

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE HIGHLAND SCOTT

The part played by the Highland Scottish pioneers is a notable one in Prince Edward Island history, and the following tribute to the qualities of the Highlanders will therefore be read with appreciation. It is from a report in the London Times of an address by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales before the Highland Society of London.

"The Highland emigrant makes the best possible settler because the circumstances of his upbringing fit him for that task. He is inured to hardship and plain living. Habits of thrift are his from birth, and taking these qualities abroad with him he has few, if any, equals as a pioneer.

"Then, too, the Highlander has a knack of blending, as I know so well, with his surroundings, and of making himself at home wherever he may be. He has his own thoughts to keep him company during the long winter evenings. On the hills or wherever he may be, he has time to think out the problems of life for himself. Many of us here know the original and interesting things we have picked up from our stalkers or ghillies or other employees in the North—often words of great wisdom and something quite different from the ordinary conventional medley of half-digested facts that we pick up from the daily newspapers. This habit of serious thought has served the Highlanders well in adapting himself to strange conditions and planning his new life in a distant land. But though his destiny may be bound up in the development of a new continent, or making or losing money in a foreign country, there runs ever at the back of his mind the remembrance of the glens, of the hills, and of the weather of his native country."

REASSURING

For the first time since the beginning of 1932, The Financial Post Index of business in the Maritimes gained in May over the previous month, the actual rise being from 88.7 to 91.7. This gain which occurred in the May index is significant, coming as it does at the same time as the rise in the rest of Canada's economic areas, in that experience over a number of years has shown that the Maritimes has generally lagged behind the rest of Canada, not only in upturns but in downward trend. The gain in the May index reflects gains in bank deposits, electric power production and overseas trade, three of the nine factors used in the compilation of the index.

GOLD RUSH IN B. C.

The gold bug is loose in British Columbia, according to Mr. George Murray, writing in the Vancouver Daily Province. He found it everywhere when he took a trip over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Men of all stations were talking glibly of sums running into five figures which have been paid, may be paid, or should be paid for this or that property. Klondike and other pioneers are once more cheery. This railway runs from Squamish to Quesnel, and has no connection with other railways at either end. It has been a white elephant on the hands of the province. The gold bug may change all that. "As the train goes inland," says Mr. Murray, "you pass two sawmills on the way that are going day and night. They started up this last month or so. There's fresh lumber at every siding. Old shacks that have been unoccupied since the eighties are now being used. New roofs are being added here and there. More concrete and steel went in last month than at any time since Foley, Welch and Stewart started in to build a road to the top of taxation."

banks of the Peace River in 1912. On one train last week there were ten tons of express out of Squamish. In addition to this the truck lines are hauling in merchandise overland from Ashcroft by day and night. The poor old P.G.E. has not yet adjusted its freight rates to a point where it can compete with the overland trucks, according to many of the business men. As the development goes on in there the rest of British Columbia is certainly going to benefit.

From other sources have come exciting stories of Barkerville and the Cariboo district. One of the jumping off places for this famous area is Quesnel. A gentleman who visited there a short time reports the hotels so overcrowded that sixteen men were sleeping in one hotel basement. Boom signs and conditions are noted on all sides. Old stores are being rebuilt, new buildings are in course of construction, new cafes are opening their doors and the sounds of the saw and hammer are heard from morning to night. Optimism is strong. The prediction is freely made that another South African gold field will be developed in Northern Cariboo.

But as Mr. Murray admits there are also some doubting Thomases. One old pessimist at Lillooet predicted that the boom would soon burst. "Didn't yeh hear that they staked Red Rock? Wal, when they staked Red Rock in 1861, everyone cleared out and went on to Barkerville. It was the same in '84 when Cayoosh Creek quit. In '86 they staked Red Rock and the boom quit and what happened to Golden Cache in '96? Wal, some greenhorns kum in and staked Red Rock and Golden Cache was finished. They staked it agin the other day and it looks bad, looks bad!" Red Rock is a huge prominent boulder standing out above the town of Lillooet. It looks like gold, but is not. Meantime hundreds think that the good old days are back.

SAFETY FIRST

Those who have made a study of the summer casualty problem declare a high percentage of fatalities are avoidable. Physicians, notes an Ontario exchange, are unanimous in declaring that swimmers should not go into the water within an hour after eating, yet everybody who has ever been at a tourist resort has seen the youngsters and adults, too, get up from the table and troop off to the lake for a plunge. The best medical opinion, too, is that when one begins to feel tired in the water one should declare a halt for the day and let Mother Nature restore the dissipated strength.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Of six Canadian appeals before the Privy Council, five are from British Columbia. Is it to be assumed that British Columbians are as much more litigious than the people of the other provinces, as these figures would suggest, or is it that they are better able to afford the luxury of appeals?

It has been suggested that a failure of the international monetary and economic parity in London might prove a blessing in disguise for most of the parties to that conference, including Canada, for the spectacle of the nations being unable to agree upon what are deemed vital steps toward recovery is likely to force the various governments and the peoples behind them to take drastic measures to set their own houses in order and individually. In other words, failure at London may impel the various peoples to more desperate efforts at economy, at balancing of budgets and reduction

NOTES BY THE WAY

If Europe can be kept right-side-up, and the affairs of the western nations ironed out, the Far Eastern question will settle itself. Unity of the white races is a prime requisite to a reasonable adjustment with the Asiatic pressure. If no unity can be attained, then the United States will be obliged to face the Asiatic problem single-handed. The first question to decide is whether one quarter of the world's people, those residing in Europe and North America, can stick together and settle their differences. If they cannot we shall have to settle our own affairs alone.—Boston Globe.

The Iron Horse is doomed. His hissing, panting and puffing belong to a slower day. He will wind up in the museum. There he will be followed even by the streamlined locomotiveless train. The future belongs to the electrified road, impossible on a large scale in this economic crisis because of the heavy investment in new machinery, but inevitable in view of the demands of the shippers to heavy freight. Like the sailing ship of another day, the Iron Horse created a saga. But is there not poetry in a train driven by Niagara Falls or Muscle Shoals?

The trivialities, which go to make up the most acceptable letters, are to be seen even in the letters of the great. The Browning love letters are full of the abstruse and the obvious. Robert Browning whispered "sweet nothings" to Elizabeth Barrett in the same quantity as any lover ever did. Yet there can be little doubt that she liked them, because she used to reply in large quantity with similar nothings. Sometimes they would write to each other two or three times a day and the second and third letters would be largely composed of explanations of "misunderstandings that had arisen on the "nothings."

Mostly we are careless about our plan to life. Most of us just drift along. To live selfishly always ends in unhappiness—no matter to what degree of material success a man may have attained. We have to give, to make other people happy, to be happy ourselves. Any other plan is sure to end in wasted years. "There may still come a race of young men who'll serve not for rewards, not for the game, not for a fine big name in the newspapers, not even for real fame, but just for service' sake—service to the King's realm." Why the young men? Because only youth can embark upon a great work with a bold heart and unshattered ideals with the courage to smash precedents and create new ones, with the enthusiasm and fire that older men lack but without which success cannot be achieved. The mind should be filled with the sort of nourishment that compels it to grasp and hold the beauty that is ever a part of the word about it. A great poem, or a magnificent work of art—or a green valley, are each and all diet for the mind. A mind that is not kept active soon withers, and the world about it grows drab and cold—and often cruel.

For the first time on record news has been telephoned from London to Calcutta, a distance of 7,200 miles. The Statesman, a Calcutta newspaper, ordinarily employs the telegraph for transmitting reports from its London office. But the experiment with the telephone was recently made, and it worked. Nothing is more characteristic of the present age than the development and extension of means of communication.

London, these days, is a hotbed of conflicting reports. Standing out in the confusion is the fact that American delegates to the World Economic Conference have been at log-gerheads and not in agreement, all the time with the seat of Government at Washington. From Washington comes a special story which pictures the Roosevelt Administration as having decided to concentrate everything on its domestic recovery program irrespective of international developments.

Signs of a far-reaching change in the attitude of Soviet Russia towards Europe and the United States have been noted at the economic conference in London. The Russian delegates have been affable and soothing in declarations to the effect that they desire nothing better than peaceful relations with everyone and are ready to enter into any agreements for that purpose. One reason for this is not far to seek. Despite reiterated boasts that the world crisis cannot and does not in any way affect the unbroken development of Soviet economic life, their own official statistics tell a different story. That story is that Soviet trade has fallen off heavily in the past three years.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

GETTING THE YOUNGSTER OFF TO SLEEP

While most people prefer daylight saving during the warm months as it allows time for gardening and sports, nevertheless it must be remembered that mothers find it difficult to get youngsters off to bed and to sleep, with no sign of darkness present.

It is true that the youngsters are up and about the same number of hours as during the standard time for their district, but darkness helps to induce sleep. And the unfortunate part is that the nervous child, the one that needs rest and sleep most, is the one with which the parent has so much trouble.

The nervous youngster never seems to be tired; he keeps up and about hours after the normal child has sunk blissfully to sleep.

Although the nervous youngster doesn't seem to be tired he is just as tired, in fact more tired than the normal child, but it is his nervousness that keeps him awake. And instead of being happy and contented about being awake he becomes very cross and irritable and the mother has a real battle on her hands trying to get him to sleep.

Sometimes there are physical causes for this restlessness and irritability such as an intestinal or other disturbance and when this is corrected there is no trouble getting the youngster off to bed and to sleep.

Thus some mothers find that in these youngsters, under school age, if given a little rest or sleep in the afternoon, they are not so tired and nervous when the regular bedtime arrives. Instead of coaxing these children, threatening or actually whipping them, mothers should recognize that the "tantrums" of these youngsters about the hour for the evening meal is really due to tiredness, and should handle the situation from this standpoint.

This may mean a little rest or food at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It may mean a little rest just before the evening meal. It may even mean an early supper, a rest for an hour or two and a warm bath just before putting the youngster to bed.

The thought then is that this wakefulness, this lack of desire, or unwillingness to go to bed is really all due to tiredness in these nervous youngsters.

British Jobless Planters

(Sydney Post-Record) Jobless miners and farm laborers of Great Britain are helping to plant 70,000 pounds of acorns in England to restore the forests of mighty oaks which were felled during the World War. Some 478,000 acres of trees were cut down between 1914 and 1918. Already 25,000 acres have been replanted by the Forestry Commission, and in less than 50 years Theatford Chase, the country along the Little Ouse, bordering Norfolk and Suffolk will be one long stretch of trees.

Jobless men are being taught the art of tending seedling oaks in tree nurseries covering more than 100 acres. Last autumn the wives and children of these men, living in the 100 woodsmen's cottages which are scattered through the young forest at Theatford Chase, spent many hours of each day collecting the acorns which are now being planted. The saplings will go into a nursery for two years before being transplanted to the forest land.

Considerable care has to be expended on the preservation of the young trees for the various forest no being formed. Pine seeds are soaked in red lead before being planted to keep away mice, and small fences are built round the ground as a protection against rabbits. Trenches are also sunk to frustrate the tunnelling cockchafer and means have to be taken to keep away the deer.

Eventually it is proposed to establish new sawmills, paper mills and timber industries, but for every tree cut down another will be planted. Miller's Worm Powders attack worms in the stomach and intestines at once, and no worm can come in contact with them and live. They also correct the unhealthy conditions in the digestive organs that invite and encourage worms, setting up reactions that are most beneficial to the growth of the child. They have attested their power in hundreds of cases and at all times are thoroughly trustworthy.

Hundred Years Ago Saw Hansard's Death

(Arthur Ford, in London Free Press) Among the interesting celebrations which are due this year is the 100th anniversary of the death of Thomas Carson Hansard, whose surname is now a part of our language. The official parliamentary reports of the debates are today called Hansard, after the man who first published them.

The story of the struggle for the right to publish the parliamentary proceedings is a part of the history of British institutions. In the days of the Stuarts, when there was a prolonged fight between the King and Parliament, the members felt it was essential to freedom of action to prevent the speeches being published, so a rule was passed making it against the law for a member to print or even to read his speech. This ancient rule against a member reading his speech over 250 years old is still embodied in the parliamentary regulations. The commoners did not want the King and his party to know what they were saying and planning. Lord Derby had a speech printed and distributed in 1641. The Commons ordered the speech burnt by the public hangman.

Parliament emerged triumphant in the fight with the King and then began a long struggle to democratize Parliament. The rules that were passed for the protection of the representatives of the people were used to prevent the people knowing what Parliament was doing. First, the Gentleman's Magazine, obtaining reports surreptitiously by hiring doorknockers to take notes and by picking up gossip in coffee houses, published reports of the proceedings under the reading "Debates of the Senate of Lilliput." Other magazines followed. The great Dr. Samuel Johnson obtained his first employment by writing up the debates obtained in this manner. As the newspapers grew stronger and bolder there followed a long fight to report the proceedings. It is an interesting chapter in the fight for British liberty.

It was about this time in the middle of the 18th century that a printer named Luke Hansard, born in Norwich, with a gulden in his pocket set out to London to seek his fortune. He became a compositor in the employ of John Hughes, who had the contract for printing for the House of Commons. In 1774 he was made a partner and undertook almost the entire conduct of the business, which in 1800 came completely into his hands. On the admission of his sons the firm became Luke Hansard and Sons. He printed the Journals of the House of Commons—these are the official records, not the debates—until his death. On the union with Ireland the increase of parliamentary printing compelled Hansard to give up all private printing except when Parliament was not sitting.

At the beginning of the 18th century William Cobbett, famous pamphleteer, started publishing, to sell to the public, reports of the parliamentary debates. It was printed by Hansard. When Corbett got into financial difficulties Thomas Hansard, son of Luke, took over the business of publishing the debates. At first it was just a compilation from the newspaper reports. There was no assistance from the state and Hansard had to depend on private subscriptions, a hazardous method of making it pay. It was not until 1855 that there was any assistance, and in 1878 a subsidy paid. This form continued down to 1909. It was not until that year that the British House took the matter into its own hands, employed its own reporters and produced for the public and for history a full and fair report of the proceedings of the Mother of Parliaments.

Let us turn to Canada. There are no official records of the debates of Parliament before Confederation except, fortunately and with great foresight, in 1865 the debate on Confederation was preserved and published. However, the very first session of Parliament in Confederation year Hon. Alex Mackenzie moved, seconded by Hon. Joseph Howe, that the question of reporting debates be referred to the joint committee in printing. Nothing, however, was done and all Parliament depended upon was the report from the public press known as scrapbook Hansards. This was the procedure for several years, when the work was let out by contract.

A splendid job must have been done of the work in 1878, because the Hansard of that session contains a splendid piece of reporting—the closing session of Parliament of that year. Donald A. Smith, later Lord Strathcona, as member for Winnipeg, voted against Sir John A. Macdonald at the time of the famous Pacific scandal. There was naturally bitter feeling between the Conservative leaders and Smith. On the closing day of the session of 1878 the business of the session was over, and the House assembled at three o'clock to wait a call from the Senate Chamber from the governor general for prorogation. While waiting, Donald Smith, on a question of privilege, read a clipping of a speech



THE POET'S FAME

Many the songs of power the poets wrought

To shake the hearts of men. Yea, he had caught The inarticulate and murmuring sound

That comes at midnight from the darkened ground When the earth sleeps; for this he framed a word

Of human speech, and hearts were strangely stirred That listened. And for him the evening dew

Fell with a sound of music, and the blue Of the deep, starry sky he had the art

To put in language that did seem a part Of the great scope and progeny of nature.

In woods, or waves, or winds there was no creature Mysterious to him.

Yea, that there was no secret of the earth, Nor of the waters under, nor the skies,

That had been hidden from the poet's eyes; By him there was no ocean unexplored.

Nor any savage coast that had not roared Its music in his ears.

He loved the town— Not less he loved the ever-deepening brown

Of summer twilights on the enchanted hills; And long would listen to the starts and thrills

Of birds that sang and rustled in the trees, Or watch the footsteps of the wandering breeze

And the quick, winged shadows flashing by, Of birds that, slowly wheeled across the unclouded sky.

—Richard Watson Gilder.

made some three months old, attacking him. A wild scene followed. Sir Charles Tupper accused Smith of cowardice in bringing up such a matter when the King's messenger was almost waiting at the door and when there was no time to reply. Hansard gives a remarkable report of the tempestuous scene which followed.

It was in 1880 that the Canadian House decided that it would do its own reporting and hire its own staff as officials of the House. So that 29 years before the Mother of Parliaments the Canadian House decided to take steps to preserve an official report of all its proceedings. The work of getting out Hansard is no easy task. The official reporters have desks on the floor of the House. One man generally takes 20 minutes' proceedings and is then relieved. He must be a fast and accurate shorthand man, especially to cover such a man as Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett or Hon. Dr. Manion; he must have a quick ear to catch interruptions; he must know the members of the House.

He then transcribes his notes. They are edited, and sent to the Printing Bureau. Next day the unrevised edition appears and later the revised. Members are allowed to alter their speeches where a mistake has been made, but it is a matter of honor that there should be no any substantial changes. Canada's Hansard is a complete yearly history of the proceedings of Parliament.

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The Auto Era (Winnipeg Free Press) Do you know that there is one motor vehicle for every 5.1 persons in the United States? That is, practically the whole of the population of that country could get into automobiles at one time and be on their way. Canada ranks fourth in density of motor cars, there being one to every 9.4 persons. The actual motor vehicle registration in Canada for 1932 amounted to 1,114,503. This was comprised of 945,355 passenger automobiles, 157,990 trucks, 1,738 buses, and 9,419 motorcycles. Transportation by the aid of the internal combustion engine has altered the face of western civilization within the past two decades at a rate which staggers the imagination. Think of any modern city serviced by horses—or like some Asiatic cities are, by man power—and you will get an idea of what life might have been like today were the motor car non-existent. Living would be slower in tempo—for who would visit a half dozen places in an evening had they to walk or hitch up Dobbin? And what of the future? Travelers, a generation ago, had their meals but a few score miles apart at the very most; today, several hundred miles of country can separate breakfast and supper; and tomorrow who knows but what we shall not rocket at inconceivably rapid speeds, having lunch in Winnipeg and dinner in Paris? Prospects, with the speed of change ever increasing, are breath-taking. Truly, we live in an astonishing world. The horse era has been sup-

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