

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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School Fairs

Beginning next week, the annual school fairs will be held throughout the Province and it is important that parents as well as school officials do all in their power to encourage the pupils to make these fairs a success. The present year marks the sixteenth in which school fair work has been carried on in this Province. About fifty fairs will be held this year, and it is the desire of the Provincial Department of Agriculture to co-operate in every way with the districts in making the showing an exceptionally representative one. Care has been taken to supply suitable judges and otherwise to encourage the pupils, but much depends upon the attitude of the parents. The quality of the exhibits in the school fairs is set at the same standard as in other exhibitions, thus placing them on a practical basis. It is the general opinion of the inspectors, supported by many outstanding rate-payers, that these fairs give exceptional value for the money expended, and as this value is dependent upon the enthusiasm and interest aroused among the boys and girls in the various communities the importance of a few timely words of encouragement from parents and others interested will be realized.

The Logic of Facts

Whether or not the new compromise British Government introduces a general revenue tariff as one means of balancing the budget, it is a foregone conclusion that Great Britain moves steadily towards fiscal protection and intra-Imperial preferences. Even Manchester, the original citadel of Free Trade, has gone protectionist, officially and unofficially. The present stop-gap ministry will accomplish its specific job, but another government must afford British industry and British workmen protection against dumped goods from high tariff countries.

At the outset of the free trade movement it was believed by Cobden and Bright that if Great Britain threw open her markets to the world every nation would follow suit and the principle would spread to the world's ends. It is the very opposite that has happened. One country after another has raised and raised and raised its tariff barriers. The business of tariff building has been greatly expedited since the war. More and more British goods have been shut out of foreign markets, while foreign goods have been admitted to the British market in ever-increasing volume. The natural consequence has been a grave decline in British exports, a vast increase in unemployment and a heavy all-round increase in direct taxation. Well-to-do people have been taxed out of their property, without benefit to the masses of workers. The whole economic tendency in the Mother Country has been steadily on the down grade. England now finds herself in the situation clearly predicted by the Earl of Beaconsfield when free trade was first introduced through Sir Robert Peel's treason to his own party.

Something like a generation has passed, notes the Toronto Mail and Empire, since Joseph Chamberlain launched his programme of tariff reform with Empire pretensions. He died without achieving his purpose, but the seeds which he sowed in the public mind took root. The economic difficulties caused by the war led to the imposition of the McKenna duties and the safeguarding regulations. This was a beginning. When Mr. Snowden came into office he set about abolishing these moderate measures of protection. But the pressure of economic facts

has been too powerful. The Mother Country has to adopt protection in her own interest. She has to have more revenue from imports. Once having gone back to the tariff system the British nation will develop it until it affords domestic workmen an adequate defence against foreign competition and until it promotes the development of intra-Imperial trade on an unimagined scale.

A Man and His Revolver

"One American Tourist, producing a revolver, immediately punctured the gasoline tank, preventing any explosion."

This extract from the news report of an accident on an Ontario highway, says the Ottawa Journal, reveals one of the few recorded occasions when a revolver in private hands was made to serve a useful purpose. Still we should not favor the general-carrying of guns to provide for such an emergency.

In his own country a citizen of the United States may hesitate to face the perils of the open road without the protection of a revolver. His newspapers are filled with stories of gun battles between police and bandits, of the operation of hi-jackers and robbers, of shops looted and innocent bystanders stopping bullets. Possibly there is some justification for him if he feels that the individual must protect as best he can his life and property.

But when the United States citizen crosses into Canada he should check his guns at the border. We do not encourage the practice of gun-toting either within our own population or among visitors. The Canadian who sleeps with a revolver under his pillow is a rarity, and a gas tank which needed puncturing by a bullet would rest unpunctured by the roadside a long time before a Canadian equipped to do the job happened along.

Hideous Gas Stations

A writer in a Victoria, B. C., magazine who has enviable powers of vituperative description, thus sums up his impression of the gas stations that disfigure the highways of the Pacific Coast province: "They are a blot on the face of Nature and are a sad record on the advancement of present-day civilization and art. Native tribes in many countries have a strong leaning towards vivid coloring, but their efforts generally result in a harmonious blending of colors which is quite distinctive and generally attractive in the results."

"This cannot be said of our up-to-date productions of today, as who could admire a smear on our attractive landscape which looks more like a giant's breakfast of ham and eggs which has been upset in a rage by the caveman who was delayed going on a hunting trip because his missus was a late riser?"

Editorial Notes

What gives peculiar impressiveness to the Liberal victory in Quebec, says an exchange, is its splendid isolation.

Canada's exports of butter to date this season have passed the 100,000 mark in boxes, or 5,600,000 pounds. This is a big increase over last year, and it is gratifying to record that egg and cheese exports also are proceeding on a large scale. The sales abroad of such produce are encouraging signs.

"On behalf of the oyster industry," says an American exchange, "it is easy to rejoice at the discovery that oysters cure anaemia. If this discovery reacts on the price of oysters in the same way in which a similar discovery a few years ago reacted on the price of liver, the oyster business will almost surely pull itself out of the depression during the season now about to begin."

NOTES BY THE WAY

There is always someone to take the joy out of life. An American Astronomer predicts that in a million million years the earth will be a frozen ball whose temperature will be so low as to freeze everything, animal and vegetable except a few bacteria which even now resist the destructive forces of liquid air. Well he has given us time for preparation. Much may happen in a million million years. Much of what we now worry about will have been forgotten and much also may be changed during those million million years.

Mount Revelstoke National Park, British Columbia, situated above the clouds, is probably the highest park in the world. It covers an area of 100 square miles on the wide plateau which forms the summit of Mount Revelstoke. A new motor road to the top provides one of the most thrilling drives in the mountains. Known as the "Royal Drive," it has been included in the itinerary of every Royal party to tour Canada since the inception of the road. Ascending through heavy forest growth the view provided from the top is most spectacular.

A carefully-completed survey by Chinese authorities indicates that at least 30,000,000 persons have been rendered homeless by the great Yang-tze River floods, and that 10,000,000 of the victims are utterly destitute. China's population is enormous and the floods and famines which come all too frequently are on an enormous scale and generally take toll in keeping with the country's teeming numbers, rendering the work of relief one of almost insurmountable difficulty.

Mr. Henry Ford has notified his married male employees at Iron Mountain that next year they must establish and operate their own vegetable garden on penalty of being discharged. What laboring in the factory, working in the vegetable garden, and performing the customary tasks in the household, the Ford fathers will be kept too busy to get into mischief.

The fate of the Empire Marketing Board is hanging in the balance as a result of the recommendations submitted to the late Labor Government in Britain by the Committee on National Expenditure. The operations of the board, plus those of the Department of Overseas Trade and the Agriculture and Fisheries Department, involves an expenditure of \$2,000,000 annually and the committee suggests that this amount be saved by abolishing these agencies. The new no-party Government may devise more substantial economies in line with some of the committee's other recommendations without sacrificing the Empire Marketing Board, and in this regard it is quite safe to assume that a Government including Conservative ministers will show much more consideration for Empire interests and their promotion than the Labor Government was inclined to do. If, however, the board is to go into the discard it will be a matter of some concern to the Dominions, and not least to Canada.

The scripture or rule (that) "if a man does not work, neither shall he eat" it to be applied rigorously to the Federal and Provincial scheme to aid unemployment. The rule is laid down that men who refuse work when offered it shall not receive any part of the fund provided for the aid of those seeking employment. To enforce this rule will be a difficult one and there are many persons in the class of those who seek employment and pray that they cannot find it. Charity is at all times commendable, but it is worse than waste to extend charity to those who refuse to work. Like the poor these people are always with us, and they are a drag both on the charity and patience of our people.

The Government of India has issued a statement relative to the recent charges made by Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi alleged that the charges which most governments would have treated with the contempt they deserve. Three years each in Portsmouth Penitentiary for two thugs from the United States, who stole a taxicab with violence, will serve as a warning to criminals across the river. When Magistrate Hanrahan met out these stiff sentences to John Cameron, of Delport, Texas, and Howard J. McNamara, of Logansport, Indiana, he did the Border Cities a good turn. The Border Cities cannot afford to become a haven for United States thugs.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Berlin, M.D.

TREATING HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE BY DIET

There are many people in whom high blood pressure shortens the characteristic. However, persistent high blood pressure shortens the life of the blood vessels by continually stretching their elastic walls. If you find, by insurance or other examination, that your blood pressure is higher than normal for your age, but there is no sign of heart or kidney ailment, then you have really no cause for immediate worry. To gradually reduce your blood pressure, or prevent it getting any higher should however be your first thought.

Dr. H. R. Rose offers some simple and effective suggestions as to reducing high blood pressure where there isn't any apparent cause for it.

In a word he links up high blood pressure with food and eating. He says that weight reduction is an effective means for the reduction of high blood pressure. Taking the normal or average pressure at 120, by careful dieting, any amount over 120 can be reduced by 50 per cent. This means that if you have a blood pressure of 160, that is 40 over the 120, it can be reduced by half of 40, that is to 140.

He says that by common sense eating, patients with this common or natural type of high blood pressure may be carried along for years on the lowered pressure, thus reducing the number of deaths from heart and blood vessel ailments.

He warns patients however that to get and hold this lowered pressure, they must not take chances and overeat again, even for a short time, as this is likely to cause the blood pressure to raise again to its former high point.

This brings back the story mentioned some time ago of the man aged 75, whose brothers had all died of heart disease and high blood pressure about the age of 50. When asked why he had lived to such a good age he remarked "Well, you see I've always had a very poor appetite."

Now there are other cases of persistent high blood pressure that are not due to overeating-nervousness, emotional disturbances and so forth-but if reducing your amount of food lowers your high blood pressure and increasing the amount raises it above normal then there isn't much question as to what you should do.

However don't start reducing your food intake until your doctor examines you. The diet may not be to blame.

The Doctor's Corner

TRAVELER'S SONG

He who would travel far Must travel light And for his company Take dear Delight. Delight loves simple things, Her needs are few; She is as young and fair As untouched dew.

But if Delight should prove A fickle friend Let him to sturdy Grief A hearing lend; He from her will lined store A cloak may borrow, No cobbler patches shoes So well as Sorrow.

The man who knows these two— Grief and Delight— May view the varied world And sleep at night. —Elliand Lewis, in The London Sunday Times.

difference justifies the Government of India, in issuing its denial of charges which most governments would have treated with the contempt they deserve.

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The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

ELECTION ECHO

Sir,—I am creditably informed that during the last election campaign, that Mr. Horace Wright made the statement at Borden, Tryon and other meetings that during the election of 1927, at which I was a candidate, that I said: "I could count the smoke from fourteen stills from my own door." I wish to state that this is absolutely untrue and in fairness to myself and the law abiding people of Tryon, I take the opportunity of stating that I never made any such statement, either publicly or privately at any time or anywhere. I challenge Mr. Wright to either retract or prove his statement in a court of law.

I am, Sir, etc., LOUIS H. HOWATT, Victoria, P. E. I.

PROTECTION OF BLACK DUCKS

Sir,—There is considerable talk about the protection of the black ducks. A man from Western Canada visited Prince Edward Island a short time ago, thinking to interest the Government in prohibiting the shooting of black ducks for several years, claimed that the black duck is getting so scarce that in a year or two there will be none, this would be a big mistake as well as a hardship to the real sportsmen of P. E. I. If the people of Prince Edward Island wish to have the black duck prohibited let them petition the Government to have Wardens appointed who live near the different streams and ponds where the wild ducks hatch. The writer feels safe in saying that hundreds of black ducks have already been shot, as his home happens to be near one of the best breeding places for black ducks in Prince County. It begins at Curtin Island and extends to the North Cape, Alberton Harbour and Killdare River being among the chief haunts of the ducks.

For the last two weeks the roar of the guns among the marshes and ponds of the Killdare River would announce the fact to all in that vicinity, that the Black Ducks are being slaughtered even before they can fly.

If the public and also the sportsmen were interested in preservation of the black ducks, they would have game wardens along these rivers and ponds, which would prohibit the shooting of these wild ducks until the season opens, and all would have a reasonable chance of getting some game, as well as allowing the ducks to get to maturity and be able to fly properly which would put an end to the pot hunter slaughtering before they are able to fly.

With reference to carrying 22 rifles which are making grave inroads in our song birds, that boys from 10 to 15 years of age are allowed to carry them and are not particular what they shoot at, even insulators along railroads and public roads are marked by 22 rifle bullets.

Hope you will have room in your valuable paper to publish this letter, and also call the attention of true sportsmen to the protection of the black ducks and other game birds until at least the season opens.

I am, Sir, etc., B. I. RAYNER

Summerside.



An Up-to-Date School

A visit to the Union Commercial College would almost make one think that he had stepped into an actual business establishment where book-keepers, stenographers and other executives were busily engaged in performing their usual services. From the entrance on Richmond Street, to the top floor of the Royal Bank Building, everything presents a clean and tidy appearance—wide hardwood floors with burlap and painted walls on each side from the ground floor to the College Rooms. Here 2500 square feet of floor space is given over to the different classrooms, cloak-rooms and lavatories. The whole building is heated with hot water and fitted with all modern conveniences. No expense has been spared in placing it among the best equipped Business Colleges in Canada.

In the main corridor it to be found the drinking cup-holders filled with sanitary drinking cups—sanitary paper towels are placed in the lavatories. All the classrooms have hardwood floors which are treated with a special preparation for keeping down the dust. One fact which forcibly presents itself to the visitor is the splendid order in the different classes. Everything seems to be systematized with the view of getting better results. Frin. Moran says: "We get our boys and girls interested in their work and then we have no fear of results." This is the secret of the wonderful success achieved by Union Commercial College Graduates. Write Frin. Wm. Moran for full particulars. College Opens Sept. 8th. Royal Bank Building Charlottetown.

The Paternal Mr. Ford

(Ottawa Journal) Henry Ford has told employes in the Ford plant at Iron Mountain, Michigan, that next year every married man among them will be discharged if he does not contribute "a garden of sufficient size to supply his family with at least part of its Winter vegetables." The company will furnish expert advice on gardening to those who need it, provide land for those lacking it. "The man too lazy to work in his garden during his leisure time does not deserve a job," says Mr. Ford, and he thinks that when the people have learned to help themselves they will have something of far greater value than employment insurance.

It is a new chapter in Mr. Ford's long effort to improve the condition of his employes, to rebuild the economic system in accordance with his own ideas. It was in 1914 that he announced his five-dollar minimum wage plan. He established rules for his workmen designed to encourage thrift and sobriety. In 1926 he adopted the five-day week.

His interest in agricultural development is more recent. This Summer he acquired 3,000 acres of land in Southern Michigan, planted it to cantaloupes from which it was said he hoped to produce industrial alcohol for automobile paint, let it be understood he was conducting experiments having to do with the merchandizing of agriculture and the co-operation of agriculture and the processes of industry.

It is a question how far even Henry Ford will succeed in dictating the uses his workers are to make of their hours of leisure. The average man, whether artisan

or financier, likes to decide such things for himself, and if he grows potatoes under protest, cultivates cabbages when he would prefer to go swimming, because he is ordered to do these things with dismissal as the alternative, he may become a less efficient workman under a sense of grievance. Furthermore, it will not be overlooked that Mr. Ford is proposing his scheme at a time when the place can be filled instantly of a workman who prefers independence to a job on leading strings. In the Ford system of mass production the dividing line is not very sharp between an unskilled workman and a skilled artisan.

If such a scheme were widely adopted it might have interesting actions in many directions. B. operates a market garden, spends part of his money for goods B grows, B saves up money, buys a car and so on. More labor for A out of whom can purchase more potatoes B. It is an endless chain of and profit. If A removes his own automobile, but presumably will have less money to spend in the long run the effect will work back to the workman A. It is a nice problem in economic

the shooting of these wild ducks until the season opens, and all would have a reasonable chance of getting some game, as well as allowing the ducks to get to maturity and be able to fly properly which would put an end to the pot hunter slaughtering before they are able to fly.

I am, Sir, etc., B. I. RAYNER

Summerside.

DRUG SPECIALS

- \$1.25 Nujol 89c
75c Nujol 69c
\$1.25 Listerine 89c
75c Listerine 49c
30c Listerine 17c
Pepsodent Mouth Wash 25c, 50c and \$1.00 size
\$1.00 Mineral Oil 69c
35c A. B. S. & C Tablets 21c
50c Fruitatives 39c
25c Fruitatives 19c
60c Chases Nerve Food .. 47c
35c Chases K. & L. Pills .. 29c

The 2 MAGS

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