

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1931

Freight Rates Controversy

Premier Baxter has again hit the nail on the head. In a statement before the Board of Railway Commissioners last week he charged that the request of Quebec city to be included in the "select territory" defined by the Maritime Freight Rates Act was referred to the Board as a pure political pretext to quiet demands from the applicant territory until the last general election should be got over.

car for every 8.2 persons,—the largest per capita record for any country in the world except the United States. The total revenue collected by all provinces amounted to \$41,286,441, including \$22,511,473 for licenses, permits, and taxes on motor buses and trucks, and \$18,744,968 for gasoline taxes. In addition to this, the Dominion Government collected \$35,737,416 in import and excise duties, exclusive of the sales tax levied on motor vehicles and car parts.

The Passing of Uncle Tom

The true and only original "longest run" is ended at last. For the first time in seventy-seven years, we are told from New York, there is now no company playing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the United States. Ever since 1853, it seems, it had hitherto been possible somewhere or other in that country to witness a stage version of the famous tract which Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote against negro slavery.

A writer in the New York Times gives an interesting note on how actors grew up in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupes. "Boy or girl, they started out playing the angelic and flaxen-haired Little Eva. After that they did Topsy, and later branched off as sex demanded into Eliza, Cassie, Little Eva's Mother, or Mr. Marks, Legree, Uncle Tom."

But the fame of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" even if all the old opera houses and townhalls are "dark" forever, will surely survive for a little while at least the last performance of the play. "Uncle Tom" is something more than a play adapted from a book; he is become a legend. The New York Times remarks that audiences would not stand for innovation; they knew the play too well. They wanted it according to the established tradition; with Little Eva going to Heaven in a great dampness of general tears; with Topsy "just growed"; with Eliza crossing the ice; with real blood-hounds and with the pleasing irony of the Quaker gentleman as he threw one of the villains over a high cliff.

Editorial Notes

The Chinese city of Shanghai now claims the distinction of being the fifth largest city in the world, with a population of 3,144,863.

It is strange, comments an exchange, how Mr. Lloyd George, after his period of undisputed national leadership, has come to be looked on as the most unsettling and indeterminate factor in British public life. He will always compel attention by his personal magnetism, his unstudied and fascinating eloquence and his unequalled aptitude for speeding an arrow that rankles. But one may well doubt whether he will ever recover any large measure of his former influence.

Notes by the Way

Great Britain has taken such a lead in the export of aircraft that the rest of the world is nowhere. Nor is it a lead confined to any one particular type of machine. It extends to all—military, commercial, and light airplanes; and in the coming year it will be still further increased. This splendid achievement of her designers and engineers has been magnificently backed up by British pilots, women as well as men, whose flights have thrown those of all other nationalities into the shade.

If the Socialist Government went to the country they would be committing political suicide says the London Post. The estimate of their party experts is that they might lose a hundred seats, and their whole design is, therefore, to cheat the electorate by remaining in office. A democratic Government, supported by a democratic party, dare not appeal to the democracy! They propose to dodge the popular verdict in the manner that does credit to their political ingenuity. Their calculation is that the Liberals are even more afraid of a popular verdict than they are themselves, and that they can secure Liberal support by an Electoral Reform Bill which contains the gerrymandering device Mr. Lloyd George really wants, although he calls it "second best," the Alternative Vote.

A London Exchange asks if it is the case that there is nothing at all for the Government to do unless and until Moslem and Hindu settle their ancient quarrel? Is it perfectly true that no one can solve the Hindu-Moslem problem except the Hindus and the Moslems themselves; it is also true that unless it is solved, no constitution that can be devised by any one for India will work successfully. But it is not true that it is impossible to frame a constitution on the assumption that Moslem and Hindu will eventually settle their difficulties; and it would be a real calamity if the result of this Conference were to make it possible for mischief-makers to say plausibly that the Government had used the Indian communal quarrels as an excuse for refusing to India the constitutional reform most solemnly promised to her.

Probably only those connected with the Press realize how widespread is the opinion that British methods of selling are capable of great improvement. Those who travel much abroad almost invariably express dissatisfaction with some aspect of British methods of distribution and salesmanship; it is the burden of the complaint of innumerable missions, and of a long succession of official and private trade reports. That there are British industries which claim to be second to none in their organization for selling abroad does not touch the broader issue, but the nation has yet to discover where the chief responsibility for inefficiency lies. Is it the system? Is it the men? Is it lack of training? Is it want of proper support from headquarters? Is it insufficient advertising? Or is it a combination of these and other failings? These are some of the problems to which the Committee on Education for Salesmanship has had to address its attention.

The explorer's job has fallen upon evil days. Most of the blank spaces on the map have been filled in, and it is a dismally long way to an authentic frontier. In a very few years there will be nothing left on earth to explore. Nevertheless, exploration is still a live issue. The explorer moves in obedience to an inner voice that the rest of us cannot hear. If the exploration costs him his life, he does not complain; and his reward, probably, comes in those brief moments when, like Andree, alone in a vastness where no man has been before, he is "very proud."

The announcement from Regina that the Anderson ministry will introduce legislation amending the Lands Act, putting a positive end to free homesteading, marks a new era in the agricultural development of Canada. It will in future be the right and privilege of Saskatchewan born boys and girls to have first claim to occupation of Crown lands, on terms yet to be announced. This is a result, not only of the transfer of the public domain from federal to provincial control, but of the current depression in prices of grain and farm products, which logically promotes the idea that it is no longer expedient to encourage production which makes competition more acute for present-day producers.

Fear of making a mistake has made failures of as many men as have mistakes themselves. Failures are awed into retrogression by the same possibilities of mistakes that are every day challenged by the successes among men. A popular adage is "The man who never made a mistake never anything," but a truer statement of fact might be, "The man who never made a mistake has not yet lived."

Romance Of Philately

(Charles J. Phillips in the Montreal Gazette.)

The hobby or science of stamp collecting is termed philately, a word little understood by the general public. The first postage stamp was issued by Great Britain on May 6, 1840, followed by Switzerland in March, 1843, and Brazil in July, 1843. The United States first issued stamps in July, 1845, these being for the city of New York, but small selections of them were sent as a try-out to Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, and a few other large towns. A Bostonian, Mr. H. G. Lapham, possesses the finest collection in the world of these early issues. Another famous local stamp was issued later on in 1845, the so called Bear Stamp of St. Louis. It is with these local postage stamps that we have much of the romance attached to philately. In the early days these little bits of paper were usually destroyed as space was wanted that was occupied by the stacks of letters. Some thirty years ago in Louisville, Ky., a janitor, a colored man, was instructed to burn up a quantity of old correspondence. While he was doing this a friend looked in the basement and secured one or two bundles of letters with the old St. Louis "bears" on them. These passed through the hands of various dealers and eventually most of them were secured by Mr. Fred Ayer of Bangor, Maine. The value of this find which the dealer sold for \$1 would be much in excess of \$20,000 today.

In 1905 another parcel of these St. Louis "bears" was found in Philadelphia. A famous firm of bankers was moving to new offices, and after cleaning out all their books and papers, left behind them a great quantity of letters, etc., which they instructed their janitor to dispose of. This he did by selling the waste paper for \$26. The buyer was a smart man. Not only had he a quantity of rare old stamps but he had hundreds of old and valuable letters, many from the famous persons of 1812 and onwards.

These letters and documents he sold to the University of Pennsylvania for a large sum. From friends of his I am told, he realized upwards of \$70,000 for his original outlay of \$25.

The U. S. government produced its first general issue of stamps for the entire United States on August 5, 1847. Prior to this several local postmasters issued provisional stamps for their districts. Most of these are very rare and are much sought for. Of local interest is the one issued at Millbury, Mass. One of these on the original cover was recently sold at auction in Boston for \$5,700, the buyer being Judge Robert S. Emerson, of Providence. The two rarest of these early local issues are the 5-cent, dull blue, issued at Boscowen, N. H., and a 5-cent red and black, issued at Lockport, N. Y., both in 1846. These are valued at \$25,000 and \$40,000 each.

Other famous early United States stamps were issued at Baltimore, Md. These were the 5-cent and 10-cent with a facsimile of the signature of "James M. Buchanan."

A copy of this 10-cent was found in March last at Washington, D. C. by Miss N. S. Lincoln. It was on a cover addressed to her grandfather, Nathan Smith Lincoln, of Hanover, N. H. Miss Lincoln sold this for \$10,000 and it is now in the famous collection of Mr. A. H. Caspary.

I think the most romance of stamp collecting centres around the early provisional issues during the Civil War of 1861-65. The Confederate States were not able to produce a general issue of stamps before October, 1861, and for about six months in the early part of 1861 postmasters in the Confederate States were allowed to issue a kind of stamp for their local requirements. Some of these, such as those issued at Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La., are quite common, as large numbers were used. Many, however, are of considerable rarity and have sold some for as much as \$3,500 each.

Rare stamps turn up in most unexpected places. An old gentleman in one of the northern suburbs of London was looking over his library and came across his collection of stamps which he had made as a boy some fifty years earlier. He showed the collection to a friend and said, "I am going to give this to my grandson." The friend said, "You had better have it valued as there may be some rarities."

Next day he sent it downtown to a firm of stamp auctioneers who found one rarity in the book and later on they were instructed to sell it at auction. This they did and I bid \$7,000 on a commission from the Reichpost Museum in Berlin, but it was knocked down for \$7,250 to King George V.

The hobby of stamp collecting has gained favor all over the world. King George V has been a collector since he was a midshipman on the Bacchante. He wrote once to a correspondent, "It is one of the greatest pleasures of my life." The King collects especially the stamps of the British Empire and



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

VARICOSE VEINS, ULCERS, AND ECZEMA

One of the unfortunate little habits that many of us possess is that feeling of doubt, of skepticism when anything new or unusual is brought to our attention.

Naturally this same habit of doubting, of being skeptical, about new methods or new discoveries in medicine, is found in many physicians, with the result that there is often a delay of months, even years, before they are willing to accept these new methods and discoveries, and then only after the weight of evidence is beyond the slightest question.

For instance during the war it was our habit to send recruits afflicted with varicose veins to the hospital and have these veins removed by the knife. It meant ten days to three weeks in hospital, and no marching or heavy duty for three months, during which time they were of no use to their unit.

Similarly with hemorrhoids or piles; nothing but operation would enable these recruits to get into the army.

And yet the injection of veins in various parts of the body had been done for years previous to the war, but owing to this doubting or skeptical attitude it had not come into general use.

Now the results of the injection method in varicose veins in legs, or varicose veins of the rectum which are called piles, is giving the most brilliant results and it is now the method in use in the majority of cases.

The solution used is quinine hydrochloride and urethane in distilled water.

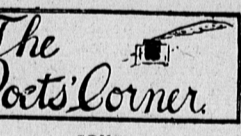
What is the effect of this solution on the veins?

It so irritates and inflames the lining of the vein that the drainage thereto automatically clots the blood and that portion of the vein injected—a number of inches—is destroyed. Four or five of these injections, one every five or six days for a month, will destroy the usual number or amount of veins in any individual.

And the big thing about it is that the patient walks into the physician's office and walks out; he loses no time from his occupation whatever.

In the case of varicose ulcer—those old chronic sores of past years—destroying the veins near it will result in quick healing of the ulcer. Similarly with old eczema adjoining varicose veins.

Varicose veins, hemorrhoids or piles, varicose ulcers, and chronic eczema due to varicose veins are all so common, and cause so much distress and loss of time, that those suffering therefrom are unwise if they do not consult their family doctor and get the benefits of this proved effective method of cure.



SONG

When I am dead, my dearest, Sing no sad songs for me; Plant thou no roses at my head, Nor shady cypress-tree: Be the green grass above me With showers and dewdrops wet; And if thou wilt, remember, And if thou wilt, forget.

I shall not see the shadows, I shall not feel the rain; I shall not hear the nightingale Sing on, as if in pain; And dreaming through the twilight That doth not rise nor set, Haply I may remember, And haply may forget.

—Christina Rossetti.

has the most complete collection of these in the world. They have never been valued but I am sure they would be a good purchase at two million dollars.

Advertisement for MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT. Text: "A good application of Minard's, according to directions, just 'hits the spot.' You'll find that you get wonderful relief!"

Canadian's All

(Montreal Gazette)

Many years ago the Manitoba Free Press conceived the idea of addressing its readers in their several native tongues each New Year's, the simple greeting Happy New Year in the respective language. For a while the practice was dropped but it was revived in 1927, when thirty-three languages were used. Each year since the list was revised and enlarged, and for 1931 a Happy New Year was wished in fifty-eight languages, comprising the main tongues and dialects of the world. A different script was required for eleven and the greeting was conveyed in such cases in the native alphabetical characters of the country of origin. The Free Press renders thanks to the readers and scholars who aided in perfecting the translations. It is worth while giving a list of the many tongues in which the greeting was rendered, so that an idea may be obtained of the divers and diverse peoples who help to make up the population of the Canadian West. The lead was given to the Cree language, followed in turn by Ojibway, Blackfoot, English, Irish Gaelic, Scotch Gaelic, French, Welsh, Belgian, Italian, Rumanian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Dutch, Manx, Spanish, Portuguese, Swiss, Walloon, Catalan, Provençal, Romansch, Frisian, Plattdeutsch, Afrikaans, Breton, Slovene, Wendish, Polish, Czechoslovak, Estonian, Lappish, Oetiek, Basque, North Albanian, South Albanian, Armenian, Turkish, Persian, Spanish Gypsy, Cornish, Sardinian, Greek, Norwegian, Polish, German, Icelandic, Danish, Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Serbian and Croatian, Swedish, Jewish, Chinese, Japanese, and Syrian. The reader who is familiar with French and English may readily recognize some of the greetings in the other tongues. For instance, Novo anno, Neujahr, Noux an, Nieuw Jaar, Bonu Noeddu Annu, etc. It is a surprising list as regards numbers of tongues, but there is reassurance in the fact that the people so addressed in their native languages are regular readers of the English newspaper that so happily greets them on New Year's. They can freely read and talk English and take pride in being citizens of Canada. Doubtless each of them has something good in the way of native qualities to add to the Canadian fund of talents. If so, Canada should be the gainer by their residence here.

Though Falstaff was neither sober nor very honest, I think I could name one or two long-faced Barabbases whom the world could better have done without.—R. L. Stevenson.

My dear friend, clear your mind of cant.—Dr. Johnson.

When I am dead, my dearest, Sing no sad songs for me; Plant thou no roses at my head, Nor shady cypress-tree: Be the green grass above me With showers and dewdrops wet; And if thou wilt, remember, And if thou wilt, forget.

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A good application of Minard's, according to directions, just 'hits the spot.' You'll find that you get wonderful relief!

WATCH OUR WINDOW FOR OTHER SPECIALS

The Two Macs

149 Great George Street

Solution of Crossword Puzzle

ARCUTE CAITER C NOTION ONE CHRISTMAS O ORATE ADEPT I M VEG RESET P I W EMIR NE T INSEL ANNAL S ALLURE TAB EAPTRE SECR USE BESOT I M LADED TABOO I THERO T I N NAIANT PORTLY

According to rules competitors who have not more than six words wrong, should send in a letter plainly stating how their effort corresponds with the correct solution addressed:

CROSS CLAIMS Care Editor Charlottetown Guardian Charlottetown

and post to reach the Guardian office by 4 p. m. Thursday, January 22 inst.

Failure to comply with these conditions will disqualify competitors.

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Advertisement for 'the chew for you'. Features an image of a hand holding a piece of chewing gum. Text: 'Insist on our Black Twist—it has a better taste, it lasts a longer time. WATCH OUR WINDOW FOR OTHER SPECIALS The Two Macs 149 Great George Street HICKEY & NICHOLSON'