

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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In the Public Safety

The suggestion of the coroner's jury impelled to inquire into the cause of a regrettable traffic fatality which occurred in the city last Wednesday should be given prompt and serious consideration by the Provincial authorities. The jury recommended that provision be made for a Provincial inspector of motor vehicles, whose duty it would be to see that brakes and equipment are in proper working order.

The first step, naturally, would be a survey of the situation and of the approximate cost which such a system would entail. It would be impossible for one inspector adequately to carry on the work. With competent assistants, the expense might run to five or six thousand dollars a year. Would it not be possible to combine this work with the duties of the Provincial police, for which statutory provision was made at the last session of the Legislature?

In Charlottetown the police officers frequently hold up motorists on the street, inspect their brakes and equipment, and this inspection has had a salutary effect on many occasions. Nevertheless, it is impossible, without a properly organized system of compulsory car inspection all over the province, to insure that measure of safety to which the public is entitled.

The Tariff Board

The Tariff Board abolished by the Bennett Government, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, never had any statutory existence. It was appointed by order-in-council, was a political machine pure and simple and if it made any recommendations to the Government they were not acted on previous to the bringing down of the Dunning Budget, in which the chairman of the Board collaborated with the Finance Minister and then threw off the mask completely, becoming a Liberal candidate in an Ontario constituency. There is the promise that a real advisory Board composed of business men will be appointed. Such a board was proposed by the Conservatives at the 1911 election and when the Borden Government took office the Finance Minister, now Sir Thomas White, prepared a bill creating a tariff commission with wide authority of investigation, recommendation, and tariff control to meet emergencies. The Liberals had a large majority in the Senate, and the tariff commission bill was so mutilated as to defeat its purpose. It was not until 1917 that the Conservatives secured control of the Senate, but in the meantime came the Great War, when there was no stability in prices, and a tariff board became unnecessary. Following demobilization in 1920, the Unionist Government delegated authority to a sub-committee of the Privy Council to investigate tariff and business requirements and the scope and function of a controlling tariff board. The chairman of this commission was Sir Henry Drayton, then finance minister, and Hon. James A. Calder and Hon. Gideon D. Roberson. It took evidence throughout Canada, but before its recommendations were ready the Melghan Government was defeated.

It is proposed by Mr. Bennett to revert by legislation to the Borden policy. The new board will have ample and statutory power, it is believed, to meet emergencies from business conditions, unexpected foreign tariff changes, and to exercise an authority to prevent advantage being taken of the protective tariff

to unduly increase prices. Mr. Bennett, however, simply stated there would, in creating the new tariff board, be a reversion to the Borden policy of one of legal and statutory authority.

The board just abolished was created by order-in-council after the 1926 election, with Hon. Geo. P. Graham as chairman. When Mr. Graham went to the Senate he was succeeded as chairman by W. H. Moore, the defeated government candidate in South Ontario and potential candidate for the next and recent contest, at which he was elected. His appointment was strongly criticized by the Conservatives. Mr. Moore has always been active in politics and remained chairman of the board after the election was announced, although it was known he was to be a candidate. What the country needs is expert business advice that will be of some assistance to the Government in its tariff legislation.

Political Road Work

There is a significant hint in an article in Thursday's issue of the local Liberal organ of what may be expected in the matter of political road work next year. "It is felt," we are told, "that next year more men will have to be put on to look after the traffic and an increased number of tractors and road machinery supplied."

Why next year rather than this year? The answer is obvious. Next year the Lea-McIntyre Government goes to the people. So if the taxpayers are asked to foot the bill for more road machinery at the next session of the Legislature at least they need be under no illusions as to the purpose of the expenditure. The road gangs which were so much in evidence during the weeks immediately preceding the federal election have vanished; but they will return in time for the provincial election next year, together with "an increased number of tractors and road machinery." This is the gist of the inspired article in the Liberal organ, and it is the only explanation that has so far been vouchsafed for the present disgraceful condition of many sections of highway throughout the Province.

Whether the electors will consent to be bribed with their own money in this fashion, or will repudiate such crude efforts at reinstating an administration which has failed in implementing practically every one of its pre-election promises, remains to be seen. For our own part we have no doubt as to the issue, and we believe the public generally will welcome, when it comes, the opportunity of registering an emphatic protest against a policy so obviously dictated by political expediency.

Editorial Notes

When people clamor for a new religion, what they really want is a religion that is not too religious.

British and other warships are already on duty in disturbed Chinese waters and now 800 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, which is recommended to be paid, 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.

"We went down, with flags flying on a great issue," says the retiring Prime Minister, but those who followed the election campaign closely will be at a loss to say just what great issue the Liberals were defeated on. The effort of Mr. King and his followers to persuade the electors that they were more devoted to Empire interests than were the Conservatives was not an issue; it was a political trick that failed.

Notes By The Way

While China has been in a state of almost chronic crisis for the past ten years, the latest developments are fraught with unusual importance. Feng, the Christian General, is directing the latest northern attack against the Nationalist Government. The real goal of the present drive is Hankow. If Hankow falls there are some responsible foreigners in China who declare that the whole country will go Red.

A bandit who held up a Montreal merchant on Tuesday afternoon was on Friday sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge Marchildon which means that in less than a week after the commission of the crime he was serving his sentence. This gesture of despatch by the courts is timely and is of a nature to discourage the criminals, who have been rearing their heads of late in this city.

Sir Phillip Snowden in a recent radio address said that Great Britain had spent some 50,000 million dollars on its part in the Great War. This was apart from the loss of the wealth-producing capacity of millions of men drawn for four years from useful employment. The war left Britain with a debt of over thirty-five billion dollars, the interest on which alone costs one and three-quarter billions a year; and it has to come out of taxation.

Such stupendous figures throw Mr. Snowden's main point into bold relief. "It passes the power of the most imaginative mind," he said, "to conceive what prosperity and happiness could be added to the world if the resources wasted by war could have been used for the advancement of human wealth." But even the least imaginative mind must realize from the figures given that now is the time for all good men the world over to ponder the folly of preparing for another war.

It is inevitable when unemployment is most in evidence that there are more temptations to crime. Compared with other countries, Canada does not make a bad showing.

There is a little history that should be told about the disposal of Ontario's fall wheat. It is graded as a soft wheat, and for years there was a good market for the flour made from it in the West Indies. That market was almost entirely lost to Ontario millers in 1927. The wheat pool, they claim, had gathered in the surplus and immediately put the price up beyond what the West Indies trade had been accustomed to pay, and it is well to remember that the West Indies is a competitive market. Today that country gets its flour from Britain, a flour made from the cheap wheat of foreign lands. The Canadian miller could not secure enough Ontario wheat at a price the West Indies would pay.

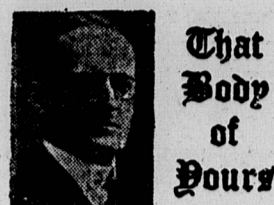
English audiences are wont to give vent to their opinions, favorable or unfavorable, far more freely than do those of Canada. They let themselves go. They tell the author, the actor, the producer and management whether they like or dislike the performance. Nor is this a bad thing. There is of course, no reasoned criticism, but it is an emotional outburst; and art is to be judged largely by the emotion it inspires. The English audiences are therefore critics not to be despised.

In the case of talking neither clapping or booing disturbs the actor, but they tell the management a great deal. Throwing eggs at the screen may be going to extreme lengths. However, as emphasis even that may be salutary. Canadian audiences hold themselves in but they too feel. If the emotional display on the part of the audiences gives vent to suppressed indignation—or approval—would it not be better for our audiences to let themselves go occasionally? Eggs are another matter. Possibly they are cheaper in England.

Now that we have had another deplorable level crossing fatality the matter of providing gates or other preventive measures at these death traps will probably be ventilated. There are at least two or three crossings which should be guarded by gates or otherwise.

Theodore Dreiser, having completed an extensive tour of the United States, finds that his famous pessimism is more firmly entrenched than ever. He tells an interviewer that constitutional government has abdicated, that Americans can no longer express themselves as individuals, that the average citizen has lost his power to think and that literature is practically dead.

"Conditions here are in many ways similar to those in Russia before the revolution," he asserts. "I am more convinced than ever that the country is headed for great social changes that will frustrate the life of the ordinary individual unless they can be checked by a really important stand on the part of the intellectuals."



By James W. Barton, M.D. EGGS FOR SMALL CHILDREN

I don't talk about infants very often for the reason that the family doctor and the children's specialist have worked together so wonderfully in the past few years that the lives of thousands of children are saved yearly, which in former times would have been lost.

And the biggest factor in preventing the loss of these little ones is the proper diet. However I came across something recently from Dr. Stoeltner of Berlin that I think is worthy of being handed on to mothers whose children do not seem to be progressing very well, and yet are not in need of the doctor's services.

As you know eggs are a good food with body building qualities but even with adults there seem to be quite a number who cannot eat them without some stomach distress. For babies or young children eggs have likewise been considered unsafe, despite their wonderful food value.

However Dr. Stoeltner recommends the following egg soup which in his hands has given excellent results.

A Gruel is prepared with three level teaspoonful of fine corn meal and a pint of water. To this is added a pint of fresh milk and four teaspoonful of sugar. This mixture is boiled for a short time and after that is stirred into a beaten egg.

Then the egg soup is strained and left to cool. Before each feeding the necessary quantity is heated.

The use of this egg soup has brought good results, no harmful effects being noted.

None of the very small babies who received this egg soup developed rickets.

After this treatment the blood was rich in corpuscles and haemoglobin, showing that it also prevented anaemia.

This was not considered a substitute for the mother's own milk, which as Dr. Stoeltner points out, is the child's best nutriment.

Another point worth noting, particularly during the warm weather, is that this egg soup was first used by a Finnish physician as a means of correcting or curing diarrhoea in young children.

Now we have known of the value of eggs as a food for years; the white of egg being rich in albumin a body builder and a body repairer, and the yolk rich in fats and vitamins.

It is certainly gratifying to know that this wonderful food can thus be made available for young infants whose very lives for a time seem to hang in the balance.



HIS PILGRIMAGE

Give me scallop-shell of quiet, My staff of faith to walk upon, My scrip of joy, immortal diet, My bottle of salvation, My gown of glory, hope's true gage; And thus I'll take my pilgrimage. Blood must be my body's balmer; No other balm will there be given; Whilst my soul, like quiet palmer, Travelleth towards the land of heaven; Over the silver mountains, Where spring the nectar fountains; There will I kiss The bowl of bliss; And drink mine everlasting fill Upon every milken hill. My soul will be a-dry before; But, after, it will thirst no more. —Sir Walter Raleigh (1552-1618.)

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH WILLIAM KIRBY

Q. Who was William Kirby? A. William Kirby lived from 1817 till 1906 who became one of the early school of writers, his fame being chiefly based on the novel of The Golden Dog, which remains the best description of Quebec in the French period. He also wrote several volumes of verse and prose. He spent the later years of his life in Niagara where he as collector was an ardent United Empire Loyalist. Dr. Lorne Pierce has recently published a book dealing with Kirby, his life and times.

CELEBRATED THE 15TH LONDON, Aug. 14—Highgate defendant, charged with drunkenness, pleaded: "It was the 13th anniversary of my wedding. The reply of Mrs. Vesey (the magistrate) was 'Unlucky 13.' Pay \$2.50—and see it doesn't happen on the 14th."

The Great Game

(Ottawa Journal) Man, somebody once said, is a political animal. And if there are those who doubt it, let them think back over the extraordinary two months that we have just emerged from. We are all interested in sport, in religion, in money-making, in the routine things of life. Yet what else but politics could sustain two months of mad excitement; what else could make us sit by radios for hours night after night, or go out into hot stuffy halls when we might be comfortable at home, or argue and fight with our neighbours, or say or suspect that our friends were traitors, or at best pathetic morons? What else could have made us en Joy the orgy of extravagance and sometimes nonsense or unconscious humor that we have indulged in these past eight weeks?

Democracy, truly is an extraordinary thing. It does foolish things, produces foolish things, is responsible for absurdities. And yet, for some reason or other that is hard to define, it fumbles through fairly well. Some instinctive something, some saving grace, seems to avert disaster. The people make mistakes, vote wrongly, often blindly, and an appalling number of people don't seem to know or much care what all the fight is about. Yet, and this is true of democracy everywhere, government goes on, faltering sometimes, committing grave error some times, but managing reasonably well. Managing far better, far more successfully, than mere autocracy.

The reason, we think, is that no matter what the verdict the people sensibly accept it. We have all enough humor and enough sense to go back to work after election day, to shake hands with the other fellow, to take a more tolerant view of him, to even help out deadly enemies of the day before to get the new Government going.

That Royal Store

(Ottawa Journal) What is this That rises like the issue of a King, And wears upon his baby-brow the round And top of Sovereignty?

Yesterday, and through days and nights before a stork flapped its way over the moors of Scotland with a "wee bairn" for Elizabeth, Duchess of York, who was Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, third and youngest daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, and who waited for her gift in turreted Glamis castle, where, according to tradition and Shakespeare, Macbeth did murder Duncan to become Scotland's King.

All Britain, in the meantime, has held its breath. Loyal Scots piled mountainous bonfires on Hunter's hill and neighboring heights which rise above the cattle, made ready to send the news blazing over the hill-tops. Not in a generation has a potential heir been born north of the Tweed; and this, adding to glad news and big news, has set an Empire astir. The British Post Office guardian of Britain's telephones, prepared a special wire from Glamis castle to the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes to carry first word to King George. Famous obstetricians and nurses stood by in waiting; news agencies prepared to flash the news to the four corners of the earth; and the British newspapers held their presses to chronicle the event. Special headlines stood in readiness if the baby were a boy.

It all seems nonsense, an inordinate fuss about Royalty, undemocratic. Yet the answer to that, to the undemocratic part of it, is that when the child does arrive, the first person to greet it will be a member and former national president of the British Transport and General Workers' Union—white-haired John R. Clynes. For the first time in any land, a member of the working classes has been placed in charge of the official ceremonial attendant upon the birth in a Royal Family. Mr. Clynes, as Home Secretary, will be required to certify to the genuineness of birth of a royal child in direct line of succession to the British throne.

Centuries ago, the rumor often spread, on the birth of a royal baby, that the infant was not a genuine heir. There would be stories to the effect that some intriguing relatives—sometimes it would be a "female servant"—had substituted her own baby for the royal child. One of Tennyson's poems relates how "Alice," the nurse, staged a baby "mix-up," so that her own child became the titled heirless.

It was to prevent such rumors that the custom originated of requiring the Home Secretary to be present when the stork arrived; or immediately afterwards.

The presence of Clynes in the royal castle is illustrative of the change that the centuries have brought in Britain. He is the son of an Irish labourer; and was born in an Oldham slum. He went to work in a cotton

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.

DUCK SHOOTING SEASON

Sir:—In a late issue of the daily Patriot I read a notice that the season for duck shooting opens on September 15th instead of September 1st as formerly. This change of date seems to be displeasing to quite a number of sportsmen, and strange to say, some of those who signed the petitions to have the change made are now clamoring to have the date put back to September 1st as formerly and even go so far as to say they don't intend to observe the law in this respect.

One man even went so far as to say that no Magistrate could be found who would convict a person for shooting on September 1st; he certainly has a poor opinion of the Magistrates of our province; men who are under oath to see that all our laws are obeyed. For my own part I would wish to see the date changed back to September 1st, if that is at all possible, as no doubt some will be foolhardy enough to defy the law, making it unpleasant for themselves and also for the officials who are appointed to carry out the law.

It would also be an unfair deal to sportsmen who are law abiding, so by all means let the opening date be fully decided on so that every one can have a fair deal. It might be a good idea to call a general meeting (say in Charlottetown) and have the matter fully looked into. If the meeting showed that a good majority were in favor of a change in date I think the Federal authorities would heed their request. If a majority favored September 15th date, by all means let every one abide by that decision.

There are some other matters which might also be considered by this meeting. One would be the question of a short open season for partridge shooting, say a few weeks, with a small bag limit. There has been a close season for those birds for some years past and I fall to see that it was of much service as the birds are actually scarcer around these parts than they were some years ago. Some claim that in the open season the flocks are scattered and that there is

Continued on Page 6

mill when he was 10 years old, rose to be chief executive of one of Britain's trade unions, is a power in Labor politics, Home Secretary.

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