

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, MAY 5, 1930

Left in the Lurch

The beneficial effect of the importation of cheap New Zealand butter into Canada has been the theme of many impassioned editorials in the columns of our local contemporary. When it was hinted that other countries, including Australia, were protecting their farmers against the New Zealand importations with higher tariffs, the Liberal organ retorted: "Who but a fanatical, partisan politician would advise adopting a policy in Canada that has brought Australia near the brink of financial ruin?" Did the Guardian imagine its readers were "so gullible" as to believe that a protective tariff "could possibly improve our farmers' present prosperity?"

An Election Surplus

In the Finance sheet as presented by Finance Minister Dunning it is stated that the ordinary revenue last year was 440 million dollars, of which 378 million was derived from taxation. Special receipts brought the total revenue up to 447 million dollars against which there were ordinary expenditures of 390 million and what are classed as "special expenditures," bringing the total of expenditure up to 402 millions. Apparently there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure of 44 million dollars, but a little further on we read of amounts paid on account of the Canadian National, the Merchant Marine and the West India steamships with "loans" to harbor commissioners totalling more than ten million dollars. The Government has also guaranteed bond issues of the Canadian National for a large amount, partly for the meeting of existing obligations and partly for new work.

Manitoba's Jubilee

The Government and people of Manitoba are planning to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the province in a fitting manner on July 15th next. Celebration of the transfer of Manitoba's natural resources, if put through in time, will be a feature of the event. The jubilee, however, will have a national as well as a provincial significance. The province of Manitoba developed from what was known as the Red River Settlement, and it was Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, founder of a large and prosperous settlement in Prince Edward Island and of a smaller one at Baldon in Upper Canada, and later an associate of the Hudson's Bay Company, who conceived the idea of planting a colony on the Red River. The land was administered by the Hudson's Bay Company until 1869, when two years after Confederation it was bought by the Dominion Government. In the following year the province of Manitoba was created. In 1881 its boundaries were enlarged. In 1912 a large part of Kewatin was taken from the Northwest Territories and added to Manitoba. Organization of Manitoba's first provincial Government began in 1870. Adam G. Archibald, of Nova Scotia, was appointed as governor. Seven members were named to constitute the Legislative Council, and twenty-four members—twelve French and twelve English—were elected to form the Legislative Assembly. The first Legislature met in 1871, and five years later the Second Chamber, or Council, was abolished. By that time a considerable number of homesteaders from Eastern Canada had settled in Manitoba, and straggling settlements with, perhaps 12,000 inhabitants, in ten years grew to a province of more than 60,000 people. Today the population is about 700,000. When the province was created, the Dominion retained control of her natural resources, and in lieu thereof Manitoba received certain specified subsidies. Recurring agitations for "better terms" have not been in vain; her contention that Manitoba should possess a seaport on Hudson Bay has been conceded; and now the consummation so ardently desired is to take place through parliamentary sanction of the transfer of her natural resources in order that her cup of happiness may be full on the occasion of the province's diamond jubilee.

but why not go back to 1922, when the King Government assumed office? The Auditor-General's report shows that the debt of Canada in 1920, well after the end of the war, was \$2,248,868,623. In 1925, the year selected by the Finance Minister for his comparison, the debt was \$2,417,437,685. Now it is \$2,250,837,326, or practically where it was two years after the end of the war. The King Government increased the debt, then claims credit for reducing it, just as it did in regard to the sales tax.

Notes By The Way

Contradictory reports are continuously pouring out from Soviet Russia regarding the intolerance of official Sovietism towards religion. The Manchester Guardian publishes what is claimed to be a confidential letter from the British Ambassador in Moscow. According to this letter "there is no religious persecution in Russia in the strict sense of the term, and that no case has been discovered of a priest or anyone else being punished for practising religion."

The report says that no case could be found of "any punishment for the practise of Christianity" and that "people are free to worship and to be baptized, married and buried in Christian fashion, there being similar liberty for Jews and Mohammedans." On the other hand, there is prohibition of "public or organized religious instruction to children under 18 years of age." The Christian world need not be alarmed regarding conditions in Russia. If there is one thing that history teaches more clearly than another, it is that religion is never extinguished by persecution.

A section of the United States press expresses unbelief in the efficacy of the conclusion reached by the disarmament Conference. The Boston Herald damns the treaty with faint praise. It says in part: "The average American who checks up the half-remembered headlines of Rapidan days and the hopeful predictions of the preconference period with the text of the London Naval Treaty, will be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, but unsatisfied. The agreement which has emerged falls far short of party hopes and later expectations. It will be effective in the United States only conditionally and the development of conditions which may nullify it will not be within the control of Americans."

Over sixty Canadian business men to date have joined the delegation of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce of the twelfth Congress of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which is to be held in London during the week of May 26th. This speaks well for Canadian enterprise, and it is not too much to expect that, as a result of the meeting in London Canadian trade with the United Kingdom will be greatly strengthened.

The New Welland Canal which was formerly opened for shipping a few days ago is one of the transportation wonders of the world. It has been nearly twenty years a-building and has cost the country \$116,000,000. The new canal is a giant stairway for ships, overcoming the Niagara Falls barrier. In seven tremendous steps it will drop the great grain ships of the Upper Lake down 326 1-2 feet to the level of Lake Ontario and raise them up again when they have unloaded their cargoes at Kingston or Prescott, or some other St. Lawrence or Lake Ontario port. Its opening marks the beginning of a new era in Canadian transportation.

Editorial Notes

The plan of deciding the spelling of words by plebiscite, says a Toronto contemporary, has been introduced at Moncton, N. B. where the citizens have declared in favor of this version of the name of Gen. Monkton, after whom the community was named originally. If public opinion should rule in such matters there will be some curious-looking words cropping up in the newspapers.

An English court of law recently awarded £400 damages to a girl for a scar on her leg caused by an accident in an omnibus. The learned judge, says a London exchange, rightly held that a woman's leg was no longer "an obscure place." A generation ago only an exceedingly limited number of the general public would have known whether any given woman had a scar on her leg. They would have had little or no ocular proof that the oven had legs at

That Body of Ours



By James W. Barton, M.D. GRATIFYING RESULTS FROM THYROID OPERATION.

A physician had a friend who is likewise a physician call to see him recently. As it was less than three weeks after he had undergone the operation for the removal of most of the thyroid gland in the neck he was astonished to have him walk in looking so well. He informed him that with the removal of most of the gland they had removed a growth about the size of a small orange. He sat up the third day after the operation, was removed to his home on the fourth day, and although he went to bed early and got up late, he had spent most of the day sitting around the house for the two weeks after the operation. Now his pulse previous to operation was always between 90 and 100 and he had had numerous attacks when the heart beat was about 140, for hours at a time, together with considerable irregularity. With these attacks he had a most uneasy feeling as if something very serious was about to happen. He would lie absolutely quiet in bed but the heart continued this very rapid rate for many hours, after which it would drop down 92 to 96.

In addition to this, sugar was found in urine, and the poison from the goitre so affected the intestine that at times he had the diarrhoea that accompanies any poison that gets into the system. What was the effect of the operation? Although he had walked several blocks to the office, when the physician took his pulse it was beating strongly 72 to the minute. There was no tremor of the hand or body, he was not the least nervous, being as calm and collected as any normal individual. He was not having any attacks of rapid or unruly heart, urine was free from sugar, and no diarrhoea. By the removal of this goitrous condition with its poison being absorbed into the blood he felt like a new man.

Now why do I write about this case? Simply because a number of these goitres are due to some infection, perhaps a lack of the power to absorb enough iodine from the blood which affects the thyroid gland, and there is so much stimulation of the gland that rapid heart, the irregular heart, the nervousness or jumpiness is the result. The thyroid juice in these cases can be likened to an unripe or green apple which as you know has the properties of a ripe apple but certainly overstimulates the intestines. My thought is that this physician underwent this operation, went home in four days, and out of the house in less than four weeks, with the remarkable improvement noted above. All goitres do not require operation. Many improve simply with rest, and others by the use of the X ray. However when operations is necessary it is gratifying to know that surgery can give such brilliant results.

A British newspaper commenting on the situation in India on the arrest of the followers of Mahatma Ghandi, and allowing him to go free says "the method of catching the minnows and allowing the big fish to roam about at will is one whose logical justification is not immediately apparent." The plain truth is that the respectable and solid elements in India are dead against Mr. Ghandi's declaration of independence and are determined to take no part in the campaign of lawlessness which is bound to be the result of any attempt to put the principles of civil disobedience into operation.

If the names of the persons present at the mid-February meeting at Ahmedabad are examined it will be seen that they are mostly those of Congressmen belonging to Mr. Ghandi's own part of India. Apart from the two Nehrus, there are very few names of importance from other provinces. Then the first important point which emerges from a consideration of this meeting is the restrictive and unrepresentative character of Mr. Ghandi's following.

Says the Halifax Herald, "at the World's Poultry Congress, to be held in London, England, July 22-30, there will be a fair-sized exhibit of Nova Scotia poultry and rabbits. This exhibition will be assembled at Truro, and will include a wide variety of the poultry and rabbit species. The rabbit industry is little known in this Province, but it is interesting to note that there will be exhibited at the London fair no less than 111 chinchilla and angora rabbits, which is in itself an indication that this interesting industry is flourishing in a quiet way in the Province."

From the orchard comes the sound of an apple's fall; The woodcreeper quivers gently on the old stone wall; On some weird night raid, a cat creeps through the grass, And bats come fluttering out of places where the goblins pass. The owl's low whisper comes off from the maple's bough; From the pasture comes the lowing of a wand'ring cow; From a neighboring hill the bark of a dog sounds clear, And over the hills, away in the woods, is echoed far and near. The moon's light grows, and the trees cast shadows dark, And through the garden flits the firefly's twinkling spark. The world's bewitched! An essence from somewhere Lingers a moment, and departs into the air. —Stella I. Oppgaard in The Scotsman.

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.

H. D. McEWEN'S TRAVELS

Sir,—From Nogales we went through Tombstone and Bisbee (a mining town) on to Douglas where there are large copper smelters; thence up the hill to Lordsburg, thence on to Las Cruces, where we spent a night. Las Cruces is an interesting little town of about 8,000 in a very fertile valley on the upper Rio Grande. Years ago a bunch of people left the north with loaded ox-carts for somewhere in Mexico, but were attacked and wiped out by a band of Apache Indians. They were buried a few days later by friends and crosses erected—hence the name of this town Las Cruces, being Spanish for crosses. We now pass into Texas at El Paso. Just across the Rio Grande river here is Juarez, Mexico, and much rum running is carried on here, and several have been shot. The river is like a small stream—in fact, the most of the so called rivers in this West Country seem to be "bottom up"; that is—the sand and gravel is on top and the water underneath. At home the water is above and the sand and gravel under—just the reverse. Texas is the largest state in the U. S. and in the western part rather hilly but has a nice climate. Ranching and mining and oil is King in this section. We pass town after town with hundreds of large oil tanks. The quantity of oil produced in this State is enormous and many millionaires is the result. I notice that the contract for supplying oil for the Japan Navy has been awarded to the Shell Company (a British owned corporation) at 54c per bbl. or less than 13-4 cents per gallon. I also notice by today's paper that Motor quality gasoline sells by the tank carload here at about 61-2 cents per gallon. The best gasoline for about 18c retail, and some is offered at 12c, but this would not be up to standard. We now come to Fort Worth and Dallas which are only 32 miles apart. Between the two is the town of Arlington and Grand Prairie, so that it is really all a town, and houses a population of about half a million. Dallas is a busy place and road traffic here is terrific. At the same time there is much unemployment and complaining of hard times. Young men and old, and misfits of all kinds, always on the road hiking from place to place. From Dallas, Texas, we turn north on route 73 through Oklahoma and Kansas into Missouri—over a very poor road which would be impossible in wet weather. Oklahoma was formerly Indian territory and is sparsely settled but very rich in oil. The native Indians are pensioners of the Government, and some of them are millionaires through oil being found on their land. These sport around in the highest priced cars, and the daughters doll up and go to college just like their white sisters. One new well went wild about a week ago, and before it could be controlled sprayed the country for fifty miles with over half a million barrels of oil and millions of feet of gas. South east Kansas has zinc and lead mines. Missouri is a beautiful state with its groves of oak and nice farm houses. At Carthage we stopped off to look at the graves of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Clark, formerly of Summerside. We found them in a beautiful cemetery under giant oak trees. We also found the grave of Miss Janet Schurman, who went to school to the writer at Wilmot Valley and who was drowned in a railway wreck

The Poet's Corner

THE WITCHING HOUR A silver crescent peeps from a cloud of feathery white, A pale star blinks in the now faint-lading light; A zephyr whispers in the rustling maple's leaves, And a wee gray owl is whimpering in the trees. From the orchard comes the sound of an apple's fall; The woodcreeper quivers gently on the old stone wall; On some weird night raid, a cat creeps through the grass, And bats come fluttering out of places where the goblins pass. The owl's low whisper comes off from the maple's bough; From the pasture comes the lowing of a wand'ring cow; From a neighboring hill the bark of a dog sounds clear, And over the hills, away in the woods, is echoed far and near. The moon's light grows, and the trees cast shadows dark, And through the garden flits the firefly's twinkling spark. The world's bewitched! An essence from somewhere Lingers a moment, and departs into the air. —Stella I. Oppgaard in The Scotsman.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH GERMAN COLONISTS IN CANADA Q. What is the history of German Colonists in Canada? A. German mercenaries were used in the war between Great Britain and the rebellious colonists of America, and in 1778 German regiments under Riedesel helped to drive the Americans out of Canada. Some of these were disbanded and settled in Canada. A certain number of Germans were also included among the United Empire Loyalists and among those who came to Canada from the United States after the days of the Loyalists. By the census of 1921, there were 294,636 persons in Canada of German origin, of whom 130,845 were in Ontario, 68,202 in Saskatchewan, 35,323 in Alberta, 27,046 in Nova Scotia, 19,444 in Manitoba, and the remainder scattered throughout the other provinces.

Good Bye To All That!

(Saturday Review of Literature) The engaging title of Mr. Robert Graves's new book is far too good not to steal. Echoes of desire ring back to it from the weary mind. Good-bye to all that! Good-bye to long dull stories of morons tangled in their own crude desires, stories proclaimed for their truth, as if the truth about insignificant experience ever really mattered. Good-bye to sexy narratives that go just beyond decency and stop just short of wit. Good-bye to detective romances written by authors just ingenious enough to invent a plot that having no rational solution must be explained in a chapter of solid lead at the end. Good-bye to poetry whose incomprehensibility conceals a vacuum. Good-bye to stories of young ladies

Inscrutable India

In the course of a few weeks India may be expected to be a subject of universal interest; and it is India, the land of gems and caste, of rationalism and mysticism, of art and ignorance, of teaching humanity and empty spaces, that appears to unfold itself as you read the revealing pages of the London Times India Number. You see the land spreading out its length and breadth from the snows of Kashmir to the tropic waves of Comorin, from the source of the Brahmaputra to the mouth of the Indus. The tale lures you on, deceiving you into imagining that you have gained an insight into the land's myriad peoples. But, reviewing, what you have read, your ideas do not fit. Their incoherence confuses, and once more, as so often before, India's inscrutability baffles the western mind. Each narrator in the number tells a tale that is not without its glories, and often is the story of magnificent achievement; but none vouchsafes an interpretation that frankly elucidates.

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