

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester McAra. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacIntosh. D. S. ... Editor and Manager—J. H. Burnett.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1929

THE BIG FAIR

The assurance of the Minister of Agriculture that Prince Edward Island will be well represented at the Joint Maritime exhibit at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, this week, and that potatoes will be featured prominently, is gratifying to everyone who is aware of the great advertising advantages of this exhibition.

It is expected that Island foxmen and stock-breeders, who have consistently won high honors at Toronto, will make another splendid showing this year—which also will reflect creditably upon the Province.

THE RAUCOUS HORN

Toronto, says an exchange, has set an example to other cities. It has fined a youth for sitting in his car and honking his horn to apprise his best girl that he had arrived to keep a date.

"ONE MURDER A DAY."

Chicago is in the judicial district of Cook County, the population of which is five millions. Its murder record averages one a day. When Clive was charged with having committed fearful crimes against the people of India he told the House of Lords that, after examining the particulars set forth in the indictment, he was astonished at his own moderation.

Cook County and that population is spread over a vast territory much of which is unpopulated except for the very rare visits of members of the Royal Canadian Mounted. Canadians murder each other at the rate of about one or two a month.

Yet there are Canadians foolish enough to believe and propagate the American slander that the Provinces of Canada, because they have adopted government control of liquor, are on their way to moral and social ruin; that Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other Canadian centres are sinks of vice and drunkenness; and that the cause of righteousness would be advanced by a crusade which would force upon these cities and the country at large a law which they have repudiated, and which in Chicago and other American cities second only to Chicago in crime and lawlessness has proved its futility and hypocrisy.

LUDWIG ON WAR GUILT.

Whether all Herr Emil Ludwig's verdicts on history will stand the test of time is not certain, but that he can make history and the men who made it live for the reader, will be admitted by all who have read his "Napoleon." In his latest book, "July 1914," appropriately issued just prior to Armistice Week, he is concerned only with the events that immediately preceded the Great War.

"This book is a study of the stupidity of the men who in 1914 were all-powerful, and of the true instinct of those who, at that time, were powerless," he writes. "It is international in outlook, and shows how a peaceable, industrious, sensible mass, of 500 millions, was enticed by a few dozen incapable leaders, by falsified documents, lying stories of threats, and chauvinistic catchwords, into a war which was in no way destined or inevitable.

Economic crises, questions of competition and colonies had, indeed, complicated the European situation; yet war had been averted time and again, and three capable statesmen could once more have achieved what the great majority desired. It is a lie that one single people as such wanted war, or wants it today.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Investigating the ravages caused by moths to garments stored last autumn is a seasonal exercise worrying thrifty house-wives at present.

In recent months the literary world has been taken by storm by an epic story of the war. A young German author, by describing one aspect of the truth, has stripped the mask of glamour from the war god's ugly face. The world shudders at the revelations—and temporarily forgets the other side. The Prince's dinner is a reminder that more than buried garbage is tossed up by war's upheaval. There is also buried gold.

While Armistice Day and all its implications are fresh in everybody's mind it is pertinent to recall that there are more disabled ex-service men in the hospitals in Canada now than there were at the close of the war. The ordinary man would hardly expect this, but it is not a surprise to medical men, who look for a still greater increase, estimating that the maximum number will be reached about 1938. It could hardly be otherwise. With the great strain imposed on the nervous system, it is inevitable that the effects should show up sooner or later. It could hardly be expected that men who served any length of time under fire could come back the men they were.

Notes By The Way

More and more ambitious are the plans of machines for carrying through the air. In New York a company has projected and called for tenders to construct a super airplane intended to carry a crew of 104 men and 500 passengers. It will require twelve 1,000 horsepower motors to drive it, and to make the voyage from New York to London in six hours, flying at a high altitude. It is said that the plane may cost \$5,000,000 in construction, which seems to be a reasonable price.

Talking, in conversation, by telephone and radio had already filled the air with words before the talkie-movie came to increase the multiplication. By day and by night there are millions of voices in the air, over land and sea, telling of all the multifarious affairs of business, and social life, the sale of merchandise, the crash of stocks, the movements of politics, storms, wrecks, and disasters, births, illness and deaths in high circles, and music that inspires along with nerve-shattering jazz. At least there is an infinite variety in this pandemonium of words and voices, but it proves distracting to lovers of a quiet, simple life.

President Hoover has put forward a new plan to secure the freedom of the sea for neutrals when other nations are at war. Its main feature is that ships carrying food cargoes exclusively shall be immune against seizure by a belligerent, as hospital ships were supposed to be, but were not, during the Great War. In this connection a first hasty glance at the subject might make it appear a favorable proposition for Great Britain, the one nation which never has more than a month's or six weeks' supply of food for her people on hand.

The President claims that this would be a humanitarian provision in order that women and children shall not starve. The Toronto Globe points out that a strong belligerent power, like Germany, gives no heed to treaties and that Germany actually sank thousands of hospital ships during the late war. How could a food ship be saved from seizure any more than a hospital ship?

The Globe believes that Mr. Hoover's plan is almost certain to complicate the coming Five-Power Naval Conference, and that the chief effect of Britain agreeing to any such proposal would be "to strike from her hand the only powerful weapon she possesses—her navy. Others would be free to use their armies and air forces wherever practicable. Britain would be forced to forego the weapon of the blockade, which has been her spear and shield in Europe since command of the seas was first wrested from the Dutch."

Moreover, it is pointed out that Mr. Hoover in his plan has entirely ignored the Kellogg War Renunciation Pact. Under that agreement the nations of the world have solemnly covenanted not to wage offensive wars. It also brands as an "outlaw nation" any power that in future breaks the pledge in question. But under the League Covenant all the great nations of the world (except Russia and the United States) have also pledged themselves to apply a rigid blockade against any such outlaw or aggressor.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It would appear that President Hoover has got himself "all tangled up" in trying to add a new point to President Wilson's famous fourteen, and without the aid of such an astute adviser as Wilson had in Colonel House. Whether the Hoover plan will fall stillborn, or survive to give trouble at the Naval Conference remains to be seen.

Wheat prices have slumped heavily in Winnipeg, Chicago, New York and Liverpool within the past few days, following the slump on the Stock Exchange and touching the lowest point during the year. Grain exports from Montreal have diminished in marked degree and the Harbor Board estimates its loss at over \$900,000, while stevedores, pilots and others engaged in the moving of grain will be minus more than a million dollars in wages and salaries before navigation closes, if the present inactivity continues.

It seems admitted, with a short grain crop, a heavy falling off in wheat prices and but slight present demand, and other losses the collapse in values, the result of years of frenzied speculation, that the purchasing power of the people of Canada during the coming year will be materially less than during the present year. If this proves true the effect will be felt over a wide area, covering industrial, commercial and political life in Canada.

All governments desire to consult with the voters at a time when the tide of prosperity is at its flood rather than during the ebb. As the term of Parliament swiftly approaches its close, the King Government will be



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GREAT BOXER

The followers of boxers were greatly surprised when they read some months ago that Tiger Flowers, the wonderful colored boxer of Atlanta, Ga., had died suddenly following a simple operation for removal of tonsils.

Here was a man in perfect physical condition, an unusually careful and clean liver, and yet he collapses after the shock of tonsil removal. Now tonsils are being removed everyday, and while an occasional hemorrhage or bleeding follows the operation, sometimes a pneumonia, but very rarely death.

What caused the death of Tiger Flowers? "Status Lymphaticus."

This is a condition, usually inherited, which lowers the resistance of the system to various types of infection, and seems to predispose the subject to ill effects from chemical and physical agents and frequently to sudden death.

Research men find that there is really a deficiency in the activity or power of the ductless glands, the spleen, and also the adrenal glands, which you will remember are situated one on top of each kidney.

The one particular gland blamed for the condition however is the thymus gland situated just behind the upper part of breast bone. The secretion from this gland seems to help the action of certain glands and interfere with that of others.

The thymus gland is supposed to disappear during childhood, after it has done the particular work for which it was intended.

When it persists after childhood then its action can interfere with certain structures of both the bone and soft tissues and the blood itself.

In some individuals the condition may be recognized because there is extreme paleness of the skin, and in men a little layer of fat under the skin similar to that in women.

In men there is often a feminine appearance, and women resemble men to some extent.

Now why do I write about this? Because those interested in boxing and everybody in fact must have wondered why a well trained boxer could not withstand a simple operation.

This is an inherited condition and was not likely recognized on account of Flower's color, and strength of body.

Where it is recognized, glandular products are now of some help, but much still remains to be learned about it.



FRANCIS THOMPSON

Among the meteors and the stars he fled, Seeking for refuge in the cloudy caves Where ghostly bodies of the gods lie dead. He covered under golden architraves Raised by the sun and shattered by the moon In timeless alteration. Down the abyss, Like Lucifer, he plunged; then, doubling soon, He fled to where the rainbow's slender prism Sprang from the crystal gates. And still he caught The sure pursuing of those patient Feet. Panting with fear, earthward he fled, and sought The lees of Covent Garden and the Fleet. Yet steeped in laudanum, or soaring free, He heard the Voice behind him: "Come to Me." —Arthur H. Nethercot, in Contemporary Verse.

compelled to appeal to the country during 1930 or 1931, and are in not a little perplexity whether to select the earlier or the later date. Yet the decision must be made very soon.

Treating the potato with respect, such as is its due as an article of food value, seems to be a good idea and should tend to better results than the old plan of using barrels or ninety pound bags. Small neat cartons, stamped with the place name where the tubers were grown and an official grading of their quality, will give an air of respectability to potato marketing that has been wanting hither-

Feeding The Brutes

(Vancouver Province)

From Ottawa the other day came obscure item of news which, must have meant little to the average Canadian. It said that the parliamentary restaurant had been placed under the management of the Canadian National Railway hotels department, which will be allowed a fixed amount, to be voted by Parliament, to pay for the operating deficits on this establishment. It meant little to the average Canadian, but to the lawmakers of Canada it meant more, perhaps, than any news that has come out of Ottawa since the last session.

There is an old saying that the way to a man's heart is via the dinner table, and Canadian lawmakers are only men after all. Anything to do with the Parliament restaurant, therefore, is vital news indeed to everyone who has to spend half his year within the gray stone buildings that stand on the crest of Parliament Hill. But the Parliamentary restaurant is not merely an eating place. It is a national institution, a haven of peace and cheer, where constituents and lobbyists and other wicket folk cease from troubling and weary legislators are at rest.

A highly imported factor, too, in the whole scheme of democratic government in Canada is the parliamentary restaurant. After a long hard afternoon in the House, listening to the wrangling of the great gods of the front benches, the back-benchers, can be warded up to the parliamentary restaurant; in one of the high-speed elevators and for the modest fee of \$1 obtain a five-course meal worth three times that amount (the taxpayers making up the difference) to fortify him against the rigors of the evening session.

There is refreshment for his soul also, for over the parliamentary restaurant broods an atmosphere of tranquillity and freedom from political precedence or party tactics enter there. Cabinet ministers eat with the newest member from the backwoods, great national figures sink to the level of ordinary men in the common pursuit of those thick soups, juicy steaks and rich apple dumplings that the restaurant knows how to cook so well. There is democracy and brotherly feeling in the parliamentary restaurant to lubricate the machinery of Canada's government.

There is comfort, too, for members far from home, when the Ottawa thermometers read forty degrees below zero, and from the restaurant windows the river is a sheet of ragged ice, the Laurentians are wrapped in their white winter blanket and the spires of the West Block are decked with great yellow icicles. Or in the spring evenings, when the urge to go home makes parliamentary life particularly unbearable, it is pleasant up in the restaurant, in one of the snug alcoves, to look up the valley of the

There is refreshment for his soul also, for over the parliamentary restaurant broods an atmosphere of tranquillity and freedom from political precedence or party tactics enter there. Cabinet ministers eat with the newest member from the backwoods, great national figures sink to the level of ordinary men in the common pursuit of those thick soups, juicy steaks and rich apple dumplings that the restaurant knows how to cook so well. There is democracy and brotherly feeling in the parliamentary restaurant to lubricate the machinery of Canada's government.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGH

CANADA'S LIQUOR CONSUMPTION

Q. What is Canada's Liquor Consumption? A. In the fiscal year ending March 1929 Canada's importation of imported liquors alone, at wholesale prices, totalled nearly 50 million dollars, mostly from the British Isles, showing an increase of nearly 3 millions in a year. The sale of beer was additional. With that added it is estimated that Canada's total drink bill exceeds 200 millions, nearly 50 millions of which is accounted for by Ontario's liquor control act.

COME SEE AND BUY

After one look at our line of high-quality rubber goods, your knowledge of such things, your experience, will quickly tell you that here is positively the best value in rubber you have ever seen for the money. Without wasting further time, suppose you phone it. We know that you will like them because every article will give you good service and long value.

- Hot Water Bottles ... 9c up Fountain Syringes ... \$1.65 up Face Bags ... 4c up Ice Bags ... 7c up Rubber Gloves ... 45c up Rubber Tubing ... 45c up

The 2 Macs

Ottawa where the ice is coming down in huge chunks, the hills are turning green again, the first buds are sprouting on the maples along Lovers' Walk, just above the river, and there is a caressing softness in the Ontario air, as if to atone for the fierce, cold days that have just passed.

The parliamentary restaurant always has a deficit and doubtless, even under the able management of the Canadian National Railway, always will have. It will remain an expense to the taxpayers, but if you know Ottawa and the life of Parliament Hill, if you know the real national importance of keeping our lawmakers in a fit state of mind for law making, then you will agree that it is money well spent.

Charlottetown

Boys' Diary

(From St. John Telegraph Journal.)

Every Boy Scout in Canada should have a copy of "The Boy Scout's Diary of the Great Jamboree," written by Scout William R. Burnett, of Buffalo Patrol, Willingdon Troop, Canadian contingent. The diary is printed in an attractive little book of thirty-five pages, which begins with the letter of Lord Willingdon to this Boy Scout, followed by the letter from Premier Saunders, of Prince Edward Island. There is also a photograph of the Prince Edward Island Scouts, Will Burnett, Dick Filler and Bob Bear, who represented Prince Edward Island at the Jamboree.

After a very brief preface, young Burnett sets down in brief his diary of the happening of every day from July 10, when he left Charlottetown, to September 2, when he returned. It is a fascinating story written in excellent language from the viewpoint of an observant youth with a fine sense of humor, and the happy knack of setting down the important things of the day-to-day happenings in such a manner that whoever begins the story is not likely to pause until it is completed.

Will Burnett had the good fortune to be born in Edinburgh, and to have relatives in Aberdeen and London, and he is therefore able to give us fascinating glimpses of delightful experiences not shared, or shared in a different way, by his fellows. He did not forget to tell us, in a delightful way, about the effects of the sea voyage on a boy's appetite, and there are throughout the diary quaint comments and humorous suggestions that lighten up the narrative and enable the reader to see everything through the eyes of an enthusiastic and alert Boy Scout.

The trip to Ottawa, the reception there, the return to Montreal, the embarkation, the incidents of the sea voyage, the first glimpse of Ireland, the arrival at Birkenhead, the journey to Arrows Park and gayeties of the American Boy Scouts, the reviews by Baden-Powell and the Prince of Wales, the entertainments, the visit to relatives in Aberdeen, with a description of that beautiful city, the return and the general Scout tour from Birkenhead by way of Chester, Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth, Warwick, Leamington, Banbury, Oxford, London, Edinburgh, the Troescha, Glasgow, then back to Liverpool, to Quebec and home, are all the subject of such interesting description and comment that this little book deserves the very widest circulation. It is dedicated to Scout Master Kenneth Montgomery Martin, Stipendiary Magistrate and Recorder of Charlottetown, but for whose organization of a Boy Scout Troop the lad says he would not have been able to take part in the memorable Jamboree.

Notice to Policyholders

The agreement whereby THE EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has purchased the business and assets of the COMMONWEALTH LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY has now been fully ratified by approval of the Insurance Department and by Order in Council.



HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Business in force \$21,000,000

District Manager R. H. McNEILL 63 Prince Street

Angry Wife: "Will you tell me 'I can help you. There are one what that red hair means on your or two things I can tell you about coat?" Cornered Husband: "Trouble my Motorist: 'Well, keep them to your-dear.' self; there are ladies present."

COAL! COAL!

We are now prepared to fill orders on any of the following Coals.

- OLD SYDNEY SCREENED SPRINGHILL SCREENED INVERNESS SCREENED ALBION NUT ALBION STOVE ALBION ROUND AMERICAN ANTHRACITE NUT AMERICAN ANTHRACITE STOVE WELSH COBBLES PESCO COKE PETROLEUM COKE

Let us have your order now. Lowest prices. Prompt deliveries.

W. D. GILLIS & CO.

PHONE 178

E. R. BROW

146 Richmond St., Charlottetown

Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate.

Good Strong Stock Companies Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis

ORDINARY GASOLINE IS LIKE THE ARMY MULE

Army mules are balky beasts. Sometimes they just WON'T go. Ordinary gasoline is like that in cold weather. It just WON'T go. Don't blame the mule—it's his nature. Don't blame the gasoline either. What every car needs, especially in winter months, is the finest grade of "straight-run" high test gasoline—Monitor is a good example—that is made to evaporate quickly and suerly although your carburetor be icy cold and your radiator freezing.

"Time is money" said a wise man. Monitor saves time in starting. Therefore, Monitor saves money. In addition to its quick, sure starting qualities this high grade gasoline produces more power. It reduces carbon deposits and is a more satisfactory motor fuel in every way.

Wise motorists insist on Monitor "Straight Run" High Test Gasoline.

MONITOR GASOLINE

For cold weather driving

W. H. Aitken Oil Company

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island