

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1929

SATURDAY NIGHT TRAFFIC.

Saturday evening shoppers complain of what to them appears to be an unnecessary inconvenience in the number of motorists who habitually parade the business streets of the city, without any apparent reason, driving round and round the business blocks during the heaviest traffic hours.

FLAG ETIQUETTE

Visitors to Charlottetown have commented on the unusual display of patriotic zeal on the part of the Government in flying the Union Jack continuously from the flagpole of the Provincial Building.

SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS

A general complaint at practically every meeting of the Education Commission has been with respect to the frequent change in school text books, made without any notification either to the teachers or parents until the opening of the school term.

U. S. TARIFF BACKFIRES.

Commenting on the dissatisfaction caused by the tariff proposals now before the U. S. Congress, the London Spectator says:

An aspect of the tariff-mongering which is partly tragic and partly comic is that the enmities and disappointments created among Americans themselves prevent internal satisfaction from being secured at the price of offence to nearly all other countries.

Whenever the tariff is re-opened everybody grabs what he can get. A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in Monday's paper gave some ludicrous examples of the appeals for Protection—apple-growers demanding that bananas should be taxed in order that they might have a clear field to sell their apples.

A LINK WITH LIVINGSTONE.

A fund is being raised in England to provide a pension for Matthew Wellington, an African servant of David Livingstone, who helped to carry the great explorer's body to the coast.

When Livingstone died his African followers removed his heart and buried it in Iala, and then, having roughly mummified his body by the use of native drugs, carried it some 1,500 miles to the coast, being several times attacked on the way and having to repel or circumvent their assailants.

EDITORIAL NOTE

To combat the noxious-weed menace and promote mixed farming, Manitoba is importing a large number of sheep from Montana.

Several schools have been burned by the Doukhobors in Western Canada. The Doukhobors, comments an exchange, believe in brotherly love and are against war and violence.

Notes By The Way

Ontario has beaten the world in supplying cheap light and power to the people. Its Hydro-Electric Power Commission is an outstanding example of a successfully operated public utility.

The object of the Commission is not only to use its best endeavors to provide for the people of Ontario at cost, an adequate and reliable supply of electric energy, but also to insure that the cost of the electric energy to the consumers shall be the minimum consistent with the stability of the enterprise.

Rural electrification is provided by the Commission in districts of about 100 square miles each. About 3,790 miles of transmission lines have been constructed to date, the provincial Government paying half the cost of the rural transmission lines and equipment.

Canada for the Canadians has always been the watchword of the Liberal Conservative party. Some Liberal journals have come to see that this is a captivating slogan, and to weaken the impression it has made, are now admitting that it might not be a bad thing if only it were carried on by a Liberal Government.

Every intelligent reader they have knows how belated and how hollow and hypocritical this admission is. Canada for the Yankees, the Australians, New Zealanders or any other people rather than for the Canadians has long been the practice and policy of the King Government, and the people of Canada are awakening to a realization that such is the fact.

Elevated to a high official position and beginning to hear what the people of Canada are thinking and saying as they listen to R. B. Bennett, the high and mighty Prime Minister and his colleagues face the future with trepidation. It has become apparent even to themselves that they are sitting on a precarious throne and "borrowing leave to be."

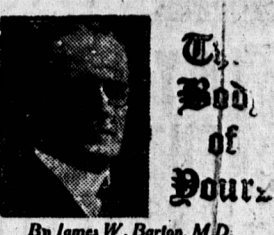
A really wonderful story is told in the Saturday Evening Post of August 17. Featuring under the title of "Frozen Gold," are set forth the romantic doings of explorers and prospectors in Canada's metallic and mineral north land. Conspicuous among these adventurers is Jack Hammell, so called, but rightly known as John E. Hammell.

More recently he made a strike at Le Pass in Northern Manitoba. Six prospectors, who were partners, had made a discovery but lacked funds to make it available or marketable and came to Hammell for help.

They said it was fine, but they laughed at him when they said it. He was serious in making the proposal, and though it took some time in the outcome Hammell got his million or more, and the prospectors each got his hundred thousand.

Crop conditions on the Prairies are very peculiar according to the telegraphic reports, which are frequently contradictory. It appears, however, that the short crop resulting from the drought has been quite effective in jumping up the prices of both wheat and flour.

It has taken a long time for Burling to begin "getting out of the red," so far as his record as Pirate goes, but once started he has made a rapid job of it.



By James W. Barton, M.D. MORE SAVE THAN SURFACE

The slogan "save the surface and you save all," has certainly been a great help to the paint industry because paint prevents decay in the same manner our dental hygienists are reminding us that if the teeth be brushed regularly the surface enamel will be preserved thus preventing decay.

Now this is of course true to a great extent, but as pointed out before, the children of the foreign immigrants who come to our shores have never seen a toothbrush and yet they have wonderful teeth.

Because the mothers ate the right kind of food before the children were born, and also because these children eat the right kind of food themselves.

In the examination of the teeth of Englishmen from various parts of the country a research worker recently stated that she found the great majority of them when examined in microscopic section, showed very defective development of the texture of both enamel and dentine.

Experiments show that while some foods have a beneficial influence in supplying lime for the teeth, other foods actually interfere with the lime building process.

The most powerful health for building lime into the teeth is from vitamin D.

This is found in animal fats, particularly the fats of certain sea fish. It is found in egg yolk, milk, suet, butter and green vegetables. These contain lime and phosphorus.

The value of cereals as a breakfast food is dependent to a great extent on the milk cream or butter that is used with them, rather than in the cereals themselves.

That is from the lime building standpoint.

Sometimes milk, cream, butter or animal fats are not available, and it is then that cod liver oil so rich in Vitamin D becomes so valuable to the growing child.

So don't do away with the toothbrush. It is needed for the surface of the teeth, but see that the child gets some of the above foods daily.

It is no use saving the surface of a tooth that has become decayed from lack of nourishment.



THE BURNED FARMHOUSE

Abandoned pastures pay no dividends But the bright coin of rose and fireweed.

As wanton nature, drunk with summer, spends All that she has, till she is poor indeed.

In frosty poverty . . . A birch tree bends Above the charred foundation stones and, freed.

At last from fear of jealous axe, it sends A signal to its fellows to proceed.

Marries the Wrong Man

Many a treacherous scheme has been perpetrated at Gretna in the name of romance; repenting at leisure has often followed marrying in haste.

The plough, long-rusted . . . In the evening, Shy deer drink, fearless, from the dimpled spring.

. . . Where settlers' dreams and labors proved in vain, The forest comes to claim its own again.

AMERICAN'S GREAT PITCHER

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The strange case of Burleigh Grimes, now pitching the greatest ball of his long career for the Pittsburgh Pirates, after being traded by the Robins and Giants for unexplained reasons, may be traced back to his youth as a major leaguer.

Burleigh, after a period of seasoning the south, broke into the big show with the Pirates late in 1916, remaining with the Bucs in 1917 before being traded to Brooklyn. In less than two seasons with the Pirates, Grimes won five and lost nineteen games.

It has taken a long time for Burleigh to begin "getting out of the red," so far as his record as Pirate goes, but once started he has made a rapid job of it.

In a season and a half, he now has won more than 40 games as against only some 15 defeats.

Green's End is Romances

The Green, far-famed mecca of runaway couples, just across the Scotland border from England, nine miles from Carlisle, is going to come under the hand of reform. A new law is to make the easy Scottish marriage law conform to that of the remainder of Great Britain.

Perhaps if the course of true love, starting at the famous altar, had always run smooth, the Green might have gone on its way for centuries to come. But many romances have crashed—abuses have been practiced, trouble has come from lack of marriage records, some of the marriages have been difficult to prove, it was becoming too easy to get rid of a bride taken on at Gretna Green—and so the government has at last come to the rescue.

Gretna Green's popularity dates back to 1754, when Lord Chancellor Hardwick's marriage act was passed in England, which provided: "Any person solemnizing matrimony in any other place than a church or public chapel, without bans or other license, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of felony, and be transported for fourteen years, and all such marriages shall be void."

Then the sudden flights to Scotland began, for here across the border all that was necessary was to repeat the words, "This is my wife" and "This is my husband" before some one—anybody, it seems—and the marriage was sealed. The somebody or anybody was not, as is popularly supposed, the blacksmith, for there is no record of any blacksmith marrying any of these runaways, but usually the innkeeper or even the toll-keeper at Sark Bar, when the pursuit by the father of the bride made the utmost haste necessary and there was no waiting even to travel the extra half-mile to arrive at the famous Gretna Green.

The first Gretna Green "parson" was Joseph Paisley, who began his exciting life of linking up runaway couples in the year 1763. He was no parson, but in early life a farmer and an expert fisherman, as Solway Firth nearby abounded with salmon and other fish. He was the reputed "blacksmith" who sealed these marriage chains, but his title came from his reputation of speed in this precarious job, and the saying thereabouts which became common, "Strike the iron when it's hot, Joseph."

For sixty years he was Gretna's "parson," and he planned to leave the "business" to whoever should win the hand of his granddaughter. He died in January, 1811, aged 82, and was buried in the churchyard there.

These canny Scotsmen recognized what a fortune could be made by these Gretna marriages. In 1842, between a Saturday morning and the Sunday evening following, no less than forty-five runaway couples were united; and upon one single night later, the number was sixty-one. So profitable did the business become that one Murray decided to establish it upon a sound foundation and build the Sark Bar inn, on the English side of the river.

It was the custom at Gretna then the fee was forthcoming to "get as much as you can." Thirty or forty pound sterling was often given, and Paisley once got £300 for uniting three couples.

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won the day, were married at Gretna, though it cost the Earl a matter of 100 guineas. As for the disappointed father, he died in less than a year, probably from chagrin.

Charles Ferdinand Courbon, Prince of the two Sicilies and Capua, brother and heir-presumptive to Ferdinand II, King of Naples, was one of the most romantic figures to grace the altar of Gretna, Miss Penelope Smyth of Exeter was the cause of his detour. Being impecunious himself, her fortune of £20,000 added not a little to her fame as a beauty. They had already been married in Italy, but this was declared illegal, he being a Prince of the blood royal. Then they fled to Spain to seek refuge with his sister, the Queen Regent at Madrid, but she would not countenance them, either. Then they sought Paris, then England, and at last the refuge of Gretna Green. Later they resorted to a regular license, bans and another marriage at St. George's, Hanover Square, London.

Whole libraries could probably be taken up with records of Gretna Green, with all the preliminary histories of the thousands of runaway couples, and all the histories of how they "lived happily ever afterward" or didn't.

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