

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1930

The Cabinet Shuffle

At the time of writing, the attitude of Premier King with respect to the claims of this Province for Cabinet representation remains in doubt. There are indications that he contemplates making readjustments for the benefit of Quebec, and that a new position will be created to provide for a Ministry of Fisheries. If the rightful claim of Prince Edward Island to this portfolio does not appeal to him, he should at least be susceptible to an appeal on the score of gratitude. It will be remembered that following his defeat in North Waterloo in 1911, Mr. King left Canada for the United States, where for three years he was employed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Returning to Canada he was a candidate in North York, Ontario, in the general election of 1917, and was again defeated. Chosen leader of the Liberal party in 1919, he found himself without a constituency; and it was the Liberals of Prince County, Prince Edward Island, who came to his rescue, offering him a seat which was opportunely vacant in that constituency. Mr. King continued to represent Prince County until the general election of 1921, when he again contested North York, and was elected. He was defeated in that constituency, however, in the general election of 1925, and thereupon transferred his allegiance to Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. On his several visits to this Province, the Prime Minister was profuse in his expressions of appreciation of the services rendered to him by the Prince County Liberals. His sense of gratitude, however, did not prevent him from depriving the Province of its solitary seat in the Cabinet, leaving us the only Province in Canada without such representation. If, during the present Cabinet shuffling that is going on, Prince Edward Island is again ignored, it will be construed as a direct rebuff to the Premier's political friends in the Province, who did so much to secure his election in the early stages of his career as Liberal leader.

Creditable Publicity

Canadian Newspapers from coast to coast have seized upon the occasion of Dr. Schurman's announced retirement from the position of United States Ambassador at Berlin to comment upon his career and the distinction which this brilliant Prince Edward Islander has conferred upon his native country. "Since graduating at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown," says the Manitoba Free Press, "his career has been a progress from lustre to lustre." "Dr. Schurman," says the Vancouver Province, "is one of Canada's most distinguished exports." The press of Eastern and Central Canada have been equally laudatory. The American newspapers, while enthusing over Dr. Schurman's success, have generally omitted to mention that he was born in this country. Nevertheless, in the publicity which his career has received, the name of Prince Edward Island frequently crops up, usually with some complimentary reference to the Province and the native ability of its people. A crowning honor has been accorded Dr. Schurman in Berlin by his election as an honorary member of the Prussian Academy of Science which was founded in 1700. He is the fifth honorary member and the first foreigner to be elected to that very exclusive institution. The number of ordinary members is limited to sixty-four, election of both honorary and ordinary members being by vote of the whole body. The Guardian recently carried a review of Dr. Schurman's career which indeed is familiar to most of our readers. The fact of importance

is that he is but one of many distinguished graduates of the educational institutions of this Province. In every profession, in every Province in Canada and in many parts of the United States and Europe, Prince Edward Islanders have made good and have risen to positions of authority and responsibility.

Talking Turkey

Most of the disturbances that affected Canada in 1929, says a correspondent in a western exchange, have been due to our proximity to the United States. The proposal to man the border with an armed force to keep United States "dry" was but one of the effects of our geographical situation. We have been affected by our southern neighbor's tariff readjustments, by her stock exchange collapses, her farm relief measures, great waterways controversies, and other matters of lesser importance. With respect to tariff changes, of course, the onus cannot be placed on the United States. In this respect at least, "it is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings." Ottawa is as near to Washington as Washington is to Ottawa, and Ottawa can speak just as loudly and as clearly to her neighbor across the fence as her neighbor can speak to her. Hitherto the talking has been of a one-sided nature; we have been afraid to retaliate by acting on our own initiative, and have supposed that by such tactics we shall succeed in placing a purely business relation upon a sentimental basis. But Washington is under no such delusion. American statesmen may make after-dinner eulogies on the harmonious relations and the desirability of brotherly love and understanding between the two countries; but when they resume their seats in the Senate it is to consider tariff regulations that will shut us out of their market as completely as if we did not exist. Having been treated several times in this manner, it is dawn upon an increasingly large number of our people that the best way of talking to Uncle Sam is to talk turkey. Perhaps, when we have adopted an independent attitude at Ottawa, we shall be better pleased with ourselves and more respected by our neighbor.

Editorial Notes

The 1 cent per pound duty on New Zealand butter entering Canada is only a fraction of the difference of the cost of production as between the two countries. That is why the National Dairy Council is demanding tariff protection. It is not to wax rich at the expense of the consumer, but to save a vital Canadian industry from extinction.

Now that the King Government is facing a political crisis it will no doubt attempt a strategic retreat from its position on the Australian trade treaty. It will not be so easy for the Liberal press and politicians who have defended the wholesale dumping of New Zealand butter into Canada to justify themselves in agricultural constituencies.

If there is one type of individual who is anathema in the West, says an exchange, it is "the quitter." Mr. Cramer, newly appointed Minister of Railways in the King Government, joined the Union Government in 1917 and quit it in 1919. He became leader of the Progressive party in 1921 and quit it in 1922. He left the United Grain Growers for politics, then left politics for the United Grain Growers, and now leaves the United Grain Growers for a second try at politics. There is not much that is impressive or inspiring in that record. The appeal Mr. Cramer now makes to the West is not likely to stem the political tide in that part of Canada.

Notes By The Way

The Province of Quebec has excellent highways throughout its area. These roads were constructed at great cost and have been improved from year to year by the construction of stronger and broader bridges to carry the heavier cars, trucks and buses. Sharp curves have been eliminated, or made more open, with the outer side raised to permit of high speed being maintained from town to town, and the rules and regulations of motor traffic embody are formed with the utmost regard to the safety of drivers and passengers. Hon. J. A. Ferrault, Minister of Roads, has extended official greetings in a bulletin issued by his department to all concerned in motor car traffic reminding them of what the Government has done for them and expressing his hope and confidence that during the year 1930 all owners and drivers of cars will combine their efforts to make highway traffic as safe as possible. Mr. Ferrault takes note of the fact that the great majority of roadway accidents are the consequences of carelessness, or inattention on the part of drivers. "Prudence, sustained attention, the observance of traffic rules and due respect for the rights of others are the very best protection against accidents," he says. This is true, and every car driver shares in the responsibility of maintaining and protecting public safety on the roads.

In mentioning many things upon which the Soviet authorities have turned their backs or tried to abolish—the Delty, the Sabbath, the relationship of children to their parents—the Delty, the Sabbath, the relationship of children to their parents, her farm relief measures, great waterways controversies, and other matters of lesser importance. With respect to tariff changes, of course, the onus cannot be placed on the United States. In this respect at least, "it is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings." Ottawa is as near to Washington as Washington is to Ottawa, and Ottawa can speak just as loudly and as clearly to her neighbor across the fence as her neighbor can speak to her. Hitherto the talking has been of a one-sided nature; we have been afraid to retaliate by acting on our own initiative, and have supposed that by such tactics we shall succeed in placing a purely business relation upon a sentimental basis. But Washington is under no such delusion. American statesmen may make after-dinner eulogies on the harmonious relations and the desirability of brotherly love and understanding between the two countries; but when they resume their seats in the Senate it is to consider tariff regulations that will shut us out of their market as completely as if we did not exist. Having been treated several times in this manner, it is dawn upon an increasingly large number of our people that the best way of talking to Uncle Sam is to talk turkey. Perhaps, when we have adopted an independent attitude at Ottawa, we shall be better pleased with ourselves and more respected by our neighbor.

That the automobile industry constitutes the biggest business in the world today is the opinion of Paul Chaville, who recently visited the United States to study it. He tells that to find out what it is one has but to look out of a window in an American city. The swarms of motor cars, none existent 30 years ago, give an impressive answer. But they swarm only in America. In Europe there is no such congestion. At the beginning of 1899 there were not 1,000 automobiles in the United States. Today there are more than 33 millions of them in the world, or one for every 55 persons.

There is one for every five persons in the States, one for every nine in Canada, one for every 35 in Great Britain and France. This makes one realize that everywhere else the motor car is only at the opening of its career. The writer whom we are following states that Americans have a saying—"It is not because we are rich that we have automobiles; it is because we have automobiles that we are rich." But the car market has become somewhat glutted. Many cars are unsold on hand. The August sales showed a decrease. Production had run up to \$500,000 cars yearly but this year for the first time the September production was less than that of the same month in 1928.

Production of motor cars must go on until the countries which now have but few cars shall have many and the biggest business in the world will remain so for decades yet to come. The radium theory of volcanoes has been put forward in scientific circles where it was formerly believed that volcanoes had some connection with a molten centre of the earth. It is a recognized fact that in deep mines and borings heat is found to increase with the depth. But such penetrations as has been made is comparatively no more than pricking the skin of a large apple to find out the condition at its centre.

On the other hand the contention is made that we know very little of the heat conditions at the centre of the earth or whether the temperature goes on increasing as we descend deeper. But it is well known that radio-active substances are unequally distributed in the material of which the earth is composed and these tend to generate heat in proportion to their quantity. volcanoes were supposed to be in some way related to earthquakes. Radium may yet be found to be the cause of many happenings which are as yet unexplained.

Hon. W. E. Motherwell said quite recently, "Agriculture is in itself to a very large extent, the nation's busi-



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

INJECTION OF HEMORRHOIDS

A striking advertisement some years ago, showed the most prominent corner in a large city, with a number of individuals approaching or passing it. Underneath this picture, was the statement "Four out of every ten of these people passing this corner every day are affected with hemorrhoids (piles.)"

Now while the above is really an overstatement of facts, nevertheless the number who suffer with this distressing ailment is very large indeed. Did you know that a hemorrhoid is simply a vein, just like a vein anywhere in the body? But it has become hard, thickened, tortuous, just as the varicose veins you see in the legs.

A hemorrhoid then is simply a varicose vein. Now as mentioned before, during the war we advised the removal of varicose veins in the legs by operation. This laid the patient up for some weeks, and he was not fit for service for at least three months. And similarly with hemorrhoids. These were likewise removed by the knife.

And now what do we find? One physician gives the history of 50,000 cases of varicose veins removed by injecting quinine and other solutions, with uniformly good results. No loss of time from work, no disability, no pain.

It was only natural therefore that surgeons should begin the injection of hemorrhoids in the same manner and with the same substances. And already one physician reports 5000 cases he has treated personally.

The results show that there is no pain, no loss of time, and the treatment can be given in the doctor's office. This treatment is for the internal type of hemorrhoids. Now what is the cause of these hemorrhoids and how can they be prevented?

In men they can usually be traced to sluggishness of the liver, and to a lazy intestine. If the bile is flowing properly from the liver there will be a regularity of movements along the whole intestine, the contents will be in a semifluid form, with no hard substances causing congestion of the veins at the lower end. Irregularity of the intestinal habit in men and women is another frequent cause due to utter carelessness or indifference.

The rooking exercise—bending from side to side with the knees straight—will squeeze the liver and induce bile flow. Eating fruit and root vegetables on account of their roughage will stimulate the intestinal walls to work and prevent congestion of intestinal contents.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGH

HENNEPIN AND NIAGARA FALLS

Q. What is the story of Hennepin and Niagara Falls? A. The first white man to see Niagara Falls is said to have been a Franciscan Friar Louis Hennepin born in Belgium, who became a missionary to Canada in 1675, his first charge being at Fort Frontenac, from which point he travelled extensively. One of his journeys was across Lake Ontario to the Niagara River where he evidently saw the falls as the first European. He has given a description of the cataract which is an interesting picture of the great nature wonder.

If a man wakes up to find himself famous, the chances are he has been wide awake all the time.

ness, as it represents half the people of Canada and feeds them all." Mr. Motherwell is the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion. He knows very well that Canadian agriculture does not wholly feed the people of Canada, although in large part it feeds them. He knows also that Canadian farmers and farmers' organizations are protesting loudly against New Zealand butter and foodstuffs from the United States being dumped into Canada at prices with which they are unable to compete.

The Cabinet Shuffle, at Ottawa is still incomplete and no one knows when it will end. If at its beginning there had been any definite plan, it would have been completed long ago. The country grows weary of waiting so long to learn who will be who or what offices each will hold when Parliament meets.



Scout News and Notices

BOY SCOUTS

The holiday season being now over Scout Troops are settling down once more to regular routine. Scoutmasters should see that every member of each troop is kept busy learning something. No week should be allowed to pass without each member being able to record that he has increased in efficiency and made progress in Scouting.

The Jamboree Book, the report of the Imperial Headquarters in the World Jamboree, has now been issued, and is a wonderfully interesting production, fully illustrated and indexed. Every one who took part in the great event will find this a splendid memento and a pleasant reminder of days that are already historic. It is to be obtained in Canada from the headquarters at Ottawa.

With reference to his recent visit to the Province the Assistant Chief Commissioner, Mr. John A. Stiles, Ottawa, writes:

"Mr. Currier and I were much impressed with our reception. We were able to meet many of your most representative people and had every possible opportunity given us to tell our stories. You may be sure that we will do our best to help the Scout authorities on the Island to develop and extend the movement.

"The Chief Commissioner, Dr. James W. Robertson, listened with great interest to our report. He is a great friend of Prince Edward Island and rejoices in its prosperity."

All Scouts and their friends, whose name is legion, will be delighted to have his encouraging letter. The Chief Commissioner has been a valued friend of long standing, and now we can look to the Assistant Chief, and his right hand man the Quartermaster, Mr. Currier, as "friends at Court."

The recent tour of the assistant commissioner through the Maritimes has created a great deal of enthusiasm and further calls are being made by his presence. Campbellton, N. B., has just started a leaders class with some score of young men enrolled, and at a meeting of the Association recently it was decided to ask Mr. Stiles to visit the town and district and give the class a good send off.

A message conveying Lord Robert Baden-Powell's wishes for the success of scouting in Canada during 1930 was conveyed over the telephone from London, England, to Dominion Boy Scout Headquarters, Ottawa.

On the instruction of Lord Baden-Powell a London scout at 11 o'clock called Ottawa through New York New Year's Day to wish Canadian scouts "A Happy New Year." The telephone call was answered at Dominion headquarters by Vincent Alexander, of the 23rd Ottawa (Community) Troop, who spoke on behalf of all Canadian scouts.

The London scout in conversation with the Ottawa boy stated that the Chief Scout wished to convey to Canada his most sincere wishes for "A Happy New Year" and hoped that during 1930 there would be a great success in scouting.

The connection between Ottawa and London was an excellent one, and the conversation was heard plainly.

The Baptist Troop, under Mr. E. C. Parent, intend putting on a concert and entertainment on Monday evening which should draw Scouts, parents and friends from all over to see and hear what a well-trained troop can be made to do with even a brief training.



In the Middle Ages men who were embarking upon hazardous ventures such as long sea voyages or engagements in the Crusades often insured their lives with money-lenders by the payment of sums which were arbitrarily determined upon through individual circumstances. Moneylenders also bound themselves for a "Certain consideration to secure the traveller's freedom within fifteen days after the certificate of his captivity." In the event of failure they were required to pay double and treble the amounts so dependent. A beautifully illustrated booklet containing an entire historical series can be secured by writing to

In the Days of the Crusaders

BENEATH the romance of Feudalism and of the Holy Wars, behind the cross-embazoned tunic of the Crusader, we find the life of the Middle Ages one of constant trouble and danger. Even the smallest military or commercial undertaking was always a hazardous venture. But, through the money-lender of the time, the travelling merchant and warring crusader found insurance protection. By payment of an arbitrary amount of money, he could insure a fund for his family should he not return, as well as for his ransom should he be taken into captivity. Only through scattered references does history reveal something of what this form of protection, restricted though it was, meant to the traveller of those early days. To-day, The Dominion Life Assurance Company in its service to Canadians is revealing the true spirit of systematic life insurance. The steadily increasing volume of Dominion Life business, is conclusive evidence that more and more Canadians consider the protection afforded by this Company, with its reputation for large profits, to be the best and most economical insurance for their needs.

The DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO Our Charlottetown Office Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg. J. A. McKenzie, Manager.

Word Painting

The New York Sun dilates on this paragraph from the pen of William B. Shearer, the notorious naval propagandist in the United States: "The crucible that once produced red blood and sturdy hearts will surely produce a Paul Revere, sounding the alarm and riding like hell over these Babylonian architects, who would take us from the sea and molding the young generation for the dance of death, a self-inflicted tortur of driving seditious nails into the cross of national crucifixion."

This is good. Isn't it ripe? It rides unscathed over the red-hot coals of simile! The tocsin sound is a feeble deep compared with this banging on the drum. The Sun gives ear to it, with rising gorge. It says: "Metaphor mixes, mingles, merges and moans. Years ago there was another patriot, name now forgot, who wrote: "The British lion whether it is rearing the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horns or retire into its shell."

The old-timer was good, but not so stirring as Mr. Shearer, whose words cause the cockles of the heart to nall the flag to the mast. No mere puff from shipbuilders produce such literature. Minard's for the Ideal Reddown.

COLDS!

Prompt and effective relief is obtained in Coughs, Colds, Chills, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough and Bronchial Troubles, in infant and adult, by MACS SYRUP OF TAR AND COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND. This preparation is compounded from pure drugs and has been thoroughly tried and tested. Eradicate colds quickly before they become deep-seated, thus tending the sufferer to serious bronchial and pulmonary conditions. 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE AT THE 2 MACS

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HOME ECONOMICS SHORT COURSE

Beginning on January 20th, the Women's Institute Branch of the Department of Agriculture will conduct a three weeks course in Home Economics. Those wishing to take advantage of this course, which is given free of charge, will please apply before January 17th, and Applications will be considered in the order received up to that date. Address all communications to Miss Mary A. MacPhail, Supervisor of Women's Institutes, Box 123, Charlottetown.

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