

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1929

FIRST THINGS FIRST

It is to be regretted that the principal thoroughfare on the Island, namely, the highway between Borden and Charlottetown, has been one of the last to be attended to this season. The tourist business, which officially opens on the first of July, is actually already under way, and many visitors from the neighboring provinces as well as from the United States, are arriving daily. At present the Borden-Charlottetown road is in a condition which, to say the least, is discreditable, and many complaints are being made about it. An army of road machines is of little practical use if there is not intelligent supervision at the head of the department.

AN INDUSTRY WORTH WHILE

We note that the government of British Columbia, impressed with the possibility of developing a market for strawberries in England and other countries, purposes this year in co-operation with the growers, to carry out experiments in the processing of berries which will include the Dutch method of treating berries with dioxide of sulphur, a method used by the Dutch growers to ship their fruit to English markets. Experiments will also be made with the use of sugar, and with freezing—the existence of cold storage plants at convenient points being of great assistance in the latter process. The purpose, as outlined by Premier Tolmie, is to expand the berry market to take care, not only of the present output, but of a much larger production. All jam manufactured by the growers this year, with the aid of a government loan, will be subject to strict government supervision as to quality of fruit, the amounts of sugar used, etc., to insure the reputation of British Columbia berries in outside markets being maintained.

In other provinces, press notices appear from time to time with respect to government activities in encouraging the development of lucrative agricultural and horticultural sidelines. It will be recalled that one of the pre-election planks of the Saunders Government in this Province, was "to promote the growing of cranberries, blueberries, and small vegetables." This promise was obviously intended to assure our people that the activities of the Stewart Government in appointing a horticultural expert and initiating a fruit culture movement would be followed up and expanded by the Liberal party if returned to power. So far, apparently, the only action taken by Mr. Saunders and his colleagues has been to dismiss the expert appointed by their predecessors under the technical grant. It is known that hundreds of acres of cranberry and blueberry lands are available in this Province and that a profitable industry could be built up both in the marketing and canning of these and other small fruits. Apple culture, also, could be developed into a valuable sideline if proper encouragement and instruction were given.

DENMARK LEADS THE WAY

The proposal of the Danish Government to abolish its naval and military forces is expected to go into effect during the present year. The verdict of the recent general election in that country placed the Socialist-Radical coalition in power, whose chief election plank was the anti-militarist measure. The terms of the Disarmament Bill to be introduced in the legislature are drastic enough to satisfy the most ardent pacifist. It provides that the Army and the Navy shall be abolished, together with the Ministries of War and Marine. All fortifications would be demolished and the conscription system discarded. Only a constabulary force, organized on non-military lines, would be retained for guarding the frontier, together with a small State Marine for police work. It is quite probable that the bill will pass, though the new Coalition does not command a majority in the Upper House. Should it become law, Denmark will have taken the first definite step towards realizing universal peace.

ROSEBERRY ON OLD SPEECHES

The writings of the late Lord Rosebery, which have come into deserved prominence since his death, reveal him as a man of mellow culture, of sound sense and high vision, possessing a literary style at once limpid and profound. The following charming passage from his Miscellaneous should find a place beside the Essays of Elia and the soberer musings of Sir Thomas Browne: "No one reads old speeches any more than old sermons. The industrious historian is compelled to explore them for the purposes of political history, but it is a dreary and reluctant pilgrimage. The more brilliant and telling they were at the time the more dolorous the quest. The lights are extinguished, the flowers are faded, the voice seems cracked across the empty space of years; it sounds like a message from a remote telephone. One wonders if that can really be the scene that fascinated and inspired. Was this the passage we thought so thrilling, this the epigram that seemed to tingle, this the peroration that evoked such a storm of cheers? It all seems as flat as decanted champagne. All the accompaniments have disappeared—the heat, the audience, the interruptions, and the applause—and what remains seems cold and flabby."

NOT SO BAD!

The latest tonic for British agriculture, says the London Daily Chronicle, is fox farming. Here is a tale a northern farmer told the editor of that Journal. His land had been doing badly for several years. Then a son of his came home from Canada and said: "Dad, why don't you breed foxes for fur?" He talked his father's objections down, and when he went back sent over thirty blue and silver foxes. "Well, the result is," said the farmer, "that last year I dropped a thousand pounds on the old farm, but I've made twelve hundred on the foxes, so I'm coming out all right."

EDITORIAL NOTE

New Brunswick also is disturbed by raucous noise of the nocturnal horn-blower. The St. John authorities have announced their intention of rigidly enforcing the regulations regarding the needless honking of motor horns, particularly at night.

A DISPATCH FROM LONDON STATES

that the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, retiring Prime Minister of Britain, has turned from the racket of political life to the less strenuous raquet of tennis. Mr. Baldwin, it is said, intends to start playing tennis again. Mr. Churchill, on the other hand, cannot settle down to plebeian diversions after the tumult and the shouting of political warfare, and will make a trip to this continent and undertake a lecture tour.

Notes By The Way

Canadian wheat, the best in the world, and Canada the largest exporter of this precious food stuff—how these facts stand out in the economic situation of the world today! In production the half-billion mark has been passed and the busy grain-growers of the West are looking forward confidently toward a billion dollar crop in the not distant future.

The production was equal to more than 50 bushels for every man, woman and child in the Dominion last year, and the exported surplus of 365,428,565 bushels was equal to a million bushels for every day in the year. Who were the purchasers? The Mother Country as usual came first, taking almost 237 million bushels, or nearly 65 per cent. of the total. The Netherlands came next, taking over 24 million bushels, and Japan, with over 16 million came third, doubling her purchase of the previous year. Belgium followed closely with over 15 million bushels, then Germany with nearly 15 million, Italy with 12 millions and the United States with over 10 millions of bushels, to mix with her own less valuable grades.

Various United States authorities and organizations have been investigating Canadian wheat production and have all reached the conclusion that our wheat, is better than their own, and sells in world markets at an average price of 5 cents more per bushel; that the Canadian wheat fields yield 7 bushels more per acre than theirs, and the crop is produced at lower cost than they can produce it.

A too costly Mr. Rowell formed the subject of a lively episode in the House of Commons on Monday night last. Hon. Wesley N. Rowell, K. C., was formerly Liberal leader in Ontario. A staff correspondent of the Toronto Globe tells that "Conservative members grinned and chuckled when from within the Liberal party ranks there came fierce criticism of Mr. Rowell, and his employment by the King Government in its liquor litigation.

Charles G. Power, Liberal, Quebec South, led the attack, demanding to know and failing to find out—"what Mr. Rowell has cost the Government?" Mr. Power was supported in his quest for information by several other Liberal members, also by some Progressives and a Laborite, but about all they got from Hon. Mr. Euler, Minister of Revenue, was that Mr. Rowell's counsel was worth, in his opinion much more than it had cost.

It was charged by Mr. Power and others that Mr. Rowell was not sympathetic with the Government's policy in regard to clearances for liquor-laden vessels bound for U. S. ports, and that he had lost the sympathy of a large portion of the population. These matters, Mr. Euler argued, had "nothing to do with the case," while the assertive critics contended they had "everything" to do with it.

It is gratifying to learn that the Ottawa Government has decided to adopt the British system of separating youthful criminals from those older in years and crime. To that end the sum of \$800,000 has been placed in the supplementary estimates for the establishment of two penal institutions, one in Ontario and the other in Quebec. In these it is intended to detain prisoners sentenced to two years imprisonment while still under the age of 22 years.

It is stated that there are always in Canadian prisons as many as 300 young men under 20 years, and more than 1,100 between the ages of 20 and 30. The method of separating such young criminals from contact with those older and hardened in crime has worked well in the Mother Country and may be hoped to be equally effective in Canada. Many youths who in the heat of youthful blood have gone astray and have been convicted by the courts are not really bad at heart, and are still capable of becoming good citizens.

News of the election in South Africa is rather confusing and not easily understandable at this distance. Party names, racial differences, prejudices and problems are altogether different from what we are familiar with in Canada, as are also the varied employments of the people.

Of the leaders, Hertzog now in power and General Smutz who has led the Opposition forces, patriotic citizens of the Empire outside of the S. A. Union had formed opinions in advance, very favorable to General Smutz and unfavorable with regard to his opponent. Smutz stood as a statesman of high and honorable repute throughout the Empire, the friend and defender of British connection. Hertzog, in his hostility to the British flag, and in his treaty which gives an equal trade preference to Germany with that before accorded to Great Britain was condemned as a disruptionist, a disturber and a menace to the Empire. That opinion covered but a part



That Body of Ours

MEASURING THE HEART'S ABILITY

You may sometimes wonder why so many people die of heart ailments; in fact more than ever before in history. You may also sometimes wonder why this is true with the medical profession so much better equipped than ever before.

It is not the fault of the profession that there are so many cases, because all over the world there are organizations whose sole object is the study of the cause and treatment of heart ailments.

And they are putting the heart ailments into certain different classes so that physicians everywhere will be working from the same standpoints.

Your family doctor will tell you that in his days at college (that is if he has been practising a few years) all that was expected of him was to be able to tell which valve of the heart was affected. The treatment was always about the same.

Now these organizations which are studying the heart, look at it from four main standpoints.

First, what is actually causing the heart ailment. Isn't it rheumatic fever, tonsillitis, thyroid condition, poison from organisms, or from mineral or vegetable matter?

Second, what has happened or is happening to the structure of the heart.

Is it enlarged, muscularly dilated; any obstruction in the vessels; any inflammation of the muscle walls; any inflammation of the lining; are the valves inflamed?

Third, as to the regularity of the beat. Is it fast or slow all the time or just at times; does it skip beats; how are the valves doing their work?

Fourth, even if it has an acute or chronic infection, its structure affected, and its beat slow, fast, or irregular, how is it doing its work?

Now you can see how sensible all this is, and I've only outlined it briefly.

It means that heart organizations and doctors everywhere are doing everything in their power to prevent the acute ailments that affect the heart; rheumatism, tonsillitis, and other throat ailments, correction of thyroid conditions and avoidance of harmful organisms of all kinds. Second, where the damage is already done they can estimate more correctly its possible outcome and be able to advise the patient as to the correct manner of living his everyday life.



THRENODY FOR A POET

Not in the ancient abbey,  
Nor in the city ground,  
Not in the lonely mountains,  
Nor in the blue profound,  
Lay him to rest when his time is come  
And the smiling mortal lips are dumb;

But here in the decent quiet  
Under the whispering pines,  
Where the dogwood breaks in blossom  
And the peaceful sunlight shines,  
Where wild birds sing and ferns unfold,  
When spring comes back in her green and gold.

And when that mortal likeness  
Has been dissolved by fire,  
Say not above the ashes,  
"Here ends a man's desire."  
For every year when the bluebirds sing,  
He shall be part of the lyric spring.

Then dreamful-hearted lovers  
Shall hear in wind and rain  
The cadence of his music,  
The rhythm of his refrain,  
For he was a blade of the April sod,  
That bowed and blew with the whisper of God.  
—Bliss Carman.

THE LAND WE LOVE

BY FRANK ZEIGER

SIR LOMER GOUN

Q. Who was Sir Lomer Goun?  
A. Sir Lomer Goun, whose sud-

den and tragic death occurred in Quebec recently, was Lieutenant Governor of the province at the time, surviving his appointment by only a few weeks. He early achieved distinction in law, entering the Quebec Legislature in 1897 and serving continuously until he resigned the Premiership in 1921. He was a notable figure in Canadian public and political life, with interests national as well as provincial in their scope, and his death was a distinct loss to the Dominion.

THE INTIMATE PAPERS OF COLONEL HOUSE

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

CHAPTER 18

The summer of 1918 witnessed the turn of the military tide the final collapse of the German offensive in France, and the triumphant counter-offensive of the Allied armies under the coordinating direction of Foch. It was natural that during the same period preparation for harvesting the results of the impending military victory should be hastened. Few guessed how close that victory was, but there was an instinctive crystallization of plans for the peace. In France, Great Britain and the United States the committees which had long been at work gathering data for the Peace Conference, began to put the results of their studies into comparatively definite and final form.

These very crises with the European states shook Wilson loose from any sense of isolation and impressed upon him the role which the United States might play in an association, not merely American, but world-wide in its character. Colonel House's fruitless mission in 1914 for the furtherance of a general agreement between the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, had in it the germ of a League of Nations; in August, 1914, House laid before Wilson his belief that if such an agreement had been in existence at the time of the Serajevo murders the war might have been prevented.

After May, 1916, Wilson became the enthusiastic champion of the League of Nations idea, which he set forth, although in the most general terms, in each of his important addresses on foreign policy. In his notes of December 18 of that year, sug-

gesting that the belligerents state their peace conditions, he intimated that "a concert of nations immediately practicable" was the chief purpose of the settlement. In his speech of January 22, 1917, he spoke of a "covenant of cooperative peace" of a "concert of power" which should replace the entangling alliances of the past. The speech of the Fourteen Points, January 8th, 1918, culminated in his insistence upon a "general association of nations" which "must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

It is clear that President Wilson came to the endorsement of a League of nations by gradual steps. It is equally clear that he was slow to formulate his ideas as to the exact kind of League that was desirable. His biographer, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, in discussing the documents relating to the drafting of the Covenant, has written: "One fact arises above all others in studying these interesting documents. Practically nothing—not a single idea—in the Covenant of the League was original with the President. His relation to it was mainly that of editor or compiler, selecting or rejecting, recasting or combining the projects that came into him from other sources. He had two great central and basic convictions that a league of nations was necessary; that it might be brought into immediate existence. In voicing these he felt himself only a mouthpiece of the people of the world."

(Continued on Page 13)

Who's Who In The MacDonald Cabinet

The Ottawa Journal

The most timid reactionary can hardly be frightened over Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet. For not only have the "wild men" been rigidly excluded; the Ministry contains a goodly sprinkling of almost Whiggish and literary Liberals, the sanest minds of Labor and a wealth of ability bred in municipal and trades-union experience. There is Mr. MacDonald himself, an avowed foe of communism, and with constitutionalism in the marrow of his bones.

There is John Robert Clynes, bordering upon conservatism, who was the Herbert Hoover of Britain in the war. There is Arthur Henderson ("Uncle Arthur") imposing and oracular, and who was good enough for the War Cabinet of Lloyd George. And there is J. H. Thomas, who always turns up at Nancy Astor's dinners, and who is a crafty Welshman like Lloyd George.

Sydney Webb is Secretary for the Dominions. Webb is an encyclopaedia of statistics in breeches. With his wife, Beatrice, he has read, digested, compiled and published more statistics probably than any living man. He has a suggestive mind and unique knowledge, and, despite his seeming pedantry, a gift for practical politics. In the last MacDonald Cabinet Webb was at the Board of Trade, where he seemed to belong; just why he has been given the Dominions is not quite clear. But it won't break up the Empire.

Albert V. Alexander is First Lord of the Admiralty. Alexander, so far as we know, never went to sea; but neither did Mr. Churchill nor Lord Lee of Fareham nor Mr. Balfour, all distinguished men who ran the King's Navy and did it fairly well. He is one of the younger men of Labor, said to have excellent promise. Brigadier-General Christopher Thomson, at the Air Ministry, is a soldier of the non-fire-eating breed. He is a magnificent specimen of manhood, a born soldier, and had a good record in the war. What he saw of fighting made him a sort of pacifist (just as it made a pacifist of Ian Hamilton) and in 1919 and 1920 he came into prominence as a sup-

porter of Labor and a hater of the Black and Tans. He was in the Air Ministry of the last MacDonald Cabinet, and made a fairly good job of it.

Philip Snowden is perhaps the most thorough-going Socialist in the Ministry. He (we wrote of him in this column the other day) is a frail, pale, thin-lipped, merciless little man, with a mind as sharp as a diamond and a tongue that lacerates and sears. He is an impressive and compelling figure at Westminster; can state the case against capitalism with persuasiveness and power; but knows how to compromise with realists. He was a good Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Labor Ministry; and he will undoubtedly make a good one again. He couldn't be uninteresting or dull.

Wedgewood Benn is Secretary for India. He is a Liberal who left Liberalism because he hated Lloyd George. He had a distinguished record in the war; is an extremely able parliamentarian; and is admired and respected by all. If he is not likely to do more than his predecessors in bringing peace in India, he is not likely to do less. He at least is as able and experienced as most of them, not excluding Birkenhead himself. The Lord President of the Council, Lord Parmoor, is really an old Tory. He was a distinguished lawyer, so distinguished that he was once counsel for the Prince of Wales, and also held briefs for the Church of England. He is an old man, with some of the intellectual vanities of age; but he takes an active interest in world and Empire affairs, and will help give the Ministry class.

Sir John Sankey, who takes the post of Lord Chancellor, was a Liberal lawyer who became a judge. Lloyd George once thought him good enough to appoint him chairman of a Coal Commission, and Sankey was enough of a radical to bring in a report favoring nationalization of mines. Lloyd George didn't take the advice, whereupon Sankey took a dislike to Lloyd George. He should make a distinguished Lord Chancellor.

The balance of the Cabinet is either good or indifferent. The Secretary for Scotland, Mr. Adamson, is an orthodox trades unionist who was once leader of the Labor Opposition and who, as far from being a revolutionary as Lord Balfour, Tom Shaw who becomes Secretary for War, is a dull good man who was probably selected for the post as the man least likely in England to start a war. Noel Buxton, who is Secretary for Agriculture, is a brother of Sydney Buxton, who was Aquil's President of the Board of Trade. It is an old Lib-

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WILL FIGHT AMALGAMATION HULL, Que., June 14 - Assurance that the Quebec legislature will fight to the last ditch the proposed amalgamation of Hull and Ottawa in a Federal district on the lines of the District of Columbia, in the United States, was given here today by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, on the occasion of his official visit to Hull. "We mean to keep Hull in the Province of Quebec," the premier said at the municipal reception tendered him at the City Hall. "And we will not sacrifice it without a real battle. Neither the Federal government nor any other administrative body outside of the British Parliament, has the right to make such a change according to the British North America Act," he added. DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALL KIDNEY DISEASE BACKACHE BLADDER TROUBLES RHEUMATISM 4087 THE PROMENADE The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street MAIL ORDERS RETURNED SAME DAY.

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