

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1929

THE FARMERS' PARLIAMENT

Next week the farmers of this Province will hold their annual meetings in Charlottetown. The conferences this year will be held in Prince of Wales College Hall, beginning with the Dairyman's Association on Monday, March 4th, and to be followed by the Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, the combined Sheep and Swine Breeders' meetings, the Central Farmers' Institute, the Potato Growers Association, the Live Stock Clubs and the Poultry Show and Seed Fairs.

To our agricultural people and to the Province generally these meetings are among the most important of the year. The business of the various industries will be thoroughly discussed and special subjects will be dealt with by prominent visiting and local agriculturists. These meetings have been largely attended in the past, and if the present fine weather continues there is every prospect that this year's farmers' parliament will be as large and representative as any that preceded it.

The man composing our farmers' organizations no doubt have their individual political convictions; but such association is non-political and non-partisan, and when they meet next week it will be to discuss matters purely in the interest of the Province. Any attempt to subvert these free and independent organizations to political ends should, and we believe would, be resented by all the members. The methods and resolutions to be discussed will be considered solely on their respective merits, and dealt with accordingly. In this way not only the particular organizations interested will be benefited, but the Province generally; for whatever helps agriculture helps all. We trust that the attendance this year will be representative of the whole province, and that as visitors to Charlottetown our farmers will have an enjoyable as well as a profitable time.

TARIFF AUTONOMY IN CHINA

Coincident with the recent change of public opinion in Great Britain towards safeguarding their industries comes the announcement that China has put into force a customs tariff schedule at roughly double the old rates. The inauguration of the new tariff in China was enthusiastically celebrated with official banquets, public buildings were gaily beflagged and special patriotic songs were composed and sung, and walls were plentifully decorated with placards.

One of the songs translated reads: "Tariff is the road to life. Without it we should be poor for ever. Fortunately, tariff autonomy is enforced today. Under the unequal treaties our country had lost much, particularly tariff autonomy. Henceforth the people will be rich and the foundation of our country strong. Come celebrate; be of good cheer."

Among the placards were: "After tariff autonomy is enforced, labor and commerce will be developed and our people's rice bowls be filled. The Chinese must buy only Chinese products. Improve the moral, intellectual and physical strength of the workers."

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

The National Crime Commission of the United States recently made a report in which it was shown how small a proportion of those who commit crime are caught by the police in that country, and the comparison there made with Canada, England and Wales is a rather disquieting comment on conditions in some of the big cities in the United States. In a discussion in the Senate at Washington last week Senator Borah declared:

"We have had in this country, on an average for the last fifteen years 8,700 murders a year. In 1928 there were sixteen murders

in the City of London. Fifteen of the murderers were caught and punished. In the same year there were 230 murders in the largest city in the United States. I have not the exact figure, but I am informed that out of that 230, thirty were caught and punished, some 100 were tried and either the juries disagreed or the accused were acquitted. In the year 1920 there were seventeen murders in London. In 1920 in the largest city in the United States there were 260 murders, and in the next largest city there were 137 murders. In 1921 there were 121 robberies in all England and Wales combined. There were 1,445 robberies in one city in the United States and 2,400 in another."

A striking instance corroborating Senator Borah's figures occurred a few days ago, when, on the eve of the aldermanic election in Chicago, the Associated Press carried the following news:

Candidate in "Bloody Twentieth" ward threatened with death unless he quits race. Bullet, stray or deliberate, cuts neat hole in windshield of automobile driving campaign captain of candidate in fourth ward. Voters living within rifle range of the University of Chicago campus receive telephone warnings they will be "taken for a ride" if they show up at the polls tomorrow.

Workers for one candidate announce they will not be out today because it might not be healthy.

Because "Bloody Twentieth," is described as even more highly charged with possibilities than a year ago when a negro lawyer, Octavius Crandall, was shot dead in the street.

Compare this with the facts given in a recent editorial in The Guardian with respect to police control in England, where law and order are so efficiently maintained, even in rural districts, that a stolen motor car could not be driven along a quiet road at night without being challenged by a constable.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

March came in like a lamb this year. Now watch it!

Political observers at Ottawa predict that the House will prorogue in May. The date, like Easter, is a movable festival largely governed by the lequacity of the members.

The estimates at Ottawa include \$35,000 to provide for the payment of a bounty on wolves and coyotes. No rewards are paid for the numerous "hides nailed to the barn door" during election campaigns.

According to Mr. A. E. McLean and Mr. S. A. McDonald, the C. N. R. authorities are busy preparing estimates for a bridge and tunnel. Wish they would devote their time more profitably to hastening the advent of our long overdue car ferry.

American police are said to be on the track of the perpetrators of Chicago's wholesale murder on St. Valentine's Day. But between being on the track of a criminal and executing justice is a very long way in the United States.

At an orchestral concert an enthusiast was annoyed by two women sitting behind him who kept up a continuous conversation of an intimate character respecting their personal ailments. At last the disturbed listener turned around and angrily remarked: "Ladies, I came to a concert, but this is evidently an organ recital."

We understand that American carrots are now on sale in Charlottetown. This will be interesting news to our farmers, many of whom have much of last year's crop still on their hands. Between the importation of American vegetables and New Zealand butter, our farmers may be reduced to a price cutting competition which certainly not be to their advantage.

Notes By The Way

Mrs. Nelly McClung of Calgary is widely known throughout Canada by the books she has written, their strong Canadianism and patriotism. In Alberta she is also known as a politician, an eloquent and witty platform speaker who always draws large audiences and she is much admired and beloved for her charming personality. She once easily gained a seat in the Provincial Legislature.

Not long ago she was one of the principals in a public debate at Edmonton in which she championed the right of women to be ordained to the Christian ministry on equal terms with men. She had an able opponent in Rev. Dr. W. A. Lewis of Calgary. The Edmonton Bulletin tells that the balance was a close one between the two speakers.

Mrs. McClung argued that women's desire was part of a big movement for self-expression and if the church was alive to the needs of the time it would be picking out young women and training them. The church had lacked vision before, referring to Wesley and Booth, both of whom took their great movements outside the church. Anyway, when a vote had been taken 76 of the 93 Presbyteries voted in favor of the ordination of women. "It is about time," she said, "that we get rid of the idea that we are a sort of glorified Ladies Aid, with the great work in life of pushing some man up the ladder."

She contended that the ordination of women would provide a wider field of selection. There was little danger of women rushing into the ministry in view of the seven years course of study and two years probation. She referred to Jesus' confidence and trust in women, and if a qualified and capable woman says she is called of God to preach, who shall deny it? There are now seven women in Alberta who are either studying or who have completed theological courses.

On the other side Dr. Lewis pointed out that our Saviour called twelve apostles and later He sent out 70 evangelists, all of whom were men. He held the women vote responsible for the repeal of prohibition. He would like to see a woman in the Senate. There was a hearty outburst of applause at this, led by Magistrate Emily Murphy, champion of women for the Senate. When quiet was restored, Dr. Lewis continued, quite unprovoked, "I think a nice, kindly old woman would be right at home there."

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has opened with opposing parties almost evenly divided, betokening a critical session. The Province is fortunate in the Government and having received an offer from a private source of sufficient funds for a suitable building in which to house the public archives, and Dalhousie University generously offers a site for the building. It was also announced in the Speech from the Throne that by imperial authority the armorial bearings of the Province will be restored to what they were before Confederation, that is the Lion rampant, instead of the fish since substituted. Nova Scotia means New Scotland, and before Confederation the arms of Scotland with colors reversed were otherwise the same in both countries. The lion is a much more impressive national figure and more nobly virile also than a fish.

It is also intimated in the Speech referred to that because the present Temperance Act has been "called in question by a considerable body of public opinion" it has been decided to give the electors an opportunity to say what they think is best to do in this important matter. It is unfortunately true that whatever law may be enacted to deal with the liquor question there is always "a considerable body of public opinion" on the opposite side.

An American exchange remarks that "both Washington and Lincoln were born in February, the month of Saint Valentine." But both of them engaged in great wars, for which more typical of the war god Mars, for whom the month of March was named. For other reasons the calendar ought to be revised, being absurd as we now have it. September is not the seventh month as its name implies, nor October the eighth, nor November our ninth month, nor December the tenth. There are equal absurdities and misnomers for the days of the week in this Christian world. Most of them bear the names of heathen gods. Sunday originally was dedicated to the worship of the sun, Monday to that of the moon, Wednesday was formerly Woden's day, Thursday was Thor's day, Friday was Freia's day and Saturday Saturn's day—all heathen gods.

Bridge, Tunnel or Car Ferry?—The engineers have been investigating ice conditions at the Capes and preparing estimates of costs we are told. Well, it is now almost 50 years since our Province was united with Canada and our ice conditions were pretty well known in 1879. When the solemn promise was made to give us daily



By James W. Barton, M.D.

A CHILL IS NATURE'S WARNING.

A physician starting out for a walk one morning felt some severe chills down his back and over his body and decided to return home.

He took his temperature and found it at 103 o F., and the pulse rate at 130. He calmly announced to the family that his plans for the day were off, that as he had experienced some chills, and his temperature and pulse were up, that his best place was in bed.

Now he had no pain, and had not felt any different than usual except that he had just eaten one slice of toast for breakfast instead of two. He called in a neighboring physician who found his temperature 103 o F., and his pulse 130.

A careful examination failed to reveal anything. The throat was a trifle red but was not sore, there was no trouble in chest or abdomen. Nevertheless there was the chill, the high temperature, and the rapid bounding pulse.

Neither the patient himself nor his colleague, although they were both physicians, were able to diagnose the trouble.

The pulse and temperature remained up for four days. The temperature got down to normal by the sixth day, but the pulse remained fairly rapid for another couple of days.

All this time the patient remained in bed, and the only treatment given was a liquid diet and laxative for constipation.

The patient felt weak for some days after he got about on his feet. He found he got out of breath easily for some weeks afterwards but gradually got real well again with no signs of any damage to heart or other organs. What is my thought in relating this incident?

That a chill is Nature's warning to you. It is Nature's method of trying to create extra heat for you because something has entered your system, some harmful organisms, and your own fighting organisms begin fighting them off. First there is the chill, then the temperature or fever, with increased pulse rate.

This physician by going immediately to bed when he felt the chill gave his fighting forces a real chance to battle for him.

The high temperature and the rapid bounding pulse showed definitely that real trouble was under way.

THE POET'S CORNER

MEMORY. A pen—to register; a key—That winds through secret wards Are well assigned to Memory By allegoric Bards.

As aptly, also, might be given A Pencil to her hand; That, softening objects, sometimes even Outstrips the heart's demand;

That smooths foregone distress, the lines Of lingering care subdued, Long-vanished happiness refines, And clothes in brighter hues;

Yet, like a tool of Fancy, works Those spectres to dilate—That startle conscience, as she lurks Within her lonely seat.

Oh! that our lives, which flee so fast, In purity were such, That not an image of the past Should fear that pencil's touch!

Retirement then might hourly look Upon a soothing scene, Age steal to his allotted nook Contented and serene;

With heart as calm as lakes that sleep In frosty moonlight glistening; Or mountain rivers, where they creep Along a channel smooth and deep, To their own far-off murmurs listening.

—William Wordsworth.

communication by steam with the mainland. And yet the King Government wants to know more about the ice conditions. All the while the engineers have been investigating and pocketing fat fees and making reports and yet the Government doesn't know whether to provide a ferry, a bridge or a tunnel. What they do know is how to frame pretexts for delay. Boys have grown to be old men since this sort of thing began and are now asking "How long oh, Lord, how long before something shall be done?"

The Intimate Papers Of Colonel House

The Friend And Adviser Of President Wilson's Recounts In His Diary The Great Events Of The War In Which His Country Was Concerned. (Copyright)

U. S. SEEKS NAVAL PROTECTION

House Asks For Opinion On British Capital Ships After War

CHAPTER 3.

The provisions of the Navy Bill passed by Congress in 1916 would, when carried into effect, make the United States Navy second only to that of Great Britain; indeed, in the opinion of various experts the reinforced American Navy would approximately equal that of the British in total strength. The immediate value of this increase in the American naval forces, however, was lessened by the emphasis which the Navy Bill placed on capital ships, whereas in the war against the German submarine the great need was lighter and swifter craft. The Allies asked, accordingly, that the United States postpone the building of capital ships in order to concentrate upon destroyers.

Since the United States desired above everything to bring effective assistance in the war against the submarine, they were anxious to meet this request. But they had also to consider what the ultimate effect would be upon their after-war naval strength if they neglected the building of capital ships. Would it be possible to enter into an arrangement with the British which would permit the United States to concentrate for the moment upon the building of destroyers and yet ensure the American Navy against the peril resulting from lack of capital ships, which, in the opinion of many experts, constituted the bulwark of naval strength? House raised the problem frankly with Balfour and Drummond. On May 13 he wrote in his diary:

"In talking with Drummond, I called attention to the Allied demand that we build submarine destroyers at the expense of our major battleship programme. To do this would leave us at the end of the war where we are now, and in the events of trouble... we would be more or less helpless at sea. I thought if Great Britain would agree to give us an option on some of her major ships in the event of trouble... we could go ahead with our destroyers without fear of subsequent events."

Drummond replied that Germany's navy might be left intact after the war and Great Britain might have need of all her fleet in a further war with Germany. In this event I suggested we give Great Britain an option to read that, in case of war with Germany we would return the battleships which we had taken over, and would give her in addition an option on some of our major ships. He is to take it up with Mr. Balfour and let me know the result.

No decision was made by the British until after the return of the Balfour Mission. Early in July House received from Mr. Balfour a cable which analyzed the problem in the light of the immediate submarine danger as well as of the future relations of the United States.

Mr. Balfour's cable stated that the possibility of a naval agreement to permit the United States safely to concentrate upon destroyers and light craft instead of capital ships had been carefully considered by the War Cabinet. It was of vital importance, the British Admiralty believed, that the maximum number of destroyers be built. If the United States Government felt that its navy was likely to become dangerously unbalanced, the British Cabinet would be willing to consider some sort of defensive arrangement with the United States to meet the danger. Colonel House's proposal that the British agree to provide definite naval assistance to compensate for the un-built American capital ships was likely to raise, however, rather dangerous international issues. Mr. Balfour suggested therefore that the six major powers at war with Germany all enter into a naval agreement providing for mutual assistance against any maritime attack for a period of four years after the conclusion of the present war.

What Was The "Trouble" House Feared?

Colonel House did not like the suggestion as well as his own plan providing that the British give the United States a definite option on certain British capital ships to be exercised in case of future trouble. Perhaps he feared lest the general defensive agreement should develop into something similar to a formal alliance that might arouse the opposition of American opinion. In Mr. Balfour's plan may be discovered the germ of the Naval Treaties of 1922, which were later concluded by the Harding Administration.

Colonel House to the President

Magnolia, Massachusetts July 8, 1917

Dear Governor

I am enclosing a cable which I have just received from Balfour. I am sending it in duplicate so you will have a copy for the State Department. No one knows of these negotiations excepting Lansing and Polk....

Breckinridge Long who is here today is taking this letter.

I cannot see that the solution Balfour suggests would be of much service excepting that it would prevent Japan from falling into the hands of Germany and forming a combination against us.

In the event of trouble between Japan and ourselves, or other parties to the agreement, they would be forced to be neutral, or if there was war between any of the signatory powers, the others would necessarily be neutral.

That is not quite what we had in mind. I see no reason why our first proposal should not be accepted, and I see no reason why it should offend Japan or any other nation if known. What I suggested was that in view of our diverting government shipbuilding in our naval yards from the construction of capital battleships to that of vessels suitable for anti-submarine warfare, and the building of a merchant marine in order not to interrupt the supplying of the Allies with necessary materials for the continuation of the war, Great Britain should agree to give us an option on the purchase of such capital battleships as we might wish to replace those which we discontinued building because of our desire to aid them.

This would not be directed against Japan any more than it would be against France, Italy, Russia or even England herself.

Sir William Wiseman expects to return to England early next week and before going he will spend a day with me here. Will you not let me know your conclusions so I may discuss the matter with him and let him in turn take it up with his Government?

If the English are afraid of Germany, it seems to me it would be reasonable to include in the agreement a clause by which in the event of war between Germany and England, they might demand the return of these capital battleships.... Affectionately yours E. M. House

Wilson Indifferent.

On July 13 President Wilson invited Wiseman to discuss outstanding problems before his visit to England, in the course of the conversation they came to the naval proposals of Balfour and House. Wilson was not enthusiastic in support of either plan. He did not like the idea of anything approaching an alliance with the major European powers and Japan, even one limited in its scope to a purely defensive naval agreement. Nor did he agree with House that the question of capital ships was one of vital importance. The exigencies of the submarine war, he felt, would in any case lead to an emphasis upon the building of destroyers at the expense of capital ships; he seemed quite satisfied that this would not touch the effectiveness of the American navy after the war.

Moreover he pointed out that while the U. S. was now ready to take her place as a world-power, the strong feeling throughout the country was to play a "lone hand" and not to commit herself to any alliance with any foreign power. With regard to Japan, Wilson said that in his opinion a successful attack on the Pacific coast was absurd owing to the long distance from the Japanese base and the difficulty they would have in obtaining any suitable base on the Pacific coast. The possibility of their attacking the Philippines or some outlying possession was, he thought, quite another matter, and presented a possibility which could not be overlooked.

Sacrifice of U. S. Navy Colonel House was not convinced that the day of the capital ship had passed. Until this was certified by naval experts he believed that it was the duty of the Administration to provide full insurance for the defense of the United States. There may be something in the future," he noted in his diary on July 14, "but up to now Great Britain's successful blockade of Germany is maintained because she has a superiority in capital battleships."

Colonel House to the President Magnolia, Mass. July 17, 1917

Dear Governor: I have a feeling that he

ARE YOU IN DEBT? -then your widow would have a harder time meeting instalments than you do. -make it easy for her then by taking insurance now equal to your debt, mortgages, and similar obligations. The cost is remarkably low.

To get the real refreshing flavor of TRY BRAHMIN Sold only in Red, Hygienic, Airtight Packages. (Wiseman) misunderstood you (concerning the value of capital battleships) for surely the present control of the seas is solely due to the superiority of the British Fleet in capital ships. No amount of smaller craft could take their place. While they are not effective in submarine warfare yet, submarine warfare is as distinct a phase of sea warfare as aircraft are in land warfare. I think it is true today as it was before the war that the nation having the most powerful capital battleships in both size and speed is the nation that will dominate the sea. I hope you will insist upon some arrangement with England by which this country may obtain some of their capital ships at the end of the war, in the event we should wish them. The arrangement would be a safe one, for they need not be taken if not desired. I discussed this question thoroughly with Lord Fisher and other British naval men and there was no disagreement as far as I can remember. Affectionately yours E. M. House.

ATTENTION Truss Wearers To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have worn a truss we can offer you a better one. It is made of the finest materials and is the most comfortable and stylish one ever made. It is perfect fitting, modern and up-to-date one, from the large assortment of American Trusses just received. All styles and at prices to suit everybody. Come in and see our styles or phone and have us send you one for fitting.

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