

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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An Appeal to Fair Play

The Brantford Expositor, although tacitly and by tradition a Liberal organ, frankly argues in favor of Mr. Bennett being given an unhampered opportunity to test his policies. In what vein it says:

"All patriotic Canadians will wish the new Government every success in grappling with the gigantic problems it is called upon to face because of the general economic conditions. There are those excitedly rejoicing over the difficulties the Bennett administration will encounter because of the rapid decline in the revenue of all departments, and they are hoping that the people will revolt and a reaction set in. This is, however, not the popular view."

And further:

"There has been an unceasing cry on the part of the manufacturers of this country for greater protection, and now that the agriculturists have given evidence at the polls of a somewhat similar sentiment, there is no reason why Mr. Bennett should not introduce his policies without the compromise that his predecessors in office have had to make, and the spirit of the country will undoubtedly be to give them a fair trial."

There is, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, both logic and practical sense in this view of the political situation. It could do any good, and might easily do harm, for the Liberals in Parliament to try by tactics which have had many demonstrations during the past four or five decades to block the administration in giving effect to its policies. Mr. Bennett has the clear and unequivocal mandate of the people to go ahead. The same mandate tacitly directs Mr. King to stay his hand, and if Mr. King is a wise and patriotic man he will not disregard it. Both these leaders would do well, at the same time, to recognize the fact that public judgment cares very little indeed for purely partisan squabbling. It prefers constructive action based on a sound survey of prevailing conditions. It recognizes the perplexing nature of the problems which press for solution and looks for sympathetic co-operation from Mr. King and his associates rather than factious opposition.

The Indian Problem

In view of the inflammatory articles which are constantly appearing in the American press on the subject of India's present trouble it is refreshing to read the tolerant and broad-minded opinion of that distinguished American, the Rev. Dr. Parker Cadman, who in a recent sermon over the radio network of the United States, with an audience of probably 40,000,000 American people, said:

"Take Mexico, with only 10,000,000, not like India with 300,000,000 and more, and does any statesman in America know what is best to do with Mexico? If he does, let him stand up and say so."

"The history of India, especially since the day of British occupancy, has been one of progress, a growing sense of nationality, and Britain herself has fostered the feeling of independence which now threatens her ruin. It is sometimes a habit among certain kinds of Americans on every occasion possible to deragate and speak with disparagement of Great Britain. Give me leave to say that when the account is struck and well balanced the British Empire is the greatest force for Christian civilization and political freedom in the world today, and what she cannot do for India cannot be done by any power."

The Reindeer Herd

According to Natural Resources, a publication issued by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, Canada's herd of over three thousand reindeer, which started in December last on the 1,000-mile drive across Alaska and North-western Canada to the selected area east of the delta of the Mackenzie River, is halted for the summer season on the Hunt river, having completed the first lap of the journey eastward. The animals were purchased by the Department of the Interior for the establishment of herds in Northern Canada to supplement the supplies of food and clothing of the natives along our Arctic coast, and the progress of the drive is regarded as satisfactory. Many unforeseen difficulties arose during the early part of the drive but it is expected that when the movement is resumed in October, after fawning, much better progress will be made and that the herd will be delivered on the east bank of the Mackenzie early in the spring of 1931. When the herd started it consisted of 2,390 females, 305 males, and 247 steers, the latter to be used as sled deer for transporting provisions and equipment and as a meat supply.

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Slavery Still Existing

A reminder of the fact that slavery still exists comes with the recent reports from London of a meeting called by the League of Nations' Union and the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

Lord Cecil, who presided, brought out the fact that a situation now has been reached when every country was agreed that slavery should not continue. Nevertheless, it exists in more than one-quarter of the world. There is child slavery in China. The disturbed state of that country and the consequent poverty of the people has increased the number of cases of parents who sold their children into domestic slavery. In Abyssinia there are large numbers of slaves, and though no doubt the majority are well treated, there is a considerable minority who are miserable and unhappy. Lord Cecil said:

"The exact extent of the slave trade is not known. But from the information so far available, it is still in existence in one form or another in Abyssinia, the Hedjaz, Gambia and Nigeria, the Portuguese colonies, Liberia, the late colony of German East Africa, a few small areas of British India and among the tribes of Belgian Congo. The slave trade is still carried on in Red Sea districts. In some of these countries slavery has been officially abolished, but the law runs ahead of the custom."

Editorial Notes

All set this week for the Provincial Exhibition!

The London Daily Herald, organ of the British Labor party, speaks of Canada's new prime minister, "with one foot planted on real estate and the other among the Eddy Christian Science Millions." It is a far cry from the Eddy match works in Hull, in which Mr. Bennett is or was interested, to the religious cult of Mrs. Eddy, with which, of course, he never had any connection.

The human instinct to worship symbols rather than reality has some strange manifestations. An example of this tendency is noted by the London (Eng.) Saturday Review. A few weeks ago a Labour member wished to raise a debate on India which by common consent would have done much harm. A second Labour member, exasperated by the refusal of the House, ran off with the mace. The political indiscretion of the first was instantly forgotten in the momentary capture of a piece of furniture by the second.

On the twentieth of the present month the Acadians will celebrate the 171st anniversary of their expulsion from the territory now comprised in the three Maritime Provinces. On this occasion hundreds of the descendants of the dispersion of 1755 will return, under special arrangements, to the land of Evangeline, where some of the most pathetic chapters of the tragedy were written. At the coming celebration there will be present representatives of the English, French, Canadian and the United States Governments, and delegates from all French, Canadian and the United States societies.

Notes By The Way

A man in New York State who admits that for 12 years he has been driving an automobile without a license, explains that he doesn't read much and that because he is deaf few persons talk with him, so that he didn't know he had to have a license. What a happy life he must lead!

One authority says it is not improbable that in the next fifty years science will make some of its most important advances in the realm of meteorology. Weather forecasting is improving and the next step will probably be to find means of influencing the weather or, at least, avoiding some of its most destructive manifestations.

Italy has 90,000 men employed on a great land reclamation scheme. This is better than giving the dole.

British and other warships are already on duty in disturbed Chinese waters, and now 500 British and Japanese marines are being despatched to the Yangtze Valley to meet the uncertain Communist conditions. The fact that missionaries are being held for high ransom, shows the seriousness of the situation from the standpoint of foreign nationals in the agitated centres. There is still work in the world for armed forces.

Says the London Morning Post: "There is no longer any sense in talking about the principles of Free Trade." "Our industries and our agriculture are being crushed by the gigantic forces of a Protectionist world, and we must protect them or perish with them."

The London Daily Mail says: What has, in effect, been set up in this country is an elaborate system of wages without work. The cost of this system falls in part upon industry and in part upon the taxpayer. The heavy burden which it involves makes British goods too dear and loses orders. Thus only a fortnight ago a great iron and steel firm lost Indian orders for railway material because its price was \$179,000 higher than the foreign tender. But the workers in this firm who were deprived of work received in all \$184,000 in unemployment pay.

Several times lately says the Lindsay Post, we've seen articles on the question of homes, the merits of buying or building as against renting and some personal articles on how it works out. One for instance was labelled "Build-It-You-Can", and the author, a well known entertainer, told of his experiences and heavy expense in trying to build a home. They were jocularly related, but they contained a warning for the interested reader not to plunge and that is important.

The twenty-fourth Japanese destroyer flotilla is anchored at Hankow, where it will assist the fleets of the other great powers at present at that port in suppressing raids by Chinese bandits.

Foreign property is threatened by looters, and the Japanese have orders to fire on Chinese who infringe on foreign territorial rights. Russian Communists are reported leading the Chinese hordes engaged in this movement.

For centuries our wisest men have been working, trying to discover ways of adding years to life, and also of adding life to years. But the charm that stretches between us and some of the far-away places of the world is considerably wider than a mere ocean or two.

Speaking of British things, says Country Life, there is a Rolls Royce in Paris with an English body on it that is quite the latest. It is a town car. The top, rigid, of course, slides back, revealing a pane of glass under it for the sun to shine through, and the glass slides back, too. The seats, operated by buttons, slide forward to almost any desired position under the glass. The chauffeur is signalled by buttons and the doors open by buttons. I hope for the sake of the man who owns it, they keep on working; for he certainly would be in a jam if he got his top back, his seat forward, his chauffeur driving merrily along, and it began to rain. He'd be like a kicking baby getting a bath—everyone to look at him, no one to help him, without his buttons he couldn't even get out!

In exposing the frailties of his father, Bernard Shaw has not the excuse which has been made for Dickens, who drew Micawber from his father and Miss Nickleby from his mother. If Shaw had presented his father in a play he would have been less open to censure.

An Indiana sheriff and his deputies surrendered two negroes to a mob rather than use firearms in defence of their prisoners, who were promptly lynched. Their action should be immediately followed by their resignations on duties for which they are



By James W. Barton, M.D. CAUSES OF ECZEMA

That Body of Ours

Your family doctor will tell you that he comes across a number of cases of eczema every year.

In one case he believes that the trouble is caused by the inability of the patient's body processes to handle certain kinds of food—particularly the starches, and so by cutting down on the bread and potatoes a cure is obtained.

The next case in which he thinks food is the cause, does not respond to treatment from this standpoint. He has the patient cut out pork, butter, goose, duck, rich soups, and pastry, and yet there is little or no change in the skin ailment.

In looking around he finds that at times the patient handles certain substances or comes in contact with them, and that these substances are really the cause of the skin irritation. Continual soaking of the hands and arms in water, or water with soda or other alkali in it, certain chemicals or dyes; substances like turpentine and benzine which remove the natural oil from the skin.

As a matter of fact the removal of this natural protective oil causes the skin to dry and crack easily, thus making it easy for organisms or other harmful matter to cause trouble, which is very slow in healing.

And there are still other cases which cannot be traced to foods eaten, or to any skin irritant, and these are very difficult to handle.

And yet the use of bending and twisting exercises to increase the flow of bile from the liver and gall bladder, and stimulate the large intestine to hasten the waste matters out of the body, has brought brilliant results in these cases.

Now what does all this mean? That as a matter of fact eczema may be due to any of the three above mentioned causes (a) certain kinds of foods, (b) use of substances that irritate the skin, or actually irritate the skin if they are present in the room, even if not touching the skin, (c) waste matter lying in the intestine too long and being absorbed into the blood, the liver failing to remove it as it passes through.

And also it can be easily understood how more than one of these causes can occur in the same individual; in fact it could be possible for all three to be present.

So don't get discouraged if you have a persistent eczema; think of the above three general causes, and try and help your doctor to locate the one or more responsible for your particular case.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "A FAREWELL TO TOBACCO"

For I must not let it grieve thee, Friendliest of plants, that I must leave thee, For thy sake, Tobacco, I Would do anything but die, And but seek to extend my days Long enough to sing thy praise. But as she who once hath been A King's consort, is a queen Ever after, nor will bate Any title of her state, Though a widow, or divorced, So I, from thy converse forced, The old name and style retain, A right Katherine of Spain; And a seat, 'mongst the joys Of the best Tobacco boys; Where, though I, by our physician, Of thy favors, I may catch Some collateral sweets, and snatch Sidelong odours, that give life Like glances from a neighbor's wife; And still live in the by-places And the suburbs of thy graces; And in thy borders take delight, An unconquered Canaanite. —Charles Lamb.

manifestly unfitted. How far Indiana is removed from barbarism will be indicated by the proceedings taken against these recent officers.

George Bernard Shaw believes that the theatre will come to an end, its place being taken by the talkies. His guess is probably no better than another's, but will be more firmly adhered to. It will be recalled that Mr. Shaw predicted that Carpenter would defeat Dempsey. Of course he was not singular in this, but he was unique when, after the fight, he insisted that Carpenter had won. It is unlikely that anybody will be at hand to remind him of his prophecy about the stage when this matter is decided finally.

"Franking" Laws

With regard to "Letter Franking," a privilege granted to every member of Parliament, both in the Lords and Commons in England, and to the Senate and Commons throughout the British Dominions, how many people know that the measure was first introduced into the British House of Commons in the year 1660?

Previous to the establishment of Post Offices, early in the seventeenth century the matter of the Post, was kept up, by the Reigning Sovereign, for his own special benefits. Under the Stuart Dynasty, the Postal resources of the Country were greatly developed and all classes were given a share in the benefit. Cromwell also made many improvements, although the reasons he assigned for so doing were certainly open to criticism and censure. For instance—

"This will be the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous and wicked designs against the Commonwealth." Imagine opening other peoples letters in our well-regulated Post Offices of today—When anybody opening any other person's letters unless by an accident, pure and simple, is committing a crime against the Realm, punishable by a fine and even in some cases by imprisonment.

During the reign of King Charles II the Post Offices came, for the first time under Parliamentary control, and it was at this time that a clause regarding the Franking privilege hitherto enjoyed only by the Sovereign and his executive was inserted in a measure, brought before the House. The Franking clause was, however, taken no notice of at that time. In the year 1735 a committee of the House of Commons brought in a bill containing a similar clause and in doing so mentioned and discussed the old measure of 1660. The account of this discussion is rather amusing.

Sir Walter Earle proposed that members letters should come and go free of postage, during the time that the House was in session. Sir Hebraze Finch (afterwards Lord Chancellor Finch) said indignantly "It is a real poor mendicant provision and below the dignity of the House." However many members spoke in favour of the measure. Sergeant at Arms, Chertton, urging that "Letters for Court on Circuit go free." The entire debate was nearly one sided, and the speaker, Sir Harbottle Grimston, upon the question being called upon to put it, saying "I feel ashamed of it." The question was, however, eventually put and was carried by a large majority. When the Bill, with its franking provision, was sent up to the Lords the clause was thrown out as there was no provision in it that the Lords own letters should pass free.

Some years later the provision was revised and both houses had the privilege granted them. And nobody ever heard that either House felt it beneath their dignity to accept.

It must be remembered that at this early date the Post Office authorities had much more control over the means of transit, of His Majesty's Mails, than they have at the present day, when contracts for carrying them are made both with the shipping and railway companies and the entire service under Government Control. At that time the Post Masters had complete control of the Packet and Land Conveyance of both British and Foreign mails. Without this knowledge it would be difficult to account for the numerous and extraordinary articles which passed free through these old Post Offices, or to what a very great extent this privilege was allowed to extend.

In the old records of English Post Offices which are still preserved, many find lists of such franked communications as the following:

"Twelve couple of hounds, going to the King of the Romans, with a free pass, two maid-servants, going as laundress to my Lord Ambassador Mathue."—"Dr. Chrichton, carrying with him a cow and other necessities. Three suits of clothes for a Nobleman's lady at the Court of Portugal. A deal-case holding four fitches of bacon for Mr. Pennington of Roxehedon."

When the Postal service came under Parliamentary control and the Franking of letters became properly systemized, a great many of the abuses to which the measure had led, ceased. They were not, however, entirely controlled until after the era of the Penny-Postage, when a bill was introduced into Parliament by Sir Rowland Hill, recommending radical reforms, in the matter. Then was letter franking put on a proper basis and used, somewhat in the modified form of the present day.

Judge—Now confess that you were guilty of this robbery. Accused—No, my Lord, because I broke into a different house on that evening.

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.

LONGEVITY CLAIMS

Sir,—In a brief but interesting article in last Monday's Guardian, the Chief Actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, Mr. Arthur Hunter, claims that there is no reliable evidence that any person has lived over 106 years old. He is of opinion that the Turk Zaro Agha, now visiting the United States, is 100 years old instead of the 156 years documented by the Turkish Government. Mr. Hunter also falls foul of the reputed age of "Old Parr," whose tale of years entitled him to a place in Westminster Abbey, and says that no parish registers nor diocesan records are to be found bearing out Parr's claim. However, it seems that Mr. Hunter can be refuted by a record made in his own country, and well authenticated too. In January 1927, an obituary notice (which I quote in full) went the rounds of the press.

"Memories of almost a century and a quarter of Californian history were sealed at Pomona, Cal., as Dona Petra Mora, 122 years old, lay in death awaiting the chanting of requiem mass. Her advanced age was disclosed when church records were searched in preparation for the funeral services.

The yellowed archives of San Gabriel Mission set forth that in 1811 the mission fathers confirmed in the faith, Petra Bermudes, who was born October 14, 1804. Today a son, two daughters, twenty-eight grandchildren, seventy-two great-grandchildren and seven great-great-grandchildren mourn her death."

A typographic error gives the age of "Old Parr" as 15 years! I append a paragraph from a note book many years old. "Thomas Parr, a native of Shropshire, is said to have lived 152 years. At that age he went on invitation to the court of Charles I, and there eating too much died of indigestion. Harvey, who dissected him, declared that but for this accident he might have lived many years longer."

From the same source is the following: "Peter Czartan, a Hungarian peasant, is recorded to have been born 1539, and to have died 1724, i.e., he lived 185 years." A ripe old age, if true!

I am, Sir, etc.

AGRICOLA

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

CANADA'S HYDRO POWER SYSTEMS

Q. What are Canada's major hydro power systems? A. Canada's major hydro power systems are: The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario; the Shawinigan Water and Power Co.; the Duke-Price Power Co. (Saguenay River); the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.; the Gatineau Power Co.; the Laurentide Power Co.; the Winnipeg Electric Railway, the Canadian Niagara Power Co.; and the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. of Alberta. There are as many smaller organizations totalling eighteen that have an annual output of 100,000,000 kilowatt hours or more.

TO HONOR BIOLOGIST

AMIENS, France, Aug. 17.—A century after his death the great French naturalist, Jean Baptiste de Lamarck, one of the founders of the doctrine of biological evolution, is to be permanently honored in his own country.

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