

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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Why Cite New Glasgow?

The Liberal organ gives front page prominence to a "big parade" of drunks in the police court in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Since the report states that the number was "the largest in many a day" our contemporary assumes that New Glasgow has become "wetter" since Government Control was introduced. Perhaps it has. We have no comparative figures to show progress one way or the other so far as New Glasgow is concerned. But if the former prohibition law was administered in that town in such a manner as to reduce drunk charges in the police court, why hasn't our so-called "prohibition" Government succeeded in achieving a similar satisfactory result in this city? That is the question. If, on the other hand, increased convictions for drunkenness in Charlottetown is evidence of better law enforcement, as our contemporary lately contended to be the case, why shouldn't it be evidence of better law enforcement in New Glasgow?

We do not know what proportion the number of drunks arrested in New Glasgow under Government Control bears to the number arrested under Prohibition; but we do know that the number arrested in this Province under the Lea Government is the largest since the Canada Temperance Act was placed on the statute books.

Isn't it time the Liberal organ awoke to the fact that the more evidence it adduces in favor of prohibition the more hopelessly incompetent it proves its own Government to be? If the law is so good, why cannot the Lea Government enforce it? Why must it resort to the humiliating expedient of disclaiming responsibility for its failure to do so? There is now no issue as between government control and prohibition in this Province. That issue, as the Liberal organ repeatedly stated, has been decided. Then why rehash an issue that is dead and buried? The real issue before the people is the manner in which the Government has implemented its pledges with respect to prohibition enforcement. Its definite commitment, as every elector is aware, was that it would give such enforcement as would result in the banishment of the liquor traffic from the Province. For that purpose it was given a mandate to remodel the Prohibition Act, to appoint a new Commission, to employ as many inspectors and magistrates as it thought necessary, and generally to use all the power and resources of the Government in whatever manner it considered would most effectively achieve the end it had in view.

Three years have passed, and what has been the result? The result has been absolute failure! Instead of "the boon of a banished liquor traffic," we have, as Ex-Premier Saunders confessed frankly at the last session of the Legislature, a traffic increased to "enormous proportions," conditions "intensified a thousand-fold," bootlegging, smuggling and home-brew making rampant as never before in the history of the Province. Already this year the number of convictions for drunkenness in Charlottetown outnumbered by 26 the total convictions for 1901, the year in which the Prohibition Act came into effect; it exceeds by 138 the total number convicted in 1918, the year in which the Prohibition Act was consolidated and amended.

Safeguarding the Consumer

When the Bennett tariff change was announced the local Liberal organ predicted, in black type two columns wide that the manufacturers would "dance with glee" and would continue so to disport themselves until the people got an opportunity of expressing themselves at the polls. That "opportunity" is still a considerable distance away, but al-

ready, according to an issue of our contemporary of more recent date, a certain glass manufacturer, whom we left taking part in the terpsichorean exercise referred to, is now "mad as a wet hen." This sudden change "from lively to severe" the Liberal organ endeavors to account for. It seems that the choleric attitude of the manufacturer was occasioned by the Government's reduction of the duties on glass, a reduction which is brazenly referred to, both by the manufacturer and the Patriot, as a "repudiation" of Premier Bennett's policy as announced in his budget speech. How far the Government "repudiated" its policy may be judged from the following extract of the Premier's speech on that occasion, as reported in Hansard:

"There then remains to be considered the consumer. I was much taken with the observations made yesterday as to the desirability of caring for the consumer; it was a part of every address I made during the last election to the electors of the country. I believed it was the duty of this parliament to protect alike agriculture and labor, industry and the consumer. And I say to you, sir, and to this House, that with respect to the items that are dealt with in these schedules we have definite and positive assurances from the manufacturers that their enactment will result in no increase in prices. In the resolution which will presently be submitted and which I shall read, provision is made for that purpose, so that in the event of there being any addition in price imposed by reason of these duties the Government will have the right to reduce or remove those duties. That is the answer I give as to steps that are taken to safeguard the rights of the consumer."

80 Percent. from Uncle Sam

Writing from Washington, Mr. Ken Clark, of the Canadian Press, tells of an analysis that has just been made by the New York Journal of Commerce of Canadian trade. This analysis shows that in the years between 1924 and 1928 over 80 per cent. of Canada's imports were from United States plants. And while this was going on, while Canadian dollars poured over the border in ever-increasing volume, rearing the prosperity of American communities, what was Canada doing about Britain? The answer, as given by the New York Journal of Commerce, is that while in 1924 our British exports were about 15 per cent. of our total, in 1928 they had diminished to 9 per cent. Nine per cent from Britain; 80 per cent. from the United States! And it was a Liberal newspaper that carried, in July last, the election slogan: "Let Uncle Sam go his way; ours is with John Bull!"

Editorial Notes

This is good. The Government organ which assisted in flogging Hobson's choice upon the Liberal convention in Second Prince now suggests that to elect the Conservative candidate would be "to make a laughing stock of our representative institutions." Premier Lea should have thought of saying that when he addressed the delegates in that celebrated speech in which he told them that their "free and independent" choice would simply have to fall upon Mr. Campbell.

The Hamilton Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with the Maritime Provinces Trade Commission will hold a Maritime dinner in the Royal Connaught Hotel in the City of Hamilton on Monday, October 27th. The menu will consist entirely of products of the Maritime Provinces and the speaker of the evening will be Mr. E. D. MacPhee, President of the Maritime Provinces Association of Toronto. The intention is to give the citizens of Hamilton a definite idea of the assortment, variety and quality of the products of the farms and rivers of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Mr. R. W. E. Burnaby, Maritime Provinces Trade Commissioner, is assisting the Chamber of Commerce.

Notes By The Way

Already newspapers like the Times, the Daily Telegraph, and the Morning Post, are indicating this possible result of Mr. Bennett's declaration and there is little doubt that if Stanley Baldwin does not seize the opportunity thus presented to him his leadership of the party will come to an abrupt end. The political repercussion of Mr. Bennett's speech therefore seems likely to be important.

Unless Labor and the Liberals can offer the Dominions some substantial benefit, they will find it difficult to justify their present policy. Col. Amery is particularly pleased with the Bennett proposals, and he and those closely associated with him in the Tory party are waiting anxiously to see what Mr. Baldwin will do. Many of the leaders of the party say that since Mr. Bennett has shown the way, it is up to Mr. Baldwin to take advantage of his lead.

Mr. Mackenzie King will no doubt be glad to note that Mr. Bennett was able not only to take a delegation to the Imperial Conference that is attracting universal attention but he has left men at Ottawa who are able to carry on the affairs of the country without a hitch.

The plan proposed by the Canadian Prime Minister is one quite practical of achievement so far as this country and the sister Dominions are concerned; all have protective tariffs and all are disposed to adjust those tariffs as to divert more of their external trade into Empire channels. The difficulty is with Great Britain herself, who alone is out of step with the rest of the Empire, the self-governing units at any rate. In fiscal matters, Great Britain cannot co-operate in any such scheme as that outlined by Mr. Bennett except by a radical departure from a fiscal policy which seems to retain its hold upon the British public in the face of ruinous competition from abroad and the resultant demoralization of domestic industries.

We may well, says an exchange, be at the parting of the ways; for in the new "war" of trade which turned the whole world has happily turned, no Empire can last which does not fight with modern trade weapons against the many new competitors that the twentieth century has developed. Britain is no longer the only great trader in the world as she was when she built up her Empire. As some one has well said, she prospered not because she had Free Trade but because she had a monopoly.

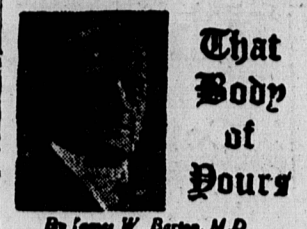
The "Commonwealth Year Book" of Melbourne Australian, shows that in 1928-9 exported Australian sugar sold for £10 10s a ton, which was £26 16s. 8d. a ton less than the price of sugar sold in this country. How can so gross a disparity be justified in the name of a White Australian, protection to primary industries, or any other shibboleth?

Conservative statesmen from Sir John Macdonald down have always taken the stand that a strong and powerful Canada is the best contribution which Canadians can make to the Empire. Mr. Bennett's proposal, moreover, and it is supported by the Governments of the other dominions, is directed to the upbuilding of the Empire through increased intra-Empire trade and intensive co-operative Empire development. And, if we are not mistaken, it will carry the day eventually in the Mother Country as in the daughter nations.

One plain statement, of Premier Bennett's that helped to clear the air was to the effect that he is opposed to Empire free trade. On that point, his own words are: "It follows, therefore, that this proposed preference should not be considered as a step towards Empire free trade. In our opinion, Empire free trade is neither desirable nor possible, for it would defeat the very purpose we strive to achieve. All that is helpful in Empire free trade may be secured by Empire preferences. All that is harmful may in this way be avoided."

Tourist expenditure in Canada of \$300,000,000 in 1929, compared with \$83,734,000 in 1920, tells its own story of a vast new industry, which has been made possible by good times, the growth of wealth per capita, the facilities of motor cars and good roads, and the revealed attractions of Canada.

The Canadian Prime Minister has abruptly brought Great Britain and her Dominions to the cross-roads, where they must come to a definite decision whether or not an attempt shall be made to knit the Empire together by a series of tariff bargains. Early doubts whether Mr. Stanley Baldwin would be willing to stake his leadership and the future of the party he leads on the issue thus raised have been removed by the pronouncement he has issued espousing Mr. Bennett's suggestions and declar-



THAT WONDERFUL FOOD-SUGAR

What should be your opinion of a food that is "cheap, clean, white, can be carried about on your person, never perishes or grows impure, is unadulterated, very pleasant to taste, free from germs, highly nutritious, is completely soluble in water, tea, or other liquid, is completely digestible, every portion is digested by the body, requires no cooking, and there is not one particle of waste after it is eaten."

This description of a wonderful food was applied by the late Dr. E. E. Slosson to sugar, because sugar fulfills all the above.

Just read it over again before you go further.

And so in these days when you read of the dangers of sugar; that it will cause diabetes, kidney and heart ailments, and put on a great deal of extra weight, it should be worth your while to stop and consider all the above points.

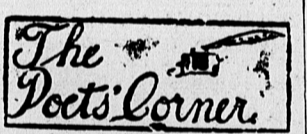
Whether you want to play hard or work hard, sugar is your best standby. It gets into the blood faster or in a shorter time than other foods, and is thus being used by the muscles that much sooner. And remember that it is the muscles that do the work in the body, whether it is moving your arms or legs, bending you forward, backward, or sideways; or the muscles of the intestine, the blood vessels, lungs, or elsewhere where muscle fibres are located.

And last but not least, don't forget that your heart muscle itself feeds on this sugar, actually needs this sugar to do its work properly. In fact research physicians are now using sugar in cases of failing heart, because it is such a wonderfully concentrated food for the heart muscle, and gives results so quickly.

However my advice is not that you eat all the sugar you possibly can every day. That would not be wise, because sugar is eaten to give energy to the body; the body is meant to work and thus use up the sugar eaten.

If you eat large amounts of sugar and do no physical work, then you may put on weight as the sugar is turned to fat, or you may give your liver and kidneys too much work to do.

However the whole point is that sugar is all that was said above about it, if it is used wisely.



TEX CHIEF

His brow spreads large and placid, and his eye is deep and bright, with steady looks that still.

Soft lines and tranquil thought his face fulfill— His face at once benign and proud and shy.

If envy scout, if ignorance deny, His faultless patience, his unyielding will, Beautiful gentleness and splendid skill,

Innumerable graces reply, His wise, rare smile is sweet with certainty.

And seems in all his patients to compel Such love and faith as failure cannot quell.

We hold him for another Heracles, strong with custom, prejudice, disease.

As once the son of Zeus with Death and Hell.

—Henley's Sonnet on Lister.

Sanchez Cerro has been elected President of Peru by a majority of 213 bayonets and seven cartridge bandoleers.

The turn was over, and the orchestra was silent for a while.

"I say," said the conductor, leaning down to speak to his first violin "whatever key were you playing in?"

"Skeleton key," returned the violinist readily enough.

"Skeleton key," echoed the conductor. "whatever do you mean?"

"Fits anything," was the reply.

ing his readiness to carry the question to the British people in the coming general election.

When men of brains have big issues to deal with, petty and mischievous ones are not likely to claim their attention. Had there been men of the type of Mr. Bennett, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Dupre at the Conference of 1926, that precious "new Magna Charta" would never have seen the light of day.

"Domesday Book"

(E. Lytton Wybert in the Montreal Gazette)

During the closing years of the reign of William the Conqueror repeated disputes and conflicts arose out of the severe forest laws. The king grew more avaricious with his years, notwithstanding his enormous revenue and accumulated wealth, incessantly imposing fresh taxes and making new demands. Just as long as these could be wrung out of the natives, the Norman did not mind; but when the English had become wholly impoverished and ruined, the Normans objected to paying what they had no hope of seeing reimbursed to themselves by these new exactions and oppressions. They even resisted the payment of necessary taxes for the defence of the country which they had acquired by force and on the resources of which they had prospered. Consequently, there arose feelings of suspicion and aversion between the king and many of his nobles.

This state of affairs led to the compilation of that remarkable record of all the landed estates in the kingdom, their extent, ownerships, tenures, and value; the proportions of meadow, pasture, arable and forest land; the houses, tenants, cottages, slaves, and property of every description—known in history as Domesday Book. This task was commenced in 1081, and occupied nearly five years, during which time various high personages appointed by the king supervised the work in the different counties. With only slight modifications, the valuation of land and capital was taken throughout the whole of England, with the exception of the metropolis and the four northern shires, which were omitted on account of their poverty and the danger attending such inquiry.

The commissioners made their circuits, and putting into writing the information they received, transmitted the same to the king. This great mass of information was afterwards separated, arranged and duly transcribed in two great volumes of Domesday which were deposited in the royal treasury at Winchester.

This work is the oldest survey of draft of any kingdom existing today. It was formally placed by the side of the Tally-court in the Exchequer, under three locks and seals. In 1696 it was deposited in the chapter-house at Westminster, where it still remains. One of the volumes is a large folio, containing three hundred and eighty-two double pages of vellum written in a small but plain character. Some of the capital letters and principal passages are touched with red ink, while some have strokes with red ink run across them, as if struck out. This volume contains the description of thirty-one counties.

The other volume is written on two hundred and fifty double pages of vellum, in single column, in a large but fair character; and comprises the counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and small portions of the counties of Lancashire and Rutland. A facsimile of the work, so far as the metal types could be specially cast to represent the original, was issued in 1783 by the Record Commissioners, accompanied by an elaborate introduction, written by Sir Henry Ellis, of the British Museum.

The method of procedure was to open a court of inquiry in each county, to which all the Norman barons were summoned and required to give a detailed account of the property under three denominations of value—that estimated in the time of Edward the Confessor, that when William bestowed it, and the value at the time of the Inquisition. The accounts thus obtained were tried by a minute inquiry in all sections of the country where not only Normans but the English also were required to furnish full particulars. To each return was appended the declaration: "This is what has been sworn to by all the Frenchmen and all the Englishmen of the hundred." No details were lacking in the perfecting of this elaborate and systematic inventory. It specified the mutations in ownership of landed property occasioned by the conquest; it showed into whose hands the prop-

erty had passed, on what terms it was held, how many acres were in each domain, and how many men-at-arms each should furnish; the gross amount derived in various ways from cities, towns, boroughs, hamlets, and villages; the exact property of every earl, baron, knight and man-at-arms; the amount of taxes raised in each place for the ancient kings, and the amount which each produced at the time of the return; how many houses the wars or the erection of fortresses had demolished, how many had been appropriated by the conquerors and the number of English families who were unable to pay the royal demands, owing to abject poverty.

The compilation of the list for each county was formed on a specified and equal plan. The king's name was placed at the head, with the list of his lands and revenues in the county. Then followed the names of other proprietors in the order of their military rank and wealth of estate. The Saxons, who had been spared by special grace by this gigantic stripping and plundering, figured only in the last ranks. The few men of that race who remained freeholders, or tenants, possessed only very small estates. These tenants or "en chef du roi" as they were termed, were inserted at the end of each chapter under the name of "thanes of the king," their qualifications being derived from services in the royal household. Names of Anglo-Saxon aspect which occur occasionally in the list belonged to men who farmed portions of the domain of the Norman earls, barons, knights, sergeants-at-arms, or cross-bow men. This precious volume, in which the conquest was registered in its entirety, so that its memory might never be effaced, was called by the Nor-



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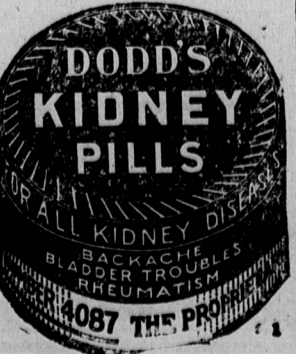
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SPECIALS FOR THE WEEK

ATTENTION Truss Wearers To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a truss we ask the question. Are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it fit comfortably or is it an antiquated and out of date style—outgrown its usefulness so to speak, thus causing untold agony when you continue suffering when we can alleviate the cause by offering you a perfect fitting, modern and up-to-date one, from the large collection of American Trusses just received. All sizes and styles at prices to suit everybody. Come in and consult or phone and have us send you some for fitting.

The Two Macs Headquarters for Trusses, 129 St. George St. A new Gillette Safety Razor given away with each purchase of a tube of Palmolive Shaving Cream, Colgate's Shaving Cream or Colgate's Shaving Stick. —ALSO— One Tooth Brush free with each tube of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. Only a limited number of combinations, so get yours early. E. A. Foster Central Drugstore Perfection Ice Cream Bricks and Bulls



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS