THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett
Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.
Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett
Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.
$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25 1930

A Sorry Record

Abuse and misrepresentation of the official Opposition are unlikely to serve as a smokescreen to the Lea Government when it goes to the country, as go it must within the next few months. This is the nightmare which, not without reason, is disturbing the otherwise uninterrupted slumber of more than one local politician whose election in 1927 was hailed in the Liberal press as a great moral victory. No longer in shining armour dressed, these erstwhile crusaders exhibit anything but a martial impatience at the near prospect of taking the field. Three by-elections and a general provincial election are in the offing; yet so far only one Government candidate has been nominated — a case of Hobson's choice so far as the nominating convention was concerned—and both the Government and the Government press have been significantly silent as to the dates of the contest and the campaign issues which the electors will be called upon to decide.

One of the issues, of course, will be the failure of the Government to implement its pre-election pledges with respect to prohibition enforcement. There have been so many evidences of this failure in the last three years that it would be impossible here to enumerate them. The latest is contained in the news columns of the Liberal organ of Monday last. It reads:

"A large array of week-end drunks appeared in the Police Court this morning. Five appeared upon the charge of being drunk and disorderly, two of whom were fined $20 and costs, one $10 and costs; one had $10 bail estreated, another $5 bail estreated, and one fined $10 and costs. One drunk and incapable received (?) $10 and costs or 10 days, while another on the same charge was remanded . . . . A cyclist charged with operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated was remanded."

A so-called prohibition administration, the Lea Government will go to the people with the worst record for prohibition enforcement of any government in the history of the Province. Its incompetence in administering the law has been particularly noticeable during the past few months, in which period the number of arrests and convictions for drunkenness has been greater than at any time since the prohibitory law was enacted. Moreover, the manner in which convicted bootleggers have been coddled and permitted to evade serving the sentences imposed upon them by the magistrates has become a public scandal.

That the Government has miserably failed in the chief purpose for which it was elected is patent to all. Its professions of superior morality, its unscrupulous exploitation of the temperance sentiment of the people in the campaign of 1927, may now be judged for what they were worth. In other ways also—in road maintenance, in the handling of our educational problem, in all that pertains to competent public service the Government has been tried and found wanting; but the hoax which it has perpetrated in the matter of prohibition enforcement is the most damning of all its sins of omission or commission, and deserves, what it will undoubtedly receive, the unqualified condemnation of every sincere friend of temperance in the Province.

The Imperial Delegates

After a somewhat spectacular session of Parliament and one of the shortest since Confederation, Hon R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, and three of his colleagues are on the way to London to attend the Imperial Conference. Accompanying the Premier are Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, Hon. Maurice Dupre, Solicitor General, and Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce. With the departure of these delegates from Quebec Tuesday morning on the Empress of Australia all doubts are set at rest as to Canada being well and ably represented at the Imperial Conference, which has been postponed from September 29th, the original date, to October 1st, to permit of Canada's representatives being present at the opening.

The session just ended reveals what can be done when there is the will to achieve. In just two weeks, in less time than is usually taken in getting the ordinary session under way, Parliament voted $20,000,000 to be spent for unemployment, put a stop to the dumping of goods into Canada, and debated and passed a major tariff revision.

For this vigorous efficiency the major credit must go to the leadership of Mr. Bennett. On the other hand it is but fair to acknowledge that the whole House co-operated, gave a fine example of soberness and responsibility in a national emergency. It provided the most striking proof, incidentally, that a lot of time and money are wasted in the ordinary parliamentary session, says the Ottawa Journal.

Especially in view of the record made by Premier Bennett during the few weeks he has been in office, the eyes of all Canada during the next few weeks will be on the Imperial Conference, at which matters of vital importance to the outlying Dominions and the Empire as a whole will be discussed and acted upon.

What About This?

The Ottawa Journal quotes editorially the following advertisement which appeared in its columns last week:

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS ON BEATTY ELECTRIC WASHERS

Recent tariff enactment of the Canadian Government enables us to reduce prices to our Canadian users.

And the advertisement went on to tell that "coincident with the announcement of higher tariffs on imported electric washers, the Beatty Washer Store makes substantial price reductions on every Beatty electric model."

What do our low tariffists say to this? Those good people who always tell us that the tariff is a tax, and that the tax is always passed on in higher prices to the consumer?

The duty on washing machines has been heightened considerably. Under the old tariff they were free under the British Preference, paid 15 per cent. under the Intermediate Tariff, 25 per cent. under the General. Under the tariff brought down by Mr. Bennett last week there is a duty of 15 per cent. under the British preference, 25 percent. under the Intermediate Tariff, 35 per cent. under the General.

And the result is—what? The result is not higher, but lower prices for the Canadian consumer. Given the home market, or a greater share of it, this Canadian manufacturer—and the same will be true of other manufacturers—is able to reduce prices in Canada. It is, after all, the most logical thing in the world.

Sarcasm

The Detroit Free Press waxes sarcastic over the failure to provide the new United States minister to Canada with quarters becoming his high office. It says:

"Colonel McNider is now reported to be walking the streets of Ottawa in a new house hunt, as if he were an immigrant to the Dominion. Canadians live too close to the United States not to see the absurdity of the situation. They have set up their minister in Washington in diplomatic life as befits the traditions of the Empire to which they belong, although financially they are not by any means so well off as Americans, as a nation, are. At least the government might provide its representative in Canada with one of those cut-to-fit abodes advertised by the mail-order houses or issue him one of the surplus tents that are now being handed out to the hurricane sufferers in Santo Domingo."

Editorial Notes

Germany's once "All Highest" was not permitted to cast even an "absentee" vote in the recent German election.

Notes By The Way

What to do with men over 40 in industry gets a partial answer in Baltimore with the announcement this week by the Oil Trade Association, an organization of large oil companies in the district employing several hundred men, that its members will give preference to men between the ages of 40 and 45 for positions in service stations, plants, and truck operations.

The action came as a result of efforts by the Baltimore Association of Commerce which is studying ways of finding employment for men between the ages of 40 and 60.

Following the Dunning budget, Mr. King proposed to go to England empty handed, trusting to the generosity of British traders for the preferential treatment to which this country is entitled in the British market. Mr. Bennett goes in a much stronger position. He has already rehabilitated the principle of protection as the guiding move in the Canadian tariff, and he has announced that a thorough-going and comprehensive revision is to take place at the next session of the Canadian Parliament.

The London Times, in reviewing the world grain situation, says that while wheat continues to pour out of the Black Sea ports, people in the northern cities of Russia are starving for lack of food. The U. S. S. R., in its trade activities, seems to be forgetting its first duty, which, according to its boast, is to make Russia a land without millionaires and without poor. It is falling down in the latter and more important respect.

Immigration under strict control, with effective checks and all proper safeguards, both provincial and federal, is the chief recommendation of the report of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Immigration and Land Settlement.

Some twelve of the 637 women candidates have been elected to seats in the new German Reichstag. In 1928 33 out of 491 women candidates were elected.

Opponents of Premier Bennett have not yet been able to find that he has discriminated against any particular country in his tariff schedules. We now have a Premier that will legislate for Canada.

For the next three weeks, New Zealand butter will continue to enter Canada at the special treaty rate of one cent per pound in spite of the increase under the Bennett budget.

Much money has been lost on horse racing and racing horses but a good one is a veritable gold mine. Before a cheering crowd of 25,000 people in Belmont Park, New York, on Saturday last, George D. Widener's Jamestown closed his racing career for the season by winning the $121,760 Futurity in a close finish with Harry Payne Whitney's Equipoise. Jamestown earned $99,600 and raced under 130 pounds, level weight with Equipoise and Epithet. He is the greatest money winner of his age and has suffered only one defeat, when he ran under a weight handicap.

Never has a prime minister or a finance minister, for he is both, got his business done with such an economy of words, not only on his own part, but on the part of his supporters in the House. The man who was profuse in his oratory has ceased to talk, and this power of silence is as impressive as the gift of speech for which he has long been famous. Responding cordially to his leadership in this, as in other matters, the Conservative members have refrained from speaking, in order that the Government's immediate task might be quickly accomplished.

It is too commonly the case that Governments become so absorbed in what is called the "game" of politics that they get out of touch with matters of vital concern to the people, matters pressed on the attention of politicians at election time. Neglect of urgent needs of the mass of the people was one of the accusations made against the King Government.

Some of the newspapers across the line see in the Bennett tariff retaliation upon the United States for the stiff duties imposed by the Hawley-Smooth tariff upon many of Canada's staple products. The New York Times admits that Canadian ministers have repeatedly denied that the duties of the Bennett tariff are by way of reprisal. An evidence of their sincerity is the disappearance from the tariff of the countervailing duties imposed by the late Government. These duties were manifestly and admittedly inserted by way of answer to the duties levied on like products by the United States.

The Wife: "Can you give me a little money?"

The Husband: "How little?"

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

ACNE—PIMPLES

At least once a year I am impelled to write about acne—pimples—that distressing condition that comes on young men and women just at the period in their lives when they naturally would like to be most attractive.

There isn't any question about it any more but that the onset of puberty, that age when the boy is becoming a man and the girl a woman, that the changes taking place in the body so affect the entire system that pimples or acne is one of the results. This is proven by the fact that acne rarely occurs before this time and usually disappears after the age of 27 to 30.

It would appear that from birth to puberty (14 to 16) is one step in life—childhood to manhood and womanhood; and then puberty to 30 years of age in which manhood and womanhood get full development.

After 30 years we are complete men and women, and these changes that have been going on, and causing acne, now get balanced as it were, and the acne disappears.

Now what can be done to counteract these influences which are causing acne?

Every physician has had some of these cases to handle, and in some he has obtained brilliant results; others have been complete failures.

The first thought has been the diet and so the following foods have from time to time been found to be the cause:—Pork, preserved, salt, spiced or potted meat and fish; veal, goose, liver; fresh bread, fried meats, condiments, potatoes, butter, cream, sugar, tomatoes, raw fruits.

Then regular habits of life should be established as to food, rest, exercise, and intestinal habit. Constipation is nearly, but not always present.

I never like to recommend any drugs because the action is not the same in all cases.

Sulphur, mercury, salicylic acid, arsenic, have all been used externally with success.

Vaccines have proved worth while in some cases, but not to the extent that had been expected.

Latterly treatment by X ray has been used successfully, as these rays prevent overactivity of the little oil glands of the skin. Thus the X ray treatment, although it does not get at the underlying cause of the acne, is very helpful in curing the skin condition itself. The oiliness of the skin lessens; and the little raised black heads are lessened in number and size. The treatment takes weeks, even months, but gives results.

The Poet's Corner

A SMOKER'S RUBAIYAT

Now when the golden glory fades to grey
On this the borderland of Night and Day,
Sit down with me and light the evening Weed
That puffs the World and all its cares away.

For all day long we weary heart and brain
In feverish quest of truth, of power or gain,
And not one hour such fragrance leaves behind
That you or I to bring it back are fain.

And Art is but a war of jarring schools,
And Science but the certitude of fools,
And all Philosophy a vain attempt
To chain the winds and teach the tempest rules.

The Statesman, scenting danger from afar,
The Saint and Sage who scorn all things that are
Made fair to see or pleasant to the sense—
What can they show us worth a good Cigar?

Here, with a deep arm-chair, worn soft with age,
A fragrant weed and Knox's sparkling page,
And you to pass the box and share the jest,
I laugh to scorn the Statesman, Saint and Sage.

Light up with me, and be the hapless lot
Of Baldwin and MacDonald quite forgot;
Let Winston pour invective as he will
And Snowden answer tartly—heed them not!

And whether Bergson, whether Einstein spoke
The final word on Life's tremendous joke,
We read "the riddle of the painful earth"
With clearer vision—through a haze of smoke.

Myself, of old, have given earnest heed
To many a preacher of the Stoic creed,
And yet, for all the myriad ills of men
Have found no certain solace, save the Weed—

The Weed, whose soothing magic driveth hence
Whate'er may work the weary soul offense,
And with its delicate aroma drowns
All memory of Life's impertinence.

Ah, while we live, together let us roll
The Cigarette, all-powerful to console;
And when I die, do thou above my grave
Shake out the ashes from thy Meerschaum's bowl.

—MacFlecknoe, in the London Nation.

The Lost Generation

(Major H.L. Nathan, M.P., in Nation and Athaneum.)

Fourteen years ago nearly a whole generation perished. In July, 1916, most of the men who today would be in the seats of power in business politics, literature, were wiped out. They were obliterated before the wall of steel at Beaumont Hamel; they were mown down by the machine-guns in Delville Wood; they stumbled to their death up the terrible Bapaume Road. All that crusading enthusiasm that found its expression in the queues outside the recruiting offices in August, 1914, the sacrifice of well-paid jobs, the cheerful endurance of the rigor and exasperations of army training, the uncomplaining surrender of personality to the war machine was extinguished in the shambles of the Somme. Kitchener was drowned in May. His army only survived him a few months. But Great Britain is only now begining to realize that loss in all its bitterness.

For now the time has come when we want those young men who today should be in the fullness of their powers and their maturity to help us out of our difficulties. We are sighing in vain for the men whose lives we recklessly used up in the awful slaughter of those weeks.

In the House of Commons the old men remain enthroned. The men who sat on the front benches in 1914 are there still, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was leader of the Labor party in 1910; he is still leader twenty years afterward. Mr. Winston Churchill was the enfant terrible of 1904, and though now foremost in the front rank of administrators and parliamentarians, is still playing very much the same role. Sir Austen Chamberlain was chancellor of the exchequer nearly thirty years ago, he is still making oracular utterances from the centre of the Tory front bench.

Mr. Lloyd George was a leading member of Sir. Henry Campbell-Bannerman's cabinet a quarter of a century back: today he is the sole world-figure in the British Parliament: he was in his early forties then; now he is the father of the House of Commons.

Mussolini has learnt the importance of young men. He is boasting that he has promoted men "in their early thirties who are the driving power of the state." But Italy did not have to bear the brunt of "the war of attrition" on the western front.

The Liberal party perhaps has suffered the most from the casuality lists. Raymond Asquith, W. G. C. Gladstone and Neil Primrose, all men of brilliant promises, went out of politics in 1914, never to return. The whole post-war history of the Liberal party might have been changed if only they had lived. The average age of the Liberal shadow cabinet is now sixty-five. And in that one fact lies alike explanation and evidence of the party's decline.

In business it is the same. The press is continually elevating into a stunt the sighs of prominent business men that there are no men to occupy the £10,000 a year jobs. That is a spectacular and exaggerated way of putting it but the fact remains that, broadly speaking, the directors rooms are occupied by old men. There is not a single railway company where the average age of the directors is not well over sixty. On the Southern Railway it is nearly seventy. It is the same with other great directorates. Mr. Gordon Selfridge was in his forties when he built up his mighty business twenty years ago. Our industries are stagnant not a little because they lack the lubrication of youth. The country is suffering from Methuselahs in business.

PROSPECTS OF AVIATION

(Montreal Gazette)

The Rt. Hon. Sir Phillip Sassoon, M.P., who was Under-Secretary of State for Air in the recent Conservative Administration, is given the place of honor in the September number of the Empire Review for his article "Aviation—Today and Tomorrow," in which he sets forth the "reasonable expectation and promise of the coming thirty years." Sir Philip remarks that aviation started some twenty-five years ago as the hobby of a group of cranks and eccentrics, as they were then regarded. It grew to adolescence in the hard school of war, and the course of its development was necessarily largely influenced by that fact. The use of the aeroplane, and of the airship to a lesser extent, as a weapon of offence and defence, was then demonstrated. The aeroplane is a war machine par excellence, and, says Sir Phillip, despite interceptor squadrons and anti-aircraft batteries, there is no means at present known by which a resolute and efficient attacking force of aeroplanes can be prevented from reaching its objective. There are aeroplanes now that would astonish the aviators of war-time, for they put in the shade the machines of that stirring period. In the air, continues Sir Philip, attack is undoubtedly the best means of defence.

This is a time of peace, however and the use of aircraft for peaceful purposes is being given first consideration by the interests concerned. In the last few years, commercial aviation has really shaken itself free from war trammels and is shaping itself along lines which will enable commercial air services to run without subsides upon a paying basis. A beginning has been made, it is declared. The chief British commercial flying service, Imperial Airways, formed in 1924, has flown some six million miles, carrying nearly 150,000 passengers and more than 5,000 tons of goods and mails, and in that period has experienced only four fatal accidents. It is a remarkable record, but more could have been done had the public readjusted its ideas to this modern method of travel. Sir Phillip Sassoon is convinced that in the course of a few years, when public opinion reflects the ideas of men and women who have grown up from childhood to regard an aeroplane as commonplace, the statistics of commercial flying will go up by leaps and bounds.

Aeroplanes and airships will work together. Great forty-passenger planes will shortly be in operation in British service, and, besides covering land routes, will be used as feeders for the dirigibles. For the wide sea spaces the airship and the flying boat are the craft to solve the problem. The British already possess flying boats of exceptional sea-going qualities, which are capable of facing all sorts of weather. For long distance flight across ocean the airship is held to be the craft of promise. Of the several attempts made to cross the Atlantic, remarks Sir Phillip, airships can point to 100 percent. of successes, while heavier-than-air flying craft can claim but 50 per cent. There is, he continues, a distinct possibility of the successful development at an early date of transatlantic air service by combined aeroplane and flying boat using the short sea-crossing from the northwestern shoulder of Africa to the northeastern shoulder of South America, or by the northern route via the Faroes, Iceland and Greenland to Canada. But, he says, the aeroplane is not yet built or projected which can face the direct Atlantic crossing with reasonable prospect of success and safety. On the other hand, the airship has always succeeded. Canadians have been made to realize this by the recent visit of the R-100. The British have proved planes and airships and the day is approaching when air routes will cover all parts of the Empire and be regarded as commonplace.

On Seeing Things

(J. Butterfield in the Vancouver Province)

I have before me a short paragraph which describes the adventures of a citizen in the West End of Vancouver who not only saw, but actually captured a long, thin eel which came out of the tap when he turned his bath on. That is the kind of citizen I admire, a man who has the courage not only to capture eels out of his tap, but the further and greater courage to speak freely of it.

You have to be a man of high and well known character for these kinds of adventures. Now, if I were to see an eel coming out of my faucet, I would preserve a dignified and discreet silence about it list it should be whispered that Butterfield had again descended the long and slippery sides of the water wagon into the joyous pastures below.

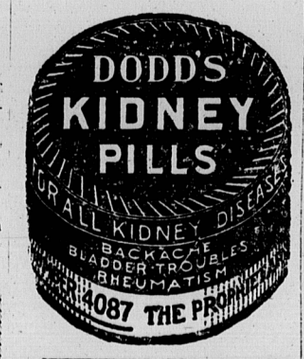
Delicious Jelly

Dripping fruit juice through a cotton flannel bag gives a clear, sparkling jelly. A larger quantity of juice is obtained by dripping through a thin bag and squeezing the pulp—this gives a slightly cloudy jelly.

Complete your toilet with
Cuticura Talcum
After a bath with Cuticura Soap, there is nothing more refreshing than Cuticura Talcum dusted over all the body. Antiseptic and fragrant, it is an ideal powder for every member of the family.
Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Canadian Depot: J. T. Wait Company, Ltd., Montreal.

To get the real refreshing flavor of tea
TRY
BRAHMIN
Sold Only in Red Airtight Packages

HOME
There are only two kinds of widows—
Homeless widows,
Widows with homes.
Mortgage insurance protects a woman against being a homeless widow.
We will be glad to quote rates for our special Mortgage Protection Policy.
HYNDMAN & CO., Limited
Provincial Managers—The Great West Life
Lower Queen Street Charlottetown



Evening in Paris Toilet Preparations
We are now showing a full line of these superb Toiletries including—
Face Powder, Perfume, Talcum, Rouge, etc.
For a short time we are giving away a bottle of Evening in Paris perfume (50c.) with each box of Powder, the price $1.00 being for Face Powder only.
Prepaid to any address
E. A. Foster
Central Drugstore

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUE IN OLIVE OIL
Now is the time to prepare for the rigors of winter by fortifying and strengthening the body with the ideal vitamin-containing tonic PURE OLIVE OIL which we are selling at a reduced price.
Large Size 57c
Small size 29c
Father John's Medicine helps the assimilation of all foods including Olive Oil. Save money by buying here at 88c per bottle.
The Two Macs

Man!
Look up at this skyscraper, the size of the good twist you swap a few cents for when you ask for
HICKEY NICHOLSON
"BLACK TWIST"
CHEWING