Senators and the many other distinguished personages on the floor of the House and in the packed galleries. What is needed is frankness, courtesy and an earnest desire to establish and maintain peace throughout the world. He fully recognized the great service of the United States Government in devising the Paris Peace Pact, which both nations had signed.

In concluding his masterly and statesmanlike address, Mr. MacDonald paid eloquent tributes to Premier Briand of France, "that gay, genial, happy, humorous, eloquent man, whose whole life has been devoted to the cause of peace," and "to another old friend of mine, to praise whom, alas, at this moment, is to lay a wreath upon his tomb—Gustave Stresemann."

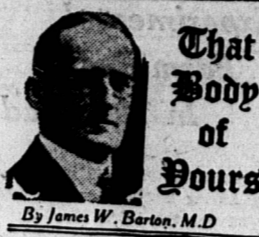
The British Prime Minister has struck a new and optimistic note in diplomacy, and the favor with it has been received on both sides of the Atlantic has distinctly brightened the outlook for world peace. It has also added new lustre to his growing fame as a world statesman.

Nothing is plainer than the Scriptural declaration that no man knows the day nor the hour when the end of the world shall come. The early disciples were warned by our Saviour that many would predict His second coming and the Day of Judgment as close at hand when those events were yet distant. But many believed that they would occur at the end of 1,000 years of the Christian era.

Later on through the centuries similar prophecies were launched, but not fulfilled. In the 19th century wide interest and alarm was raised by one Miller who attempted to prove from the Book of Daniel that "1843 would be the year of Jubilee." Hundreds of devotees over in New Brunswick who believed in Miller, planted no crops that year, sold their farms and camped on the hills to watch for "His coming." Just now the press despatches tell of similar sale of their lands and watching on the hillsides by some farmers in Ontario. But it is on a small scale compared with the Millerite craze in N. B. 80 odd years ago.

Both the British and American Governments are agreed in regard to prohibiting the use of submarines in future wars, and it is hoped that at the conference of naval powers which has been called to meet in January next the decision of the greater sea Powers may be agreed upon by all.

A tailor at Kingston, England, has provided free parking space for his customers.



By James W. Bartog, M.D.

SHORT CUTS TO WEIGHT REDUCTION

This is an age in which we like to take short cuts, but just as the longest way round is the quickest and safest way home, so also in the case of overweight folk who wish to rid themselves of their surplus poundage. The very fact that you have decided to reduce your weight is a big step toward accomplishing it, because you will have 'reduction' in your mind all the time.

This will mean that as you eat you will remember to cut down on all your food to some extent, on starches and liquids to an even greater extent.

And then the other part of the process will also be on your mind; the working of the body by exercise of some kind. This may mean house or garden work, golf or other games, or a daily walk. In fact it may mean sleeping or lying down less during the twenty-four hours. With this simple prescription there is bound to be a reduction in your weight. I say 'bound to be' because there is not more than one person in a hundred whose weight will not decrease with the above methods.

If you are overweight, have tried the above faithfully, and there is no noticeable reduction, then you are justified in consulting your physician as to the use of the thyroid extract. You may be allowed to use the short cut to reduce your weight.

Now why can't you use this method without his supervision? Because it is dangerous. If there is any tendency to diabetes in your family you may start that ailment in yourself.

When the heart is affected it is likewise dangerous to use thyroid extract where the condition is just a palpitation or very rapid beat.

Now as diabetes and heart ailments are often accompanied by overweight you can see the wisdom of not undertaking this short cut to weight reduction by the use of thyroid extract.

So go at this weight reduction in a common sense way, cutting down on the food intake and increasing the exercise, having the big meal of the day at noon if possible, and no food before retiring.

This gives the food a chance to be burned up by exercise instead of being deposited as fat.



BURIAL OF A POET

Out of the heart of the roaring city Dark and rude with its molling gain, They bore the Dreamer who planned and fashioned.

The white-winged Hopes of a teeming brain; Spring was stirring with pulse and wonder

The heart of Nature in forest and mead, Linking the Hope that blossoms in heaven

To the Builders of Morn, in the tiniest seed.

Under the skies of his white-robed childhood The robins were singing the carols of old;

But the Poet heard not the notes that trembled As they mingled in grief with the bell that toll'd;

The ritual of faith filled field and forest, As they buried the Poet, 'mid sobe and prayer,

Where the Altars of Morn are fragrant with incense, And the bright tents of God shine clear and fair.

—Thomas O'Hagan, in "Collected Poems."

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGH

GERMAN PROPERTY IN CANADA

Q. What German property was in Canada during the war?

A. German property, seized by the Canadian custodian (the Secretary of State) during the war, and whose final disposition is to be determined by the proposed report adopted at the Hague, falls into two classes, namely, property already liquidated by the custodian and property not yet liquidated. Up to date a total of about \$14,000,000 worth of German property seized during the war, has been liquidated. Of the unliquidated property the total is approximately \$2,000,000.

THE INTIMATE PAPERS OF COLONEL HOUSE

Friend And Adviser Of President Wilson 'Recounts In His Diary The Great Events Of The War In Which His Country Was Concerned.

Continued February 14, 1919. Returning to the Crillon, I saw the newspaper correspondents as usual and after dinner went to the Hotel Murat to bid the President and Mrs. Wilson good-bye and go with them to the station. Practically all official France was at the station. From the curb to the train itself, a distance of many hundred feet, a beautiful red carpet was spread with palms and other evergreens on each side, making a corridor of some fifteen or twenty feet wide and extending several hundred feet. The President and Madame Poincare, M. Clemenceau and his entire Cabinet, the British Ambassador, and everybody else of prominence was there. The President bade me a fervent good-bye, clasping my hand and placing his arm around me. The entire occasion was a fitting tribute to him and was an appropriate ending to a very memorable visit. He looked happy, as well indeed he should.

On February 15, Wilson sailed triumphant and confident, with the Covenant in his pocket, to confront his enemies in the Senate. But he left behind him unsettled issues at Paris for the determination of which Europe clamored. If speed had been important in December by February it was vital.

SETTLEMENT DELAYED During the course of the Peace Conference, opponents of the League of Nations raised the criticism that the time and attention given to the framing of the Covenant prevented the Conference from concentrating upon the boundary and economic problems which must be solved before a treaty with Germany could be drafted, thus delaying the settlement at a moment of world crisis. The complaint formed one of the main lines of attack upon President Wilson, both at Paris and in the United States.

Thus at the Plenary Session of February 14, the League of Nations was born. Wilson had achieved a notable, almost an astounding, triumph. In the face of apathy and increasing opposition he had translated his ideal of a new international order into concrete terms. At the moment when the materialistic reaction, inevitable after four years of war, threatened to capture the Conference, he had successfully emphasized the higher purpose of mankind and pointed the way to a safer and better future. Concerning his presentation of the Covenant to the Conference on February 14 Steed wrote in the Paris Daily Mail the next day:

It was impossible to listen to the document which President Wilson read, to his comments upon it and to the declarations of the Allied representatives, without feeling that

the affairs of the world were being lifted into new dimensions. The old dimensions of national individualism, secrecy of policies, competitive armaments, forcible annexations for selfish purposes and unqualified State sovereignty, were raised, if only for an instant, to a higher plane on which the organized moral consciousness of peoples, the publicity of international engagements and of government by the consent of and for the good of the governed, became prospective realities.

How long will the instant last? ...No man can yet say. All that can be said is that yesterday a sense that something new, something irrevocable, had been done, pervaded the Conference Hall. All the speeches were made in the tones of men who were not, indeed, afraid of their own handiwork but were obviously conscious of the boldness of attempting to frame a new charter for civilized and uncivilized humanity.

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"I Can't Save" It's true of most people—in spite of good resolutions. An insurance policy makes it easy—ten times easier than rent. Instantly you are protected, eventually you have a substantial sum. Maritime Premiums are low—policies all guaranteed. The Maritime Life HEAD OFFICE HALIFAX, CAN. T. W. BENTLEY, Manager for Prince Edward Island

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scats mellow The flavour's there to stay—grown in, cured in, kept in when you ask for. It's the Burley Leaf, the cure and the care that keeps the bite down, the flavour up when you ask for.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS BACKACHE BLADDER TROUBLES RHEUMATISM 4087 THE PHARMACY

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 from pure drugs 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.

We have just received and opened our Annual FALL SHIPMENT of DUTCH BULBS direct from HOLLAND. A very carefully selected stock of first SIZE BULBS, which we offer at lowest prices in any quantity. HYACINTHS (Double and Single) beautiful colors. TULIPS (Double and Single) a splendid selection. DARWIN TULIPS (Tall) extra choice colors. NARCISSUS, CROCUS, FREESIA, DAFFODILS, etc. We pay postage on all BULB ORDERS BY MAIL. Send for our price list. PLANT fall BULBS during OCTOBER and NOVEMBER. ORDER EARLY while the selection is good. Carter & Co. Limited The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE

Dress Uniforms With Arms On Armistice Day

LONDON, Oct. 11.—While the Labour government wishes to give greater prominence to the civilian aspect and less to the military side of the ceremonies at cenotaphs on Armistice Day, the attending troops will be in uniform and will carry arms.

A statement from the Home Office last night explained the government was fully alive to the importance of fostering in every way possible the new spirit of international peace and good will and it had felt considerable sympathy with the suggestion that the troops on armistice day should be unarmed.

"On the other hand," the statement continued, "it must be remembered the purpose of the annual service at the cenotaph is to pay tribute primarily to the memory of those whose death the cenotaph is commemorating—sailors, soldiers and airmen who lost their lives in the war. It is therefore particularly appropriate and fitting that this service should be attended by representative detachments of the navy, army and air force.

"After the most careful consideration the government decided it would not be in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion if the service detachments were to parade otherwise than in full dress and it feels confident this decision will be in harmony with the feeling of the majority of the nations. These detachments therefore will be dressed and armed as is customary on ceremonial occasions.

"In order, however, to emphasize the peaceful and civilian nature of the ceremony, the government has decided to reduce the service personnel on duty at the cenotaph to the smallest number compatible with adequate representation of the three services."

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provided litigation between the Canadian and the United States custodians now pending over the control over certain property in the form of securities results successfully for Canada. If that suit is lost by the Dominion, the amount of German property yet to be liquidated would be only about \$750,000, much of it in the form of securities and also real estate in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia.

STILL NO APPOINTMENT

The question of the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor for Prince Edward Island is still hanging fire at Ottawa. Governor Hearst's term of office expired on September 9, and it was generally understood that at a subsequent meeting of the Federal Cabinet the appointment of his successor would be considered and announced. Since that date, however, there have been at least two meetings of the Cabinet, and no announcement has yet been made of the appointment of a new Lieutenant Governor or even of an Order in Council extending the appointment of the present holder. It must appear to thinking people in this Province that Prince Edward Island is beginning to be regarded as a Province of no importance at Ottawa—a Province that can be treated in a cavalier manner by the MacKenzie King Government without kick or protest. The tendency more and more is to bracket Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island together as Maritime Provinces, and perhaps an attempt is being made by our representatives at Ottawa and the Government there to play into the hands of those advocating Maritime Union.

The principal distinguishing mark of this Province is that we have as our official head a Lieutenant Governor appointed ostensibly by the Governor General. Surely the Liberal party is not so badly off for suitable appointees that they hesitate to make a selection. In addition to the present Lieutenant Governor, who no doubt would accept reappointment for another term of five years, there are Mr. D. J. Hiley, Colonel Peake, and Mr. R. H. Jenkins, M. P., said to be in the running. Of course, it would be an awkward position for the Government to open Mr. Jenkins' seat at the present time. The powers that be at Ottawa would prefer to keep Lieutenant Governor Hearst in the position for a year and then appoint Mr. Jenkins, so as to avoid a by-election. It is understood, however, that Governor Hearst has no intention of being used as a stop-gap, or to keep the position warm for a successor when it is convenient for the King Government to appoint one.

It is currently reported both at Ottawa and here that the Prime Minister is desirous of having Dr. Cyrus MacMillan in his cabinet with a portfolio—probably that of Fisheries. Hence it is necessary to find a position for Mr. Jenkins or the Hon. Mr. Sinclair to make way for him. Mr. Sinclair does not want the Governorship but would smilingly acquiesce in the offer of a Senatorship; so he would have no hesitation in backing the nomination of Mr. Jenkins for the appointment. On the other hand, Mr. Jenkins is a young man and a young politician, and the feeling prevails that it would be a mistake to lose his services to the party by his being shelved as Governor for five years.

Under the circumstances, it is admitted the MacKenzie King Government has not a free hand in the selection and appointment of a Governor, especially as the representatives who have the nomination are not agreed upon an individual. At the same time, that is no satisfactory reason why the Province should be left without a Lieutenant Governor, duly appointed for the current term of five years.

WAR MEMORIES

Fifteen years ago this month—on October 14, 1914—a fleet of thirty-two transports, escorted by British cruisers, had crossed the Atlantic, passed Land's End, Lizard Rock and the Eddystone Light, and was steaming up the English Channel, its vanguard already entering Plymouth Sound where tugs were waiting to convey the fleet to moorings. An observer on shore would have had difficulty in discerning one from the other of the ships of this fleet, for all had been painted, from mast-tops to the water line, with the familiar slate amount they received, making up grey of the Royal Navy. In some these "hundreds of thousands."

The problem of the religious training of youth was discussed from every angle by the Maritime Board of Religious Education which met in Trinity Church this week. The subject is a most important one, and deserving of all the attention which it has received.

The Patriot publishes in big type a list of public works, totalling "hundreds of thousands of dollars," which the Federal Government has undertaken in this Province. It would be difficult to discern one from the other of the ships of this fleet, for all had been painted, from mast-tops to the water line, with the familiar slate amount they received, making up grey of the Royal Navy. In some these "hundreds of thousands."

cases however, the names remained visible, and by this means the giants of the Cunard, the Red and White Star and other Lines could be picked out. The first arrival did not attract much attention on the part of the few about shore that day, until it got within earshot. Then the sound of bagpipes and cheering revealed the fact that something was happening. A closer view showed that the rope ladders of both masts were crowded with figures whilst the various decks were thickly packed with troops. Immediately word ran round that they were "the Canadians," and cheer after cheer was given, and replied to with even more vigor by the men on board. And so the drama went on for practically the whole of the day.

It was thus, two months after the outbreak of war, that the first Canadian Expeditionary Force landed in England. A few months later, and they had passed the final training stages and were disembarking at St. Nazaire for the battle front. Salisbury Plain with its mud and routine was left behind; Valcartier had become but a memory. St. Julien lay ahead—Festubert, Givenchy, the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele! Meanwhile fresh divisions and reinforcements were to arrive until half a million Canadians were in the field. All thoughts then were turned upon Victory, which, when it came after four years of struggle, brought new problems in its wake. The harrowing memories of the war became less harrowing with the passage of time. A new generation is arising to whom these memories will be but a tradition. The war stricken areas of France and Belgium have already been rebuilt, and only the monuments and the multitudinous graves will survive as reminders of the struggle which meant so much to Canada and the Empire. The "last and greatest of the craters at St. Eloi," according to a news report, has been converted by nature into "a pool of peace, where man's wrath is God's praise." The London Times publishes a picture of this crater, which is now fringed with whispering rushes. The other shell craters in the area are filled in and grow kitchen produce. The purchase has been suggested of the two acres enclosing the "last crater" and their preservation precisely as they stand, with a few chosen trees to guard them. On other battle fronts the same gentle changes are going on, and harvests are being gleaned where the battalions fought and fell.

They pass and smile, the children of the sword; No more a sword they wield; And O, how green the corn Along the battle field!

EDITORIAL NOTES

The great British dirigible R-101, besides a smoking room, has ash trays on the walls beside each berth. This seems to be a case of exceeding the comforts of home, for not every smoker is allowed to indulge his love of tobacco in his own bed.

Recent revelations indicate that the fine art of lobbying is not confined to Washington. Industrious and aggressive special pleaders, with axes to grind, are a familiar sight at the Canadian capital and even in the corridors of provincial Legislatures.

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