

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Hobson's Choice

Fremier Lea's address at the annual meeting of the West Prince Liberal Association, as reported in last Friday's Patriot, was a masterpiece in its way, and deserves to go down to posterity along with that celebrated maxim attributed to a late President of the United States: "Talk in a soft voice, but carry a big stick."

After dealing with federal issues, "past and to come," the Premier gently approached the delicate subject of the nomination of a Liberal candidate in the Second District in preparation for the forthcoming by-election. Of course, he would be the last person in the world to "dictate" to free and independent delegates as to what they should do; they were "quite capable of choosing for themselves"; they "had shown their wisdom in the past," and all that sort of thing. But—and here was the rub—there is now "no lawyer in the House"—meaning the Government side of the House. Mr. Saunders having achieved his apotheosis—and it was necessary, "absolutely necessary," that there should be one such. There were subjects constantly arising which called for "the acumen of the legally trained man." Those of his hearers who recalled how Mr. Lea treated the legal opinions of his former leader at the last session of the Legislature must have grinned appreciatively at the irony of this remark. But the Premier was not joking; far from it. He went on to suggest the urgent advisability of somebody, somewhere, finding a seat for the newly appointed Attorney General. There was to be no "dictation"—oh no!—but there was his Premier Lea's, "wish," expressed in language plain and unmistakable. Wasn't it considerate of the Premier merely to suggest that the Attorney General "should" be nominated when that official, as everyone knew, had already been sworn in as a member of the Government and his nomination, so far as the Liberals of Second Prince were concerned, was a case of Hobson's choice!

American Opinion

The advantages of the Bennett method of dealing with tariff problems over the practice in vogue in the United States is referred to in an interesting editorial in the New York Times.

"What would not our commercial classes give for such a rapid ending of delay and uncertainty?" it asks. "And as regards a provision for future changes in the tariff, Canada has a recourse which makes our device of a tariff commission look more belated and ineffective than ever. If it shall appear that protective manufacturers in the Dominion take advantage of the tariff to increase prices to consumers, the Governor-in-Council may reduce or remove such duty. That power of the Canadian Government must evoke an envious sigh from President Hoover."

The growing assertion of economic independence in Canada and its possible effect on the forthcoming Imperial Conference is noted by the Times, which says that Premier Bennett will attend this conference, "not necessarily as an opponent of Empire Free Trade, but as one fully resolved not to give up the right of Canada to be mistress in her own house. A preference for British goods will be continued, but the Dominion will not willingly surrender any of the advantages which she has, by nature or by legislation, for building up her own industry and commerce on a great scale."

The Times points out that "already the Canadian Government has the promise that 25,000 men will at once be put to work in manufacturing plants, encouraged by the higher tariff to undertake larger domestic production." It concludes: "It is, however, in the United States that this prompt and bold legislation by Canada will cause most disquiet. It should stir even the official optimists at Washington out of their complacency. It should open the eyes of our manufacturers and farmers to the

danger of losing what has been an excellent foreign market. One has but to cast his eye over the new schedules and commodities in the Canadian tariff to see how serious is the blow which they level at our trade.

"Yet we as a people and a government have no grounds for protest against this Canadian action. It simply gives us a dose of our own medicine. It is one more reminder that we cannot expect to go on forever trying to shut out foreign goods without provoking others to demonstrate that two can play at this game."

Keeping Another Pledge

Fremier Bennett has informed Parliament that a departmental inquiry has been instituted into the financing of Beauharnois. Mr. Bennett, it will be recalled, urged such a step when he was Leader of the Opposition.

Thus from day to day revelation comes that the Prime Minister intends to keep his pledges. He has already honored or tried to honor more of them than was the case with his predecessor over a period of nine years. It is a most happy and wholesome change.

So far as Beauharnois is concerned, an inquiry into its financing cannot be objectionable. If, as the company states, it has done nothing that is not right, then it should be the first to want such a thing established by an authoritative voice. If, on the other hand, things are not as they should be, an inquiry is but fair to the country.

Political Prohibition

Prohibition enforcement under the Lea Administration is thus summed up in the Summerside Journal of Sep. 15th:

"Following an absence of many moons and an absolute cessation of prohibition activities in Prince County, Mr. George Tweedy, Prohibition Magistrate for Prince Edward Island has recently reappeared on the scene to proceed with the show. Our readers will recall that during Mr. Tweedy's absence, the ultra-wet Liberal election campaign was conducted and Mr. A. E. McLean was in Prince County. Provincial by-elections are now pending. Mr. McLean is absent from Prince County, so the pretence of enforcing the Prohibition Act again appeals to our Liberal friends."

Editorial Notes

Who can doubt now but that the change of Government was a good thing for Canada? The very vigor of the new Ministry inspires confidence and in itself has a psychological effect.

The Prime Minister's insistence upon tariff increases not meaning price increases is just and reasonable. If the manufacturers are given a larger slice of the home market they ought to be content.

Mr. Bennett's speech in introducing his tariff changes—and they were more numerous than those of the ordinary budget—took not more than fifteen minutes. All of which shows what can be achieved when a parliamentarian means business and is not merely talking to hear his own voice.

Mr. R. J. Deachman, "spokesman for a nebulous nonentity," is again airing his discredited tariff opinions through the columns of the local Liberal organ. In case our readers have forgotten him, Mr. Deachman is the free-trade apostle who predicted, on the morning of the Dunning budget announcement, that the budget was going to do everything it didn't do.

Propos the proposed transatlantic flight of Capt. Boyd and Lieut. Connor, an exchange remarks that while ocean-flying still is in the class of sheer adventure, each carefully planned attempt which proves successful adds something to the store of knowledge on the subject, and brings nearer the day when heavier than air craft will be making the crossing regularly with passengers, mail and freight traffic.

Notes By The Way

The local Government organ is having the time of its life revelling in the anticipated high prices which it alleges are in store for the people of Canada after the Bennett Tariff policy gets under way. The organ has always been strong in predictions. Its capital lettered prophecies about the assured return of the Mackenzie King Government at the last election are still remembered. The King Government, however, failed to come back and the organ's predictions became a wall of disappointment. Its present predictions about the coming high prices are even more baseless than its pre-election efforts. Sensible Canadians will wait for something to happen before they begin to squeal.

A former Toronto baseball player has been sold for \$40,000, and an English soccer expert has brought a similar price in the sports market. How is the historian of the age going to deal with this trafficking in athletic humanity?

Sidney, in his "Essay Upon the Defence of Poetry," tells us there are two kinds of utility. There is the utility of the mind which presents the facts connected with our material existence, and the utility of the mind which interprets the facts so as to enlarge our vision and increase our respect for our fellows, and help us to live in kinder fashion as members of the human commonwealth.

The authorities have lately restricted and in certain instances arrested, immigration from continental Europe, but not immigration from the British Isles although for the most part this immigration is not desirable from several points of view. What Canadian workmen have demanded and redemanded is the adoption of a definite policy which shall restrict the number of immigrants whatever their nationality, to the capacity of the Dominion to absorb them.

Official figures just made public reveal that the British people are paying out \$1,000 a minute to take care of the unemployed. In the circumstances, it is scarcely surprising that means are being debated looking to some tangible and practical return from such a stupendous expenditure. The London Times, for instance, is strongly urging that an attempt be made to ascertain whether part, at least, of this money can be diverted to schemes for providing work, either by direct grant, subsidy or as backing for larger scale credit. Britain's position, her willingness to pay out hundreds of millions, without any return, so that the unemployed may be taken care of, offers striking justification for what is being done by Mr. Bennett.

No fewer than fifteen parties are represented in the new German Parliament returned on Saturday. We've some things to be thankful for.

The Bennett Government has increased the duty on nearly two hundred commodities, each of which is being produced in Canada and all of which under the late King Government were imported into Canada from the United States or elsewhere and placed in the Canadian market in competition with Canadian products. The Liberal press is now raising a howl against Mr. Bennett's action. Why should Canada import from the United States or any other foreign country commodities which she could produce for herself. This is the question which the Liberal press fails to discuss and upon which the Canadian people gave an emphatic pronouncement on July 28 last. Canada is now, thanks to the Hon. R. B. Bennett, on the eve of a nation building era, and will henceforth earn Canadian money which will be expended in employing Canadians and saving Canadian money for Canadians.

An amusing story was told the other day concerning an incident which occurred during Lord Byng's recent visit in South Africa. It seems that one day he was sitting in the lounge of his hotel opposite a lady who had with her a little dog called "Bingo."

Lord Byng, who is a lover of dogs, patted the little animal once or twice, and when he got up to leave it started to follow him. Whereupon the lady, unaware of his identity, called out, "Bing, you silly, where do you think you're going? Come back here at once, sir?"

His lordship turned round sharply, and regarded the lady with a look of amazement. Then, as the dog, obeying its mistress's summons, ran back to her, its tail between its legs, he realized the situation and burst out laughing.

The lady's confusion, when one of the other guests explained the situation to her, can be imagined.

Kitty: And did you let him kiss you?
Betty: Let him? I had to help him.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH

One of the mean things that occur with a number of individuals is a bad taste in the mouth. If your mouth feels dry and is accompanied by the bad taste the natural belief is that you have been sleeping with your mouth open and that is likely the cause.

Now bad tonsils, adenoids, enlarged turbinates in the nose may all induce mouth breathing and give dry mouth and the bad taste.

However if throughout the day when you control your breathing and breathe mostly through the nose, and you still have dry mouth and bad taste then you will have to look elsewhere for the cause. And in the majority of cases it is due to laziness, stoppage or stasis as it is called, in the large intestine.

Now if you have the time and the money it might be well to take a barium meal and have X ray pictures taken, as this meal passes through the entire body including the large intestine. This will cost you \$20 to \$30, or perhaps more, but practically every step of the route can be noted, and it is likely that there will be a stoppage delay at any of the following points; where small intestine empties into large intestine; at a point a few inches past this point; where the large intestine goes up the right side of the body; where it makes a turn to go across abdomen to left side; where it makes a turn to go down the left side; where it has to make an S turn down at lowest part of left side.

Now everybody has these turns or curves and some of them are sharp curves and yet as there is no delay there is no distress; no dry mouth, no bad taste.

Where there is a delay you can expect the dry mouth and bad taste.

As you know the usual treatment for this is calomel followed by epsom salts, and for quick relief this treatment cannot be criticized. However it should not be necessary to use drugs, as the intestine may be made to move its contents along if you are willing to do three minutes exercise twice a day.

Keep the knees straight and rock from side to side; bend forward and backward; twist the body from side to side.

This will act mechanically on the muscle walls of the intestine, and stimulate action.

Eating vegetables and fruit, and drinking water will also be of help.

You don't have to have a bad taste in your mouth.



TO AUTUMN

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With their fell vines that round the thatch-eves run;
To bend with apples the mossed cottage-trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;

To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells,
With a sweet kernel; to set budding more,
And still more, later flowers for the bees,
Until they think warm days will never cease,
For summer has o'er-brimmed their clammy cells.

Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where are they?
Think not of them, thou hast thy music too,—
While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day,
And touch the stubble-plains with rosy hue;

Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn
Among the river sallows, borne aloft
Or sinking as the light wind lives of dies;

And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly bourn;
Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft
The red-breast whistles from a garden-croft;

And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

—John Keats.

Urchin: "Mr. Brown, your wife's calling for you."
Grocer: "Well, I'm busy now. Tell her I'll come in ten minutes. Where is she? In the garden?"

Urchin: "No—in the canal!"

Leacock on Unemployment

Ten years ago the John Lane company, of London, published "The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice," by Professor Stephen Leacock, of McGill University, Montreal. In a concluding chapter he said:

"The time has gone by when a man shall starve, asking in vain for work; when the listless outcast shall draw his rags shivering about him unheeded of his fellows; when children shall be born to hunger and bred in want and broken in toll; when never a chance in life, if nothing will end these things, fear will be the hardest capitalist that ever existed. The legal right remains a little when the possibilities of a social conflagration. In this respect of years of war have taught us more than a century of peace. It has in a clear light new forms of social obligation. The war brought with it a clear light new forms of social obligation—not as we used to think, as the last horror of military tyranny, but as the crowning pride of democracy. An incalculable revolution in the thought of the English speaking peoples has taken place in respect to it. The obligation of every man, according to his age and circumstances, to take up arms for his country and, if need be, to die for it, has henceforth the recognized basis of progressive democracy.

"But democracy has its other side. The obligation to die every citizen owes it to society that he may fight for it in case of need, then duty owes to every citizen the opportunity of a livelihood. "Unemployment," in the case of the willing and able becomes henceforth a social crime. Every democratic government must henceforth take as the starting point of its industrial policy, that there shall be no such thing as able-bodied men and women "out of work," looking for occupation and unable to find it. Work must either be found or must be provided by the state itself.

"Yet it is clear that a policy of state work and state pay for all who are otherwise unable to find occupation involves appalling difficulties. The opportunity will loom large for the prodigal waste of money, for the idleness of an army of loafers. But the difficulties, great though they are, are not insuperable. The payment for state labor of this kind can be kept low enough to make it the last resort rather than the ultimate ambition of the worker. Nor need the work be useless. In new countries, especially such as Canada and the United States and Australia, the development of natural assets could absorb the labor of generations. There are still unredeemed empires in the west. Clearly enough a certain modicum of public honesty and integrity is essential for such a task; more, undoubtedly, than we have hitherto been able to enlist in the service of the commonwealth. But without it we perish. Social betterment must depend at every stage on the force of public spirit and public morality that inspires it."

Mr. Burnaby's Suggestions

In his address before the Rotary Club on Monday, E. W. E. Burnaby, Maritime Trade Commissioner in Ontario, broke new ground in developing the idea that the Maritime Provinces should know themselves better. He said he had asked many people in these provinces the question: "what is wrong with the Maritimes," and there was no unanimity in the replies given. He therefore suggested that some kind of a research board be formed to co-operate with Boards of Trade, and find out what is necessary, in addition to the full implementation of the recommendations of the Duncan Report, to overcome whatever is wrong industrially in these provinces. This is a suggestion worthy of a very serious consideration. Mr. Burnaby pointed out that before Confederation our per capita wealth was greater than that of the central provinces, but now the condition is reversed. Since business men who have given attention to the problem are at variance as to what is required to make our prosperity greater, a research board might be able to do a very valuable work. Undoubtedly we need greater industrial activity. Mr. Burnaby said there have been some disappointments in connection with the increase of trade of the provinces with Ontario, but he was able to cite instances of a gratifying character suggestive of much greater possibilities. Reviewing the situation he referred not only to manufacturing possibilities, but to enlarged business in products of the forest, the fisheries and the farm. Obviously this is our affair, and it is up to our own people to enlarge production along various lines and develop new and profitable enterprises. The Boards of Trade might very well give this matter consideration, and perhaps lead to such a prosecution of research as will bring results and remove from the list of queries the question: "What is the matter with the Maritimes?" We know as a mat-

That Body of Hours

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