

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE UIGG CENTENNIAL

Today the people of Uigg are celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the settlement of that fine old district which has contributed largely and richly to the culture and prosperity of the Province. A memorial service in commemoration of the event will be held tomorrow in the Baptist Church at Uigg, at which Rev. J. A. Gordon, D.D., of Montreal, himself a native of the community and one of its most distinguished sons, will speak. The event is of interest to the whole countryside, and especially to the Baptist congregation, whose organization was coincident with the settlement of the district. A name specially memorable on this occasion is that of Samuel McLeod, who arrived as a Scottish emigrant in 1829 and to whose labors both as lay-preacher and ordained minister the subsequent progress of the Baptist Church in this section of the Province was very largely due.

The custom of honoring the memory of outstanding men and events in community life is an admirable one, and affords, among other things, an excellent opportunity of instilling into the younger generation the faith and the ideals of those early settlers whose heroic labor have been so abundantly blessed.

CROP PROSPECTS

Some uneasiness has been felt regarding the continued dry weather which has prevailed here as well as in other parts of Canada, but so far the drought has not materially affected the crops in this Province. The hay crop, which was an average one, was safely garnered and is of excellent quality. Interviewed with respect to the grain and potato crops, Mr. J. W. Boulter, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who has travelled extensively over the Province during the past few days, reports that no appreciable damage has been done. The late grain looking to be in good condition and is filling well. The potato crop is promising. He reports that the eastern and western ends of the Province have had refreshing showers during the early part of the week which did not fall on the central sections. Undoubtedly, if the drought is prolonged, it may injuriously affect the crops here as it has already done in other Province, but there is no reason to anticipate any marked departure from the climatic conditions which have prevailed hitherto and which have kept Prince Edward Island signally free from crop failures.

ALL SET FOR THE FAIR

Everything is now ready for the Provincial Exhibition which opens officially on Monday evening. It is gratifying to note that the list of entries is one of the largest in the history of Provincial Exhibitions and that every class is well filled. The most encouraging feature, perhaps, is the fact that the outlying portions of the Province are better represented than ever before. This is due to the equalization of freight rates secured by the directors as well as the generous publicity campaign carried on and the increased interest aroused in the provincial fair this year. In addition to the exceptionally satisfactory entries great interest has been taken in the racing programme which is always a leading feature at exhibitions in Charlottetown. The racing entries this year, which have already been published in The Guardian, are very large and the best promises to be the best ever held in the Province. Only assured entries have been listed. The additional grand-stand attraction and the repairs and new equipment erected this year have been supplied with the one idea of giving the public the best service possible. All things

considered, the Exhibition promises to eclipse even last year's successful event and will set a new standard not only for this Province but for the Maritimes. A large number of visitors have already arrived from the mainland for Exhibition week. Special provision is being made for the accommodation of the overflow from hotels and boarding houses, so that there need be no anxiety on the part of visitors as to this matter. Special arrangements are also being made with regard to street traffic, and visiting motorists need have no fear of unnecessary delays or of accidents due to traffic congestion. The office of the Publicity Association is at the free disposal of all visitors, and the competent officials in charge will be glad to supply any necessary information. Local merchants also, and citizens generally, have a reputation for courtesy and hospitality in the entertainment of visitors, and at no time is this more noticeable than during Exhibition Week, when every Charlotonian takes pride in seeing that the visiting public gets its money's worth.

A FIXED EASTER

The movement for a fixed Easter, says the Toronto Saturday Night, is now internationally organized, and has the endorsement of the international Chamber of Commerce. This is a case where the machinery of the League of Nations can be invoked to bring all Western countries into harmony. The International Chamber of Commerce took up the study of the question of a simplified Gregorian calendar and a permanent Easter as early as 1923, and in this past month of July, when it held its Fifth Congress at Amsterdam, passed a resolution urging that such nations as have not done so should form national committees to investigate and report on the matter. Canada, which covers so wide a stretch of the earth's circumference, is naturally interested in all calendar questions. Simplification is rather a complicated proposal involving changes in the measure of time as accepted in occidental countries since 1882, when the Gregorian calendar was adopted by international agreement. The map of the world has been very much changed since then, and new powers have arisen; but the old calendar has still been maintained.

The plan for a fixed Easter is one that anyone can grasp with small difficulty, and it is claimed, would be a great convenience for everybody. Easter oscillate over a span of thirty-five days, fixed in accordance with the Jewish Feast of the Passover, which is a moveable date for Easter is a question which the most sophisticated theologian could not elucidate; and certainly the cause of Christianity could not suffer if mankind celebrated Easter annually on the second or third Sunday of April. A variation of seven days is of course essential because by tradition Easter must fall on a Sunday, whereas Christmas may fall on any day of the week. So small a variation would be a great improvement on 35 days and would be an immense convenience to tens of millions of people of every class in all Christian countries.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Complaints have been received of boys throwing gravel at people on Queen Square during the band concert Thursday evening. Unfortunately the dumping of the gravel on the walks, which has made walking difficult, has increased the temptation to youngsters in this respect and it is difficult to persuade them that the practice is dangerous as well as unmannerly. Any repetition of the nuisance should be firmly dealt with.

Notes By The Way

Aged persons, whatever station they may hold in life, often retain vivid memories of other persons, scenes and incidents of their early days, while more notable persons met, and happenings of recent years are quite or almost forgotten. So the writer of these lines recalls the memory of Samuel Freeze, who died 85 years ago in Fenobesquis, N. B.

Among other things, Mr. Freeze was the father of 24 children, all of whom grew to mature years. He was a stone mason and also a member of the ancient and honorable Masonic fraternity. He carved and lettered freestone memorials for all his neighbors who died in his time, including his own grandfather. He built for himself a large brick residence which still remains in the possession of one of his many grandsons.

For his brother, Charles Freeze, he built a house of native sandstone which is no longer standing. He had before built the stone foundations and chimneys of brick and stone for at least twenty dwellings of his neighbors. He was a member of the provincial Legislature when he passed away. And on his tombstone are recorded his last words: "I shall soon gain the summit."

To gain the summit and stand on the heights is a worthy ambition. So wrote Lord Tennyson at 83: "I have climbed to the snows of Age, and I gaze on a field in the Past, where I sunk with the body at times in the sloughs of a low desire, but I hear no yelp of the beast, and the Man is quiet at last. As he stands on the heights of his life with a glimpse of a height that is higher."

It was the remark of an aged friend—"I am weary of politics and of changes of fashions in dress, and much that engrosses the attention of younger folk. Why not write something once in a while for our old fellows who dwell in the past?" Hence this writing.

Old age can never make folly venerable. But in this Island are more old people proportionately than there are in any other provincial community in Canada. In some sort they stand on the heights. They can look farther backward than can their younger friends and neighbors. And from this height some of them, like Lochiel, chief of the Camerons, believe that "the sunset of life gives them mystical lore," and they see the shadows of coming events. If this belief is a delusion, it is a harmless one comparatively.

This is a land of Grandfathers and Grandmothers, Great Grandfathers and Great Grandmothers, and some of them have passed into the ranks of the Great Great. What a great people we are! And yet to all of them, dear are the days of glorious youth and of life's bright, green spring time. And the children—tourists say they find lots of them here—are all Grand children and Great Grandchildren. Greatness and grandeur, and as much happiness as there is anywhere, are the proud possession of our people, old and young.

The Education Commission is hearing abundant evidence that our teachers are insufficiently paid, that school books are changed too frequently and that the changes have not been for the better; that consolidation of weak schools should be extended and that the entire system requires to be modernized. Also that we have too many teachers who have not been sufficiently trained for teaching work, and being young in years and inexperienced in controlling a school, fall in maintaining the respect due to their position.

Vacancies in the Senate of Canada will, when filled, practically equalize the party strength in the Red Chamber. Hitherto, there had been a Conservative majority there, quite large when the present Government took office, but since reduced from year to year.

Senators are proverbial for long life but our Elder Statesmen do not live forever. And whether it be a Liberal or a Conservative Senator who departs this life the succession falls in these days to a Liberal with absolute certainty. An appointment to the Senate is rated as one of the most valuable in the gift of the Government of the day. A judgeship in one of the higher courts is perhaps more highly regarded, but these are only open to lawyers.

A senatorship is valued above a Governorship because the latter is limited to a term of five years, with a bare possibility of an extension, or at best a re-appointment to a second term. The one professional class that is eligible to all high official positions in Canada is the legal profession. A large and rich variety of official plums are a monopoly of the men learned in the law, while they compete with other folk for any other desirable office in all the land.

THE INTIMATE PAPERS OF COLONEL HOUSE

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

CHAPTER 27.

Germany's acceptance of the Armistice on November 11 deprived her of further capacity for carrying on the war, and she was as helpless to resist future demands of the Allies as if she had yielded without any conditions whatever. But it is important to note that the surrender was not unconditional in either the moral or legal sense. As a result of the correspondence carried on by the Berlin Government, President Wilson, and the Allies, Germany had secured certain rights.

Her initial request for an armistice was based upon the stipulation that the peace to follow would be in accordance with Wilson's Fourteen Points and the principles laid down in his subsequent speeches. The President accepted this basis as a condition precedent to the Armistice, and it was also finally accepted by the Allies, with a reservation touching one of the principles and an explanation regarding another. This understanding as to the conditions of the future peace came to be called the pre-Armistice Agreement, and it was appealed to then and later, as the basis for the peace, by both Germany and the Allies. No matter how helpless Germany might be physically as a result of the military terms of the Armistice, she had acquired, through the pre-Armistice Agreement, the right to a peace settlement based upon the Fourteen Points.

Allied acceptance of President Wilson's peace terms was not secured without great difficulty. The heads of the European states naturally looked upon him as far removed from, and incapable of appreciating, European problems. His principles were couched in vague terms which might be interpreted so as to provide for neither stability nor justice in the peace settlement. What was 'justice,' and why should it be defined by the president of a trans-Atlantic state rather than by those who had experienced what they regarded as the wanton aggression of the Central Powers, and who after protracted effort and sacrifice had finally defeated those Powers on the field of battle? Long before the entrance of the United States into the war, the Allies had crystallized their war aims in certain treaties among themselves. Whether or not those treaties were wise and just might be a matter of opinion, but it was hard to convince the Allies that they should be scrapped at the behest of a distant idealist. They were ready to listen sympathetically to American arguments, but were not inclined to surrender their own conviction as to what the details of the peace settlement should be.

On the other hand, President Wilson took the attitude that the peace settlement was too vital and touched too many states of the world to be left to the decision of the great Allied Powers by themselves. Great Britain, France, and Italy, by their very proximity to the struggle, were necessarily affected by prejudices and selfish ambitions which would distort their judgment. Furthermore, although they had made no promises to the United States, their declarations on war aims had emphasized the Wilsonian programme: the rights of small peoples, the rule of democracy, equal justice to all. They had implicitly accepted his principles while the issue of the war lay in doubt; to repudiate them, now that Germany lay helpless, would be clearly a manifestation of bad faith.

Republiate Wilson's Principles. The United States, moreover, had a very direct interest in the peace settlement. She had entered the war at the moment when Allied strength was weakening; she had furnished vital assistance in advancing huge sums of money, quantities of food and of raw materials, and finally, as the result of a desperate appeal by Marshal Foch, nearly two millions of troops. It was at least questionable whether without this assistance the Allies would have been able to win the war. The United States could not afford to leave the peace settlement to Europe, thus risking another war in the future. Who would guarantee that the conditions which had brought the war to Europe and ultimately to the United States would not be allowed to persist?

Two days after his arrival in Paris Colonel House wrote in his diary: "October 28, 1918: It seems to me of the utmost importance to have the Allies accept the Fourteen Points and the subsequent terms of the President. If this is done the basis of a peace will already have been made. Germany began negotiations on the basis of these terms, and the Allies have already tentatively accepted them, but as Germany shows signs of defeat it is becoming every day more apparent that they desire to get from under the obligations these terms will impose upon them in the making of peace. If we do not use care, we shall place ourselves in some such dishonorable position as Germany when she violated her treaty obligations as to Belgium."

Colonel House's task was rendered



THE PATIENT PAN. Drunken with nectar, Sleeps or feigns slumber, Drowsily humming Music to the march of time. This poor tooting, creaking cricket, Pan, half asleep, rolling over His great body on the grass Tooting, creaking, Feigns to sleep sleeping never; 'Tis his manner, Well he knows his own affair, Piling mountain chains of phlegm On the nervous brain of man, As he holds down central fires Under Alps and Andes cold; Happily else we could not live, Life would be too wild an ode. —Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Continued on page 5



That Body of Yours. By James W. Barton, M.D.

CURING ASTHMA BY MENTAL TREATMENT

I have written more than once about asthma because instead of being incurable as was formerly thought, most cases can now be cured or relieved if time and patience are shown by the patient and physician. You will remember that there were two types of asthma, one due to protein substances and the type that follows bronchitis.

In the protein type there is the succession of wheezy gasps when the air goes out of the lungs. The main difficulty is getting air out of the lungs, which is relieved when the patient coughs up a thick jelly like material. Between attacks the patient suffers no inconvenience. In the type following bronchitis, the patient has difficulty getting air into the lungs and even between attacks there are evidences of bronchitis. The material coughed up in this type is gray or yellowish.

The treatment suggested is to try and find out what protein material in the food or in the air may be causing the attacks, and try to clear up any throat or nose condition that may be causing the bronchial type. Adrenalin is the ideal drug to use to relieve the attack.

However there are cases that seem to defy all manner of treatment and research men are able to show a number of cases of asthma that have been completely cured, and others greatly relieved by the use of psychology or "mental" treatment. One is teaching the patient to breathe properly through the nose, using chiefly the abdominal muscles instead of the chest muscles, and prolonging the expiration or breathing out of the "air" with the help of counting or humming.

Often the patient associates his attacks with certain unpleasant circumstances or surroundings. Dr. E. E. Moos has successfully treated 16 severe and a number of lighter cases by daily psycho-analytical treatment for a period of six to eight weeks. Except in two all the pulmonary symptoms disappeared in all cases treated. When the mental balance has been restored, even the protein substances which have always previously caused the attacks of asthma, had no effect; with one patient for instance, the flour dust in a mill, in another the dust of a factory, and in a third the smell of hay.

Clearing up "troubles or worries" in the patient's mind then may be in the big factor in curing these stubborn cases which have resisted all other efforts.

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The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

MOVING PICTURES AND MORALS AND MANNERS

Sir,—It would be interesting to know if we have any protection in this "Garden of the Gull" from the vileness that plants itself on our moving picture screen that our children are constantly exposed to the foetid effluvia of the sewers of Los Angeles? Yet there appears to be no check whatsoever on the activities of those agents who unload these wretched productions on our Island public. Apart from the narrower question of sex morality, there is the decided variation of taste the vulgarization of manners and the totally false view of life that such fourth rate pictures foster. That an occasional good film is shown is no mitigation of the offence.

Liberty loving men recoil from censorship and Blue laws generally. But when we remember that the large majority of moving picture goers are children and very young people, then means must be devised for their protection. If our Provincial government has no machinery for dealing with this problem, then it is manifest that machinery should be devised.

I am, Sir, etc. Chas. St. Clair Jeans, Summerside, Aug. 14, 1929.

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TO LESSEN SUBMARINE DANGER

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 13.—Marking another step toward lessening the perils of submarine service, tests in which the V-4 was "rescued" with her complement of 87 officers and men have been carried out here.

With the precision of a carefully regulated machine, fresh air was supplied to the submarine's compartments, the old air exhausted, and finally the submarine brought to the surface by compressed air lines from the rescue vessel Ortolan which "blew" the ballast tanks of the V-4 lying on the bottom of the Pacific, 86 feet below the surface.

While the experiment of "blowing" a submarine to the surface has been tried before, this was the first time that it has been done in the open sea, and the first time that it had been tried with a vessel the size of the V-4. It demonstrated beyond any doubt, navy officials said, that rescue and salvage work in this manner can be carried on successfully.

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