

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Charles McLaughlin... Vice-President—J. E. Burnett... Secretary—L. H. C. MacInnis... Editor and Manager—H. H. Burnett

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1930

Our Water Supply

It must have come as a surprise to most of our citizens that the inadequacy of our water supply had been engaging the attention of the City Council. Of recent months there has been too much secrecy about the transactions of the City Councilors.

In the matter of this proposed new expenditure on water works involving a capital outlay of at least \$125,000, and an additional annual taxation of \$6,000, there is difference of opinions about its necessity. The Water Commissioners claim that the domestic consumption of water is increasing at such a rate that unless additional supply is obtained, there will be serious danger in the event of outbreaks of fire.

An Old Peoples' Home

Legislation is being sought for the incorporation of a body of representative citizens to establish and carry on a Home for aged ladies who are able to pay in whole or in part for their board. This is a very necessary institution for Protestants and will correspond with the Sacred Heart Home, which though a Catholic institution, is open for the reception of, and is taken advantage of, by Protestants as well.

too far out from the centre of the city; on the other hand it must be borne in mind that the corporation would be building for the future as well as the present, and before very long there will be buildings right out to the Lower St. Peter's Road, as the centre of the City is steadily going north-east.

It will not be many years before St. Avards and all the territory between that and the River will be included within the city limits. If the gentleman about to be incorporated are men of vision, as undoubtedly they are, they will give this aspect of the project their careful consideration, and no doubt invite the opinions of others regarding the best plan and policy to pursue.

Mr. King's Couesim.

On the completion of the agreement for the surrender of its natural resources to Saskatchewan a couple of weeks ago, Premier King made this astounding statement:

"The four Western Provinces now have their resources, and the Maritime Provinces have had their difficulties adjusted, so that the whole country has had its problems aired and attention given to them."

Mr. King's faith in auto-suggestion is supreme, if he imagines that these retractions of the unreal will make it real. The most important of the Maritime claims still remain unadjusted, three and a half years after the report of the Royal Commission that translated them into adjudicated rights. The reassessment of Maritime subsidies recommended in the Duncan Report has not yet been made.

In his complacent announcement that "the Maritime Provinces have had their difficulties adjusted," says the Sydney Post, the Premier adds misrepresentation to neglected duty and insult to the denial of justice.

Alarming Decline

The present situation of agricultural production in Canada as evidenced by the following export figures for 1925 and 1929, may well cause uneasiness at Ottawa. The figures were given in a recent speech by Senator Babineau in the Senate Chamber:

Table with 3 columns: Exports, 1925, 1929. Rows include Milk (condensed), Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Meats, Bacon and Hams.

Editorial Notes

Right in the midst of their city's distress, more than a thousand of Chicago's civic politicians foregather at an official dinner costing \$100 per plate. The caterer must have been paid in advance. But what a queer lot they are!

Canadian opinion is well summed up in the following comment in the Regina Daily Star: "If only Premier King would show half as much energy in building up Canadian trade as in cutting it off, what a prosperous country Canada would become."

The protest of Mr. E. B. McLaren, Georgetown, against his name being published as a member of the Executive of the Temperance Alliance indicates the free-and-easy way the Alliance has of making a bold front. It lacks genuine support from the true temperance element of the community, and contrives to exist as "the right power" of the discredited Saunders administration, by just such means.

Notes By The Way

Liberals and deficits go hand in hand. The Saunders Government have gone behind approximately a quarter of a million dollars in one year; and the late Liberal Government of Saskatchewan were responsible for a deficit there of \$400,000. In reporting the deficit, the Saskatchewan Provincial Treasurer said unsatisfactory crop conditions last season was partly the reason, but the deficit was caused "mainly by the policy of the former government in allowing political considerations to influence its policy affecting expenditures to too great a degree."

The Saunders Government has been absolutely conscienceless in its handling of public funds. It budgeted for an estimated expenditure on general services of \$977,510 and actually spent \$1,060,954.79, or \$73,444.79 more than it was authorized to do. What is the use of the Legislature, discussing and passing estimates of expenditure if they are to be absolutely disregarded by the Government. Might as well give them carte blanche to do as they jolly well like, for they are doing it anyway.

Such a riot of unauthorized expenditure has never heretofore been heard tell. In almost every department the estimates have been exceeded, and it looks as though officials and ministers had a free hand to spend what they liked without let or hindrance on the part of the Government. As a matter of fact we have had practically no Government since Mr. Saunders assumed office. The ministers and their deputies have been galavanting over the American continent, and even to Europe, at their own sweet wills, and hang the cost. It was coming off the farmers anyway who were having good times; and besides if the money was not in the treasury they could always resort to the money lender and give another mortgage on the farmers farms. Why should they worry? They were going to be defeated next election, and they might as well make the most of their opportunities while the going was good.

With a party in power holding such lax views, and exercising such loose control over the finances nothing but financial disaster could be anticipated. Speak about Wall Street collapses, these were comparatively trifling along side the Saunders drop of a quarter million dollars on less than a million estimate. One wonders what the end is to be. Are we to be made so insolvent that we shall be glad to make terms with Nova Scotia to get rid of our liabilities? Was this what the Premier had in view when he made his ill-advised remarks on Maritime Union in the neighbouring province?

Whatever the end in view of the present aggregation, we are confident that the people of this province are not going to sit idly by and allow their brighting to be filched from them by a crowd of incompetents who evidently do not know enough to keep within their authorized estimates. Up go the estimates every year, and up go the excesses over the estimates, and so away we go until this past year there has been spent on misgovernment no less than \$1,137,462.71, or \$14 per head for every man woman and child, or \$70 per head of every adult person in the province. And the end is not yet.

A correspondent in the Public Forum the other day raised the legal query whether a drunk man was a "container" of alcohol in terms of the law and liable to conviction for having liquor in his possession. Curiously enough the question has been decided in the United States. According to the New York Herald-Tribune: A gentleman was convicted in Tennessee recently of the unlawful possession of liquor. He had drunk the liquor before his arrest and therefore had it inside him, or so the evidence against him was construed. In any case, the judge held that this constituted possession within the meaning of the law, though why he did not also consider it transportation is not altogether clear. Perhaps transportation under the circumstances had been automatically inhibited.

The defendant appealed his conviction to the Supreme Court of the state, which has just reversed it; handing down a learned decision that possession when it is wholly "internal" does not come within the statute. The Supreme Court seems to have taken cognizance of the famous precedent established many years ago in the following manner: Barkeep (calling upstairs to the boss): "Is Mr. Casey good for two beers?" Boss (calling down to the barkeep): "Has he them in him?" "He has."

The new Zivkovitch government in Yugoslavia is instituting many political, administrative and economic reforms. The British Government has several British Trade Commissions in Canada in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. F. W. Fie is the senior Commissioner in Montreal; A. M. Wiseman in Toronto; A. E. Pollard in Vancouver and an officer in charge, H. F. Gurney, in Winnipeg. This Empire service is of great value to both England and Canada and is leading to further trade relations between the two countries.

The ban against Scottish cattle ended on 9th inst and that against English cattle on 7th inst. Cattle from Great Britain may now come to Canada, after a considerable period when Old Country shippers were out of the Canadian market. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in England and Scotland was responsible for the embargo. It has been contended for some time by British cattle men that herds were free from the disease, but as a measure of precaution that embargo was maintained until any possibility of the disease reaching this country was removed. Officials of the department explain that a characteristic of the foot-and-mouth disease is that it remains dormant for a time, then breaks out again with renewed vigor. It is now regarded as certain that last traces of this malady have disappeared in Great Britain, and that which cattle will enter once more in our own markets.

That Body of Yours By James W. Barton, M.D. PREVENTING CONSTIPATION

In speaking to a service club one noon hour, I dwell for a few minutes upon the effects of constipation. I tried to point out that a constipated individual was tired before he started out in the morning; in fact he was tired all the time.

This meant that before the day was over he wanted to quit work. If a traveller he would omit the last couple of calls and use the telephone instead.

Because absorption into the blood of wastes of intestines, is practically the same as wastes from hard work. They are poisons.

My idea was to show the handicap under which the most willing individual lived, if he were constipated. I told them that I believed that half of those who consulted me gave a history of constipation.

At the close of my talk a physician of a large city clinic, where a number of physicians were grouped together, came over and said. "You didn't stress the harm of constipation enough, and as a matter of fact we find in our clinic that 70 per cent of the patients are constipated."

And all over the civilized world constipation is prevalent. And yet just a little thought, and constipation would be limited to those who are bedridden.

If you are constipated and have no inflammation or other trouble in the stomach and intestines, you simply eat every day of some of the foods that have a residue, some roughage in them, that because it is not digestible, this very roughage rubbing against the walls of intestines stimulates them to activity and hence material is moved along.

Such foods are salads, onions, tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, celery, spinach, turnips, squash, oatmeal, whole wheat bread, bran, and corn bread.

This doesn't mean that you make your meal of the above. It means that you eat other foods that are not rough-soup and fish, fruit juices, meats, eggs, and so forth but try to use some of the 'rough' foods every day.

And the one other necessary thing to do is a little bending exercise daily. Putting hands on hips and bending forward and backward and from side to side, with knees straight, will not only squeeze the intestinal contents but will actually stimulate the bile to flow freely. And bile is Nature's purgative.

Lying on the back, and raising the legs with the knees straight, is another excellent exercise.

Don't be constipated. Eat some rough food and take a little of the bending exercises, and you can prevent it.

THE LAND WE LOVE By FRANK YEIGB

Q. How many British Trade Commissioners are serving in Canada? A. The British Government has several British Trade Commissions in Canada in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

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Book Review

"The Freedom of The Seas"

A volume bearing this title, from the pen of Lt.-Col. W. G. MacKendrick, D. S. O., (Commonwealth Publishers, Toronto) is to hand. The publication actually deals with three subjects, a project for the co-operative pooling of the seas, a consideration of the war debts to the United States, and a presentation of the fascinating Anglo-Israel theory. Necessarily then it is somewhat discursive, but against this we can put the fact that there is not a dull line in the whole book. The author, whose fine profile, (instinct with soldierly qualities tempered by a genial disposition and a sense of humor that not seldom creeps into his writings) adorns the frontispiece of this work, has already achieved a literary reputation as an exponent of the Anglo-Israel theory, which by the way was a strong point with the late Queen Victoria. That sovereign believed she was of lineal descent from David the son of Jesse, and the chart in our book reveals David, Prince of Wales, as the hundredth in line from that monarch.

Briefly, the theory is as an equation: what nation fulfils all the conditions as to the existence of Israel which (though carried away captive by the Assyrians in B. C. 720) was not to perish, but in the fulness of time to "become the fulness of the nations?" They were to be planted in an island home, somewhere N. W. of Palestine (Isa. xiv, xii, xli, et al). They would so increase that the land would be too small for them (Isa. xli). They would colonize the desolate heritages, causing the deserts to "blossom as the rose" (Isa. xxxv) and develop into a nation and a company of nations" (Gen. xxxv).

They were to possess the gate of their enemies (Gen. xli) and a glance at the map of the world will tell us what nation fulfils this condition. They were to be a blessing to all the families of the earth (Micah 5) and one of their special duties was the suppression of slavery and tyranny (Isa. xli, 9). One section was to have a separate political existence—the U. S. A. (Isa. xli, 20). The "Israelites were to be a great maritime nation said Balaam, the man whose eyes were open to visions of the future (Num. xxiv, 7), and their lands were to be of vast mineral, pastoral, and agricultural wealth (Deut. xxxiii, 13 etc, xxxviii, 4). And many other "incidences" might be mentioned; but the reader is advised to study them for himself. Another curious fact remains in my memory: years ago an eminent German scholar wrote that "the ritual of the Church of England is substantially the same as that of Solomon's Temple." Israel is not to be confounded with the Jews (Judah). For the rest, our author is not sanguine as to the results of the Conference upon naval parity, which is based upon competition rather than co-operation in God's pre-ordained plan whereby England is to be the keeper of the seas, and for his remedy it is only fair to refer the reader to his book.

As for the war debts, it is pointed out that Britain, who borrowed \$4,200,000,000 (all of which was to be expended in the U. S. A. and the entire profits pocketed by American manufacturers) must pay back in the course of sixty years the sum of \$11,105,965,000, so that the poor of

No knight errant could be more blent than was Barker. He may come from the British isles, as Europeans would think, but his chivalry was of the ages. He could not play the game in any spirit that was not contained in the code of the air forces, a code which honored even the heavens. No other combatants came into such close, such intimate, and such deadly conflict, or got to know who were their individual adversaries. Like knights of yore, these boys seemed to invite each other to the tilts of death. Richthofen's ten Fokkers remained to come to the joust not showing their color, and Barker's circus of six Sop Cameles flew to them designated in their own colors. It is fair that the number of each flight should be given on that loudy afternoon they flew through each other, and over and under each other, along the Ypres-Merzin road in the spring of 1917. Barker claimed it was his deadliest fight. But the Canadian boy had laid his plans and figured closely before starting out, and won. He knew he could fly his swiftly-turning Camels close down to the treetops where the heavier though faster Fokkers could not escape his sudden looping that took over and behind them. Four Fokkers crashed two from Barker's bullets, two from British artmen's fire. The youth who could lead like this had to have brains as well as courage, and nobody ever denied Barker the possession of either.

A few days he was ordered with his circus to Italy, and he had barely arrived on the Plave before the Austrians had been informed of his coming. They, too, had become worthy of his renown. Linke, flying his red machine, sought out the checked plane of Barker, who did not conceal his identity. The striping Linke, the pride of Austria, had 21 victories to his credit, but that sunny morning he was

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The Poet's Corner

MY LOST OLD AGE

(A Young Invalid.) I'm only nine-and-twenty yet, Though young experience makes me sage; So, how on earth can I forget The memory of my lost old age? Of manhood's prime let others boast; It comes too late, or goes too soon: At times the life I envy most Is that of slippared pantaloon!

In days of old — a twelvemonth back! — I laughed and quaffed and chaffed my fill; And now, a broken-winded hack, I'm weak and worn and faint and ill. Life's opening chapter pleased me well; Too hurriedly I turned the page; I spoiled the volume. Who can tell What might have been my lost old age?

We work so hard, we age so soon, We live so swiftly, one and all, That ere our day is fairly run The shadows eastward seem to fall. Some tender light may gild them yet, As yet, it's not so very cold; And on the whole, I won't regret My slender chance of growing old!

A poem of the middle nineteenth century. —From the Golden Books.

Barker V. C.

The mind winged its way back through fifteen years on learning of the profoundly regrettable death of Colonel W. G. Barker, V.C., at Ottawa. It went back to the earlier days of the Great War, when the mothers of nations were giving of their beloved, and the world had come to realize the agonies it must suffer. And though the war was a war of men, of women, and of nations, the amazing spectacle was that of youth, of boys unbearded and almost straight from school, soaring to do combat in the high heavens. And soon young Barker, barely twenty, with swift-reasoned abandon, was looping and zooming and banking and shooting and facing death among the highest and the noblest of them all.

He was only 35 years of age when he fell, but before he had reached man's estate he had been a marked figure of the War. He had been admitted by the right of flight of conquest into that valiant list which now bears the names of Richthofen and Linke, of courageous enemy fame; the name of Guynemer of France, of the little Englishman Ball, who was almost legendary when shot down before he was 20; and of Bishop, the boyhood air comrade of Barker.

These were mere lads, youngsters wholly irresponsible on their leaves who suddenly aged with the wisdom of the air when they took off in flight. From the outset front rank was taken among them by Canadians, and they held it to the finish. This was remarkable because it seemed without reason. Why should Dauphin's Willie Barker, after serving some months in the trenches with the 1st C.M.R., develop into the born fighter in the air? O Bishop, or Mulock, or Alan McLeod, or any of a thousand others? They offered no other explanation. No was required, for they established an unblemished renown for youth Canadian knights errant of the air.

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An Australian Issue

Australia's Labor Premier, Mr. Scullin says in the Montreal Gazette, is credited with the intention of submitting a referendum to the people on the question of abolition of the states. He would have a central government at Canberra for the whole great island continent, with its population of 5,000,000 odd. Australia is the world's largest island and the smallest continent, the area, including Tasmania, being 2,974,381 square miles. The five states are New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia and there are the Northern Territory and the Federal Territory, and also Tasmania. The constitution is de-

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