

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Contemptible Propaganda

Exposure of the attitude of the King Government with respect to soldiers' pensions and the present unscrupulous propaganda of its party supporters to convince the electors that the legislation introduced in Parliament this year was due to the Government's concern for the welfare of returned men, is given elsewhere in today's Guardian, and should be read with careful attention by all our citizens. This contemptible effort to make political capital out of a measure which the Conservative leader introduced in 1927, which was voted down by Premier King, his Government and party supporters, and which they were later driven to adopt by sheer force of popular opinion hammered home by the Conservative Opposition and by Sir Arthur Currie on behalf of the Soldiers' Legion, is unprecedented in the history of either party in Canada, and is deserving of nothing but the contempt with which undoubtedly it will be received, by thinking people in this Province and throughout the Dominion.

The Campaign in Queens

The Conservative candidates for Queens County are being warmly congratulated on the splendid effect of their speeches at Wood Islands and Eldon last week. On both occasions they were given an enthusiastic reception and their arguments, unlike those of the new Minister of Fisheries at Wood Islands or Mr. Jenkins at Eldon, were heard without interruption or contradiction. This is not surprising in view of the fact that on the election issues that are of most importance to the people of this Province—namely the tariff as it affects agricultural producers, federal aid to highways and agriculture, national old age pensions and the failure of the King Government to implement the terms of the Duncan report in the matter of subsidy readjustment—the Conservative candidates and their audiences were in hearty agreement.

The popularity, too, of the Conservative candidates, and their ability and sincerity, are recognized by Liberals and Conservatives alike. Hon. John H. Myers, "the farmer candidate," is better able to discuss agricultural matters than either of his opponents; he has a wider knowledge of provincial requirements, and is a convincing debater. Mr. W. C. S. McLure's business ability, his grasp of the election issues, his fairness in presenting these issues before the people, give force and effect to his platform delivery.

The cordial reception of Messrs. Myers and McLure is the more gratifying to their supporters in view of the fact that both at Wood Islands and Eldon the reception of the Liberal candidates was disappointing to their adherents. The great things expected of the new Minister of Fisheries in his own home district failed to materialize at Wood Islands; he was nervous and hesitating in his delivery, was frequently interrupted, and the chief argument on which he relied for support, namely, the King Government's treatment to returned soldiers as exemplified in the new pensions legislation, was completely exploded when the Conservative candidates pointed out that Hon. R. B. Bennett's amendment, embodying precisely the same legislation, was voted down by the Liberal Government and party in 1927. Mr. R. H. Jenkins, who complained of not feeling "up to the mark" at Wood Islands, made an even poorer showing at Eldon. His endeavor to explain why the Government was able to place an embargo on any goods coming into Canada at a moment's notice, and yet had failed to stop New Zealand butter imports which are arriving in such quantities at the present time that they will seriously affect the price of the Canadian product for the next eighteen months, placed the

Charlottetown Liberal candidate in such a humiliating position that his supporters at the meeting, and doubtless Mr. Jenkins himself, breathed sighs of relief when the chairman announced that his time was up. As the campaign advances, the strength of the Conservative policy and the wisdom of the choice of the Queens County convention which unanimously nominated Messrs. Myers and McLure, are becoming more and more evident.

The Neglected Farmer

In these days, says the Ottawa Journal, the farmers all over Canada are familiar with what is going on throughout the country and particularly with the conduct of politicians as this affects the agricultural industry.

There is plenty of evidence that the tillers of the soil here as in the other provinces resent the injuries which they have received at the hands of the Mackenzie King administration.

The dairy industry, as already stated, has been almost ruined by the ill considered extension of the Australian treaty to New Zealand; the cattle and sheep raising industries have shrunk to small proportions, owing in part at least to the Government's failure to secure adequate markets abroad; the fruit and vegetable growers have suffered from the dumping of foreign produce until on the eve of an election Mr. Dunning granted them protection in order to catch their votes.

Every branch of Canadian farming has been damaged by the lack of industrial prosperity which in turn has been fostered by an adequate and vacillating fiscal policy.

The administration has taken no effective steps to assist the wheat pool and the non-wheat pool farmers in marketing their surplus grain. On the contrary, as Mr. Bennett said at Winnipeg, the present Government has entered into most favored nation treaties with such countries as Italy, France and Germany—treaties which permit the dumping of foreign products in Canada at low prices while these very countries impose prohibitive duties on Canadian wheat.

France has raised its duty on wheat from fifty cents a bushel to ninety-five cents a bushel.

In Italy the tariff is over eighty-seven cents a bushel and in Germany ninety-four cents.

When the Government negotiated these treaties it did not once think of ensuring an open market for Canadian wheat and other farm products.

It would have been easy at the time to have inserted in these contracts with foreign countries a clause rendering them null and void whenever Canadian farm products were penalized.

Not only this! Considerable quantities of German and French wheat have been actually dumped into the English market to the disadvantage of Canadian farmers.

And now Mr. Mackenzie King refuses to attend the forthcoming Imperial economic conference "in a bargaining spirit."

The Prime Minister appears to be intent upon generosity towards all British and foreign countries without asking adequate reciprocal benefits for the people who have to make a living in this part of the Empire.

This is surely the counsel of unwisdom and Canada's policy will not be altered to the advantage of the Canadian people until Mr. Bennett is enabled to form a Conservative Government, a red-blooded Canadian government which will put the interests of all Canadians first.

Notes By The Way

While Canada is preparing to elect a new parliament it is interesting to note that our ice bond and Arctic neighbor Iceland is at present celebrating the thousandth anniversary of its government. Compared with this ancient commonwealth Canada is but a child among the nations. Less than a hundred years ago Canada was peopled largely by Indians, particularly in those sections of it which are now the centre of the political maelstrom.

At that time and long before Iceland had its stable government and a generous measure of civilization.

In view of our respective ages we Canadians cannot afford to put on superior airs. Yet perhaps the progress we have made in a few hundred years gives us a claim to some pride in our achievements as compared with our Arctic neighbor.

News from China is of a most puzzling and uncertain character, so much so that the actual condition of affairs is practically unknown. The hundred and fifty millions of people in this turbulent country are in a most wretched state. What the end of the present upheaval, which is nation wide will be is impossible to conjecture.

It can hardly be doubted that the recent troubles amongst Chinese coolies and the recrudescence of violent attacks upon foreign nationalists other than Russian are the nefarious work of Soviet emissaries of whom, formerly Borden was an example and it must be remembered that the overthrow of all governments except those of the Bolshevik type, is the avowed object of Stalin and the Kremlin clique. So long as these conditions prevail there can be small hope of peace and prosperity for the Chinese people.

The meeting during the coming autumn of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce will have many important matters to discuss. Distribution and channels of commerce will be important factors. It has been justly claimed that where as in the nineteenth century was an industrial era, the twentieth century is an age of distribution. The development of the present system of marketing and distributing goods of all descriptions and conditions is a tribute to human ingenuity, and the ability displayed in coping with sudden changes and peculiar circumstances is amazing.

It is felt, however, that the value acquired by an article from the time it leaves the field or factory till it reaches the consumer is out of proportion to its original production cost, and there seems to be some justifications for this surmise. Marketing and distribution surveys have been made and experts are seeking solutions to what is undoubtedly one of the most important problems of the day in an effort to effect far-reaching economies of a substantial nature, and to strengthen some of the links in the chain of distribution.

Someone is always taking the romance out of life. Colonel Moss, president of the United States Flag Association, states that the story of Betsy Ross and the first United States flag, which has thrilled U. S. A. school children for years is just a pretty legend. There is no more truth in it "says the Colonel," than there is in the George Washington "cherry tree episode. Betsy Ross did not help design the first flag, nor did she sew it with her own hands."

The most recent development as affecting the relations of the Liberals and Progressives is the nomination of a straight Liberal in Southeast Grey, Ontario, represented in the last Parliament by Miss Agnes McPhail, Progressive, and the only woman member of parliament. This action is taken, presumably, because of Miss McPhail's vote against the Government on the budget, which she described as a "vote getting budget." The Liberal opposition to Miss McPhail means a three-cornered contest, as the Conservatives have their candidate in the field. It also means, probably, that the Ontario Progressives, who were strong in some parts of the province, will refuse to support Liberals and will either stand aloof or nominate candidates of their own, thus making three-cornered fights in quite a number of the constituencies, which will be greatly to the advantage of the Conservatives, and is likely to mean the gain of several seats held by Liberal-Progressives in the last Parliament.

So the fight goes on.

In the United States the boast is that Canada is Uncle Sam's best customer—buying more than Great Britain, or France, or Germany, or Italy, countries that have three and four times as much population.

Why is Canada the best customer of the United States?

Why do the ten million people in Canada buy nearly double as much from the United States as the one hundred and twenty million people in the United States buy from Canada? Because the government at Ottawa



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MAKING AN UNPOPULAR WORD POPULAR.

One of the words that is really not very popular is "exercise." If you speak of play of some kind—golf, baseball, tennis—there may be a pleasurable thrill go through your brain and body but exercise to many individuals simply means work.

And yet the Creator of that body of yours had in mind that if you were to be happy, and healthy, you must keep the body active.

To that end therefore the entire covering of your body was made of muscles some places inches thick; in fact the biggest and heaviest part of your body is muscle.

It wasn't put there as a cover, but as a means of moving your bones so that you could walk, run, throw, lift, and leap.

Did you ever realize what actually happens when you take some vigorous exercise, or do some real work.

In your liver is stored up a considerable amount of sugar. When you exercise or work this sugar is given immediately to the blood for use, and the liver immediately gets busy in storing up more sugar for future needs. Think then of the activity created in your liver—the biggest organ in the body—when you exercise. No chance for sluggishness if it must immediately store up more sugar.

And the liver's filtering apparatus must keep busy in filtering more wastes from the extra blood passing through.

Then all the extra heat created by exercise must be gotten rid of by the body, and the skin must do this job. Think of how active the skin becomes as it opens its pores and lets the heat and moisture get away from the body.

Think of what exercise means to the working of the heart, as it increases the number and force of its beats, so that it is doing many times the amount of work that it does when you are at rest.

Similarly with the lungs, as they open wide their little tubes to carry the extra air in to purify the used blood.

Think of the spleen, which immediately pours out a large number of blood corpuscles to be used by the exercise and then proceeds at once to make and store more for further need.

Your common sense tells you that Nature intended you to take exercise so as to keep heart, lungs, liver, skin, spleen, intestine, all the tissues in fact active and healthy.

So think of exercise as a means to health and happiness.

Play some game if you can take brisk walks, but in any case do some work or exercise every day.

The Poet's Corner

FOUR SONS

God gave me sons. The throbbing mart

Lured one, to hard
Pierce toil for gold. I stand apart
And scan his face; but to his heart
The door is barred.

To far-off lands, for wealth and fame,

One faint did fare;
And one, in bitterness and shame,
Pled to conceal a sullied name—
I know not where.

Thus anguished, to the world I gave—
The while I wept—
All these, my sons; but none could save

One, from his tiny, flower-strewn grave—
That one I've kept.

—Minnette Lake Warren in Canadian Bookman.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

COPPER IN CANADA

Q. What is the copper mining industry in Canada?

A. Canada's position as a copper producer is yearly becoming more important; having a value, in 1928, of \$28,488,118, an increase of over

fails to properly and adequately protect Canadian industry against the huge mass production in the United States. If Canada is to be a dumping ground, Canadian workers can hope for little relief, progress or the maintenance of that high standard of living to which every Canadian worker is entitled.

The Tomb Of Napoleon

Readers of Roseberry's "Last Phase" and other intimate sketches of Napoleon Bonaparte will be interested in the statement made by Col. Pol Paynard, Director of the Invalides, Paris that the remains of the "Little Corsican" have not been seen since 1840. Tourists who visit the French capital want to see the body, and scientists are eager to examine the serianal formation in an endeavor to discover the secret of Napoleon's military genius and other qualities.

Col. Paynard says that since that day in 1821 when the body of Bonaparte was taken from the room at Longwood and interred under the trees in the little garden at the rear of that dwelling, only twenty-five persons have viewed the remains.

"Historians and medical authorities are constantly demanding permission to see the body of Napoleon, now dead for more than 108 years," he declares. "Many of them want to confirm whether he died of cancer in Malta fever, while others are anxious to study his brain for physiological reasons. On the other hand, there are large numbers of morbid tourists who want to return home and be able to say that they have seen his body."

"It is naturally impossible now for anyone to have even a glimpse of Napoleon, for his body is hermetically sealed in six massive coffins. One is made of zinc, one of mahogany, two of lead, one of ebony, and one of oak."

"Then, too, Napoleon was not embalmed in Saint Helena, simply because there was no material on the island at the time of his death. Only some creosote was sprinkled on his corpse, so there would only be a skeleton and the dusty bits of his uniform left."

"Napoleon was first buried in St. Helena Valley of Helena in a vault of ashlar and Roman cement, held together by clamps of iron and closed with flat slabs of stone and layers of pebbles. Here he rested for nearly 20 years, until he was exhumed in 1840."

"It was then that 25 officially appointed delegates witnessed the opening of the coffin, so as to make sure that it contained the real remains of Napoleon."

"The actual glimpse of the corpse lasted no longer than two minutes, but this was long enough to show that decomposition had already set in. He was clad in the uniform of a colonel, with a green coat, breeches of white kerseymer and heavy army boots. His little hat rested on his knees while on his breast were the already mouldy decorations. His knife and fork and metal plate were buried with him and bits of money, stamped with his effigy, were scattered on the white satin padding."

A visit to Paris is not considered complete if a few minutes are not spent at the tomb of this remarkable man, who, in his day and time, was the central figure in a most amazing series of world dramas. The closing scenes of his career on St. Helena were enacted in squalid surroundings, and after the passage of more than a hundred years, lenient readers, while admitting the necessity for Bonaparte's detention, nevertheless regret his inglorious end.

WOMAN DOCTOR DISMISSED

(Canadian Press)

WINDHOEK, South Africa, June 29.—The recent dismissal of Dr. Margaret Fleming, district surgeon of Grootfontein, on the ground that, being a woman, it was undesirable that she should act as district surgeon in an area containing a very large native population, has caused considerable feeling throughout the territory and more is likely to be heard of the matter in the near future. Recentment has been occasioned mainly by the fact that Dr. Fleming is admittedly one of the most able and conscientious medical officers the administration has ever had.

It is understood at a meeting at Usakos recently the member of Parliament for that constituency was instructed to request the administrator to lay on the table of the House of Assembly all the correspondence in connection with the case.

Tractor manufacturers of Germany have combined in giving service in Yugoslavia, field men calling on tractor owners and making repairs regardless of the make of the machine.

The Minister Of Fisheries

(From the Canadian Fisherman) The creation of a separate Department of Fisheries with a Minister in charge is a momentous event in the history of the Canadian industry. We have advocated this matter for years and our thanks go to the King Government for creating the new administration.

But the choice of a Minister in the person of Professor Cyrus MacMillan is in reverse to the hopes of those who have fought for the separate department. Tagged to the agitation for a distinct Fisheries Bureau has always been the request that the Minister appointed to the office should be a man of vision and business experience who would bring to the task of fisheries administration the same, practical direction of the commercially-trained man. A man of the type of Hon. James Macdonald, Minister of Trade and Commerce, would endow the office with the qualifications necessary for successful management.

In Professor MacMillan we have been given a Fisheries Minister whose career has been wholly scholastic, save for those intervals when it was political. A professor of English Literature at McGill is the last man we would select for such a post, and at such a time when the fishing industry is at sixes and sevens on both coasts. A charming and engaging personality, he may be, well-endowed with literary abilities of no mean order, but as a directing influence in an industry which is highly diversified, complex, and suffering in many forms from adverse economic and geographical disadvantages, he is poorly equipped for the task. In appointing him, the Government has made a mistake which should be rectified as soon as possible.

Were he less of a politician, we would be inclined to give Professor MacMillan a chance and aid him in working out the problems that are before him. But we feel sure that he will have his own ideas upon the subject and they will be tinged with the devious line of reasoning which is common to the dialectician with political aspirations. We are not hopeful of any progressive clean-cut policy under such a Minister.

The separate department has been established. In this we can rejoice even though our rejoicings are flavored with dismay at the man selected to head the new office.

WOMAN FLIES WITH HUSBAND TO AFRICA

(Canadian Press)

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa, June 29.—Mrs. Alan S. Butler, who, with her husband the chairman of the Aircraft Operating Company, and the De Havilland Aircraft Company, has been working a Gloster aeroplane from England through Africa on behalf of Imperial Airways is keenly interested in flying from the sportswoman's point of view. She took her pilot's license a year ago, and entered last year's big race for the King's Cup.

"Machines are handicapped according to their capacity," she explained, "the lowest starting first, and the winner is the first home. It took two days last year, on a course all round England and Scotland, breaking the journey for the night at Blackpool." In a field of 40 starters, Mrs. Butler came in 14th. During the first flight through Africa, which has taken three weeks and five days, she has kept a diary and a pilot's logbook, the latter having to be sent to the Air Ministry in London in accordance with the terms of her pilot's license, by which a flyer must give evidence of having kept in practice. She also took photographs of the country they passed over, and describes the "snapping" of a herd of buffalo in the Sudan. The machine flew low over the animals, startling them so

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Henderson & Cudmore MENS WEAR

that they rushed in all directions to her flying wardrobe, Mrs. Butler replied that unless the weather was very cold she merely slipped on a coat over whatever dress she happened to be wearing, the leather helmet and goggles being the only essentials as regards a uniform.

Lowest expenses of a candidate in the United Kingdom in the last general election totalled \$375.36 and Mr. and Mrs. Butler live in London, where of James Maxton, Socialist M. don, their country house being in P. for Bridgeton, Glasgow, Scot-Worcestershire. When questioned as to

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