

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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The House Prorogues

The curtain has fallen on Act Three of the four-act legislative melodrama put on by the Saunders troupe, leaving the audience more and more impatient for the finale, when the stage will be swept clean for a new and better performance.

The session formally prorogued by the Lieutenant Governor yesterday cannot be said to have contributed to the reputation of the Government, which was considerably below par when the House opened. So far as its pre-election promises are concerned, the Government, with an election facing it after the fourth and final session next year, seems completely to have lost any sense of responsibility it may have possessed in the earlier days of its regime. One looks in vain through the twenty-three speeches delivered by Liberal members during the debates on the Draft Address and the Budget for any reference to the 1927 platform on which the Government attained power. In this platform there were explicit references to securing increased subsidy from Ottawa, to a downward revision of taxation, to material assistance with respect to the sale of dairy products, to the encouragement of cranberry and blueberry growing and the promotion of agricultural education, to assisting and securing better transportation facilities for our fishermen, to Old Age Pensions, to the payment of an equitable portion of the railway grant in lieu of taxation to Charlottetown and the incorporated towns in which the railway property is situate, to the appointment of three Magistrates for the enforcement of the Prohibition Act, etc., etc.

While practically every speaker had something to say about Prohibition, little new light was thrown on this subject by Liberal members who followed the Premier in his remarkable "confession" in which he admitted that conditions had been intensified a thousand fold, that it was impossible to keep even the prisoners in the jails from securing liquor and getting intoxicated, and that the methods of the bootleggers had improved until they were now "almost beyond the comprehension of man." So far as Prohibition enforcement, the main issue of the last election, was concerned, the Opposition had no difficulty in showing, by the Premier's own statements, that the administration, especially during the past year, had been a record of failure.

The Government's attitude in the matter of "material assistance" in the sale of dairy products was significantly illustrated by the Minister of Agriculture and other Liberal speakers in their defense of the wholesale importation of New Zealand butter into Canada.

Old Age Pensions, so strongly advocated by Liberal politicians when in Opposition, was referred to by only two speakers on the Government side. Hon. B. W. LePage excused the Government's failure to implement old age pensions on the ground of inadequate revenue, while Mr. Dennis cited statistics to show that he had too many aged people per capita, to attempt such a policy. Neither speaker held out the slightest hope that the Government had any intention of putting the pensions scheme into effect, or even of making an investigation to ascertain the actual situation with respect to this Province.

The muddle into which the finances were thrown by the Government's persistent efforts to show a surplus where there is a deficit of several hundred thousand dollars, was exposed by every Conservative speaker, notably by Mr. E. D. McLean, who went fully into this question, proving his case convincingly from the Public Accounts.

In the matter of legislation, perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the session was the Teachers' "Barnacle Bill" giving the Government power, at the next provincial general election, to take a vote by plebiscite to ascertain the wishes of the people in respect to the questions

set forth in such ballot." The motion by the Opposition, that the bill be so amended as to contain provision for an increase of teachers' salaries in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Education and for the submission of the provisions of the bill to the electors by referendum before the same became law, was defeated on a straight party vote. So much for the sincerity of Premier Saunders, Hon. Mr. Lea, et al with respect to Education!

The Government's lack of leadership and harmony were evidenced on several occasions in Committee, notably when "An Act Respecting the Importation of Mink" was being passed. Several Liberal members, including the Premier, objected to clauses in the bill as being ultra vires, but these objections were loftily ignored by the Minister of Agriculture, and the legislation was forced through as a Government measure, over the Premier's bowed head.

The length of the speeches of one of the Opposition members was the subject of much Liberal criticism. There were fifteen Liberal and five Opposition speakers in the Budget debate. Several Liberal speeches occupied two and even three hours. Obviously it was the subject matter rather than the length of the Opposition speeches that gave rise to so much protest! The Opposition had an abundance of material, which they used with such vigor and effect that on several occasions Government members under fire discreetly got up and withdrew until the atmosphere had clarified.

The debates of the session are being published, and when these are before the people there will be a full opportunity of weighing the arguments advanced for and against the Saunders administration. We believe that the verdict has already pretty well shaped itself in the public mind, and that it is anything but favorable to the party responsible for the mess, financially, administratively and otherwise, in which the Province finds itself.

Mr. Lea's Memory

The Hon. W. M. Lea has an elastic memory that expands and contracts to suit the occasion. In the deplorable episode of the Dalton Sanatorium compensation, his memory is pitted against those of Mr. Tidmarsh, Mr. Wyatt and Sir Charles Dalton, three to one, yet he persists they are wrong though he does not recollect for himself. He could not remember who the third member was who represented the Dominion Government at the conference until his memory was refreshed. Nor could he remember turning down the delegations from the Red Cross and Children's Aid Society when they appeared before the Government and appealed for assistance in the good work they were doing. Nor could he remember anything about the "claim" which he himself allegedly made in the notorious pamphlet published with his authority in January last. In order to refresh his memory on his forgetfulness we may republish what took place in the Legislature on March 18 last.

Hon. Mr. Stewart, in pursuance to notice, asked the Provincial Treasurer for answers to the following question 18:

1. Table a copy of the pamphlet referred to in the Patriot newspaper of the 21st of January, 1930, page 4, as being recently published by the Provincial Government.

2. Give the date of publication of said pamphlet.

3. How many copies were printed.

4. Give the cost of printing such pamphlet.

Hon. Mr. Lea: I may say that I have submitted this question to the Deputy Minister and he does not understand it at all.

Hon. Mr. Stewart: The question is very clear. Did my hon. friend look up the article in question?

Hon. Mr. Lea: A copy of a pamphlet referred to in the Patriot? What Patriot did you refer to? Hon. Mr. Stewart: To the issue of Jan. 21. It is a statement purporting to be prepared by you. I may tell my hon. friend that if he so desires we will let the question stand until tomorrow and I will produce the file of the Patriot and read the article to him for his information. Hon. Mr. Lea: Very good.

Notes By The Way

Canada's relation to the British Empire as a political dependency ceased long before Premier King came into office, but Canada's relation to the United States as an economic dependency has been remarkably increased by the King Government's policy. If Canada were a colony of the United States the latter country could hardly have a bigger market here than has been conveyed to it by the King Government. The late Mr. Taft's idea of making Canada only an adjunct of the United States was not realized by the pact he negotiated for that purpose, but it has been to a very large extent realized by the King Government's dealing with our tariff.

What can be the explanation of the King Government's steadily playing into the hands of the United States? Thereby it intensifies and increases the problems that it has to face at home. But does it face them? If only it showed half the zeal for the welfare of Canada's producers it shows for increasing our importations from the United States the lot of this country would be far happier than it is. Ever since this Government began tinkering with the tariff ever since it threatened to sweep protection out of our fiscal system, there has been a great shrinkage of opportunity here for our own workers. One way in which that shrinkage has been counteracted is through the emigration of Canadians to the United States. More than six hundred thousand went to that country to find employment since the King Government came into office.

A good deal of misapprehension exists on this side of the Atlantic with reference to conditions in India. Gandhi has been quoted and requested as the apostle of separation from the British Empire. It has been made to appear that Gandhi is the voice of India. But this is far from being so. Sir Francis Younghusband, the distinguished Indian civil servant and explorer, who has recently been in Toronto, has thrown a good deal of light on the situation. Sir Francis points out what many were unaware that the great ruling princes of India the Moslems of India, the Liberal Leaders of India, the merchants of India, and probably the mass of the peasantry of India had no desire for immediate separation, and that most were unaware of the steps which Great Britain had already taken in the direction of the declared goal of responsible self-government for India. Large parts of the administration—like education and agriculture, have already been handed over to the Indians; Indians sit on the councils of the governors of the provinces, of the viceroy and of the secretary of State for India, and occupy the highest posts in the judiciary. India has fiscal autonomy and can do almost anything she likes; and she has a seat and vote in the League of Nations on an equality with France, Germany or any other member.

According to one of our modern astronomers, who admits that the universe is heading for disintegration the present radiation of heat and light is good for another thousand million years. If this figure is correct there is no immediate cause for worry over the fate mapped out for this little earth of ours.

In every country, and even in every community, questions occasionally arise upon which public opinion differs very widely. It is at times like these that leaders and men of vision and courage come to the rescue of civilization, and of progress. The history of Canada is the history of crises averted by sane leaders and men of vision. Looking backward a few years the building of the first transcontinental railway is a case in point. This was one of the most difficult problems ever undertaken by our country—yet there were men who saw through it and believed in it. They were opposed by an inflated public opinion, but they went steadily on, accomplished their purpose, and opened Canada to colonization and progress. The Canada of today is a sequel to this undertaking.

In our own little province the question of providing more adequate transportation for the growing needs of the country became a problem. The building of a railway from one end of the Island to the other, was suggested. The idea was violently opposed, but the men of vision and courage of the time persisted in their undertaking—the railway was built and Prince Edward Island was placed permanently on the map. Had the people been consulted by plebiscite or ballot the railway would not have been built within the next thousand years.

Two months Mr. Lea's memory failed him. What reliance can be placed upon it over a period of eight or nine years? Here was a case where in a brief



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

WHY ALL CANNOT TAKE SAME AMOUNT OF MEDICINE. Perhaps you have wondered why two individuals, eating equal amounts of tainted food have not suffered equally. One becomes violently ill with nausea and vomiting and later severe diarrhoea. The other feels a little 'unsettled' in the digestive region, and does not want to eat for a day or two, but that is the extent of his disability. Similarly in the taking of laxatives. One individual can take three or four heaping teaspoonful of epsom salts perhaps a whole ounce of castor oil, and is not distressed, whereas another will be unable to take one quarter of these amounts without great distress.

Why the difference? Research men have learned that this difference in the way of food and particularly laxatives, act in different individuals, is due to the difference in the sensitiveness of the nerves lining the digestive tract. It was found that where the nerves were prevented from acting, that the laxative had an effect upon the intestinal canal. They learned also that one laxative had no effect on the small intestine whilst another affected the large intestine.

Now the whole point here is that as a nation we have agreed that wastes in the intestine are poisonous and so the sooner the intestine is cleared the purer the blood will become and the better we will feel again. That constipation is depressing, is true enough, but that all these different laxatives or purgatives should become the routine habit of so many individuals, is absolutely wrong.

A little fruit, a little 'preserves', some rough vegetables daily, with a little exercise, will enable you to do without laxatives.

If however laxatives must be used at times, try to remember that the dose as given by the doctor, or as found on the label, may be too much for your particular tract because of the extra sensitiveness of the nerves lining that tract. And of course there will be cases where the individual's nerves are not so sensitive, due to heredity, or to the fact that he has taken so much laxatives that the nerves have lost some of their sensitiveness.

The Poet's Corner

TO THE SINGER AWAKENED

When April turns her footsteps north To wake the land and sea again, When that young princess wanders forth And waves her silver veils of rain, When April wakes again this year Her gentler lover will not hear.

When April's footstep flashes white Upon the hillside where he sleeps Will we not hear her pippings light Stopped for a moment as she weeps, Feeling those songs to which she thrilled Are quiet, and forever stilled?

There, where the river of his dreams Goes rolling by his place of rest, Will April hush her singing streams, Her youthful winds' divine unrest, And whisper: "Gently, gently move, And trouble not my trust love."

Nay, for a wanderer will come Youthful and slim, with toasting hair To guide his lady April home And with her wake the meadows there— And though he passes by unseen Bliss will have walked where April's been.

—For Bliss Carman. —By Nathaniel A. Benson, M. A.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION

Q. What is being done to clear up the mystery of the Franklin Expedition?

A. The mystery surrounding the Sir John Franklin expedition and the loss of his crew of 128 officers and men has never ceased to interest the world, especially Canada as the tragedy occurred in the Arctic regions. Documents have been discovered recently that are being closely studied. They give a clue that the grave of Franklin may be on King William

Centenarian Passes

If Vancouver's Dad Quick is spared to again celebrate his birthday on October 22nd he will be 110 years old. But amongst the honored guests at his birthday party this year at least one kindly old face will be missing when the roll is called, for Solomon Mutch, who has stood by each year as Dad cut his many-candied cake, is no more. He has wrapped the drapery of his couch about him to lie down in pleasant dreams.

And what dreams they will be! More than one hundred and one years of faithful, useful life! Born at Hillsboro River, Prince Edward Island, December 7th, 1828, little Solomon was three years old when George IV died, outlived three Sovereigns and accompanied the present reign for nearly twenty years. And during that century this native of Canada's most easterly province has probably consumed more potatoes than any other human being, for until the day of his death a meal was not complete for him without at least a halfdozen of his favorite tubers. He considered them his most healthful food.

Solomon's father, James Mutch, the latter a son of Major Alexander Mutch, who left Great Britain in the reign of George III and was later to become a U. E. Loyalist, was once considered the richest farmer in Prince Edward Island.

Solomon desired to leave the farm to go into business, but his father urged him to stay on. However, the young man had his way and entered the business of buying farm produce and selling it to the cities to the south, free trade being in effect at that time with the United States. By 1853, at the age of 25, young Solomon could write cheques for from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. Since that time he had never been on several occasions, but always he declined to permit it to discourage him. And there is little doubt that here, early in life, this centenarian-to-be discovered one of the vital factors in longevity—the faculty to subjugate misfortune to the background and carry on cheerfully.

Subsequent to that period this young merchant experienced many fortunes. He built and sailed a vessel of his own between Montreal, Quebec, Charlottetown and Halifax, trading in flour and produce. Later he had three vessels, and it was then that, he explained, he made his first big blunder by entering the wholesale grocery trade in Halifax in 1872, losing several thousands of dollars, besides the ships.

One of the vessels was stolen, including the cargo of cattle and produce landed for Bermuda by a man who misrepresented himself at the docks as the newly-hired skipper, sailing away to appear no more. The ship was traced, but the thief, after loading the vessel for Jamaica and making the second trip, sold vessel and cargo and disappeared. But the culprit tried the trick once too often and was finally landed in Sing Sing.

In 1878 Mr. Mutch went to Newfoundland and established three canneries, being the first man to 'bul' one in that country. At one time, he declared, they came as high as ten thousand lobsters in one day, running in size as high as twenty-five pounds each.

With a son in Seattle, Washington, Solomon was finally persuaded to go west, and there he established a fish trade, but the Klondyke boom attracted the younger man and old Solomon sold out and bought a farm at North Bend, Wash.

Again an insistent relative persuaded him to move. This time it was a daughter in British Columbia, who thought her father, having reached the allotted three score years and ten, should be under a watchful eye. In 1902 Mr. Mutch returned to Canada and built a home in Vancouver, where his help-mate of fifty-three married years passed on at the age of seventy-four.

In 1910 he married a widow of sixty-five, who in turn died five years later. Idleness, after an active life of over three-quarters of a century, did

Island and a search will be made thereon by explorers of the Department of the Interior. The Franklin party was lost in 1845 and scores of efforts have since been made to trace them.

Tourist Traffic 5000 B. C.

References to tourist traffic in ancient history are rare, but the work of Ming Chow, Chinese historian of 5,000 B. C., indicates that it was recognized even in those days as a source of revenue. An excerpt from the historian's works follows:

"There was in China in those days a spring of water which ran so clear and cold and fresh that people came from all parts of the land to drink of it and to slake their thirst. And the water was reputed to have certain healing powers, while it was said that those who were low in their spirit would drink of it and find good cheer. And the fame of the spring spread until it came to pass that travellers from foreign lands came to refresh themselves at the fountain.

"And the king, who was a wise man, saw that many partook of the waters of the fountain and he exacted a payment of one yen from each of those who would drink its waters; thus he became rich and the treasury was filled with gold. And the inns were crowded and those who traded in the bazaar sold much of their wares to the many travellers who visited the fountain and China prospered.

"But the ruler of a neighboring country took council with himself and was wrath saying, 'All my people are leaving my country to seek this water in China and may a curse be on this spring that has magic and charms all my people away from me.' And he called together his courtiers and they held long discourse. Finally one spoke out and said, 'Let me speak, for I know a way to end this evil.' But the others mocked him for he was an old man and had little strength. But he said, 'Nay I will tell you for I have lived long and know many things. When I was but a youth there was just such a spring in our own country and it also had mighty powers. And I alone know where this spring may be found and if you, O King, so bid me, I will lead all the people to it and they will remain in the land and be content.'

"At these words the king and his courtiers laughed long and scoffed at the old man saying, 'Nay, nay, there is no such thing in our land; go to, old man. We will have no magic in our country, for we are wise. Such things are for barbarians.' And they sneered their talk.

"But the king of China, when he was told of these sayings, smiled to himself and placed a tax of two yens in all those who came to his fountain, and his people thrived and were content."

Not appeal to this sturdy Maritimer, and a little over a year later he met and married another widow and commenced life anew, producing vegetables and fruit from the fertile soil of Burnaby, Near Westminster. Here he became a highly respected citizen and here he remained until a few months of his death, his third wife predeceasing him last summer.

Throughout his century of useful life Solomon Mutch held a simple religious faith.

"My mother taught me to believe in the Bible as early as I can remember," he said. "And I return always to those early convictions. I believe in God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. I enjoy a chapter of the good old Bible each morning and night, as well as one of the best old hymns. And with these and my family and many good friends I think I obtain as much enjoyment from this hurly-burly life as the younger folks do with all their modern artificial entertainment. They must pay for their enjoyment. We, of the older days, make our own."

Solomon took a keen delight in visitors and old friends. Some of the very last of these to cheer his heart were two citizens of his birthplace,

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Come to the CARLETON. WM. MOMBOURQUETTE, MANAGER.

Senator John MacLean and Mr. Donald Nicholson, both well over the allotted period of three score and ten, and whose fathers were associated with Mr. Mutch in the early days of the Maritimes. The keen memory of the elder man surprised the visitors as he recalled quite clearly old names and places. An hour sped swiftly and it was with manifest regret that the inevitable parting took place. Here, in front of his home and garden, Solomon displayed the beautiful simplicity of his character in his words and handiwork.

"Good-bye! This will be the last time we shall meet on earth. I hope to meet you both in Heaven later on. He watched their car swing round the corner from view, heaved a deep sigh, and turned to his garden—the soil where all too few have learned to commune with nature and the handiwork of the Creator of all things worthy of mention. And now he has returned to that

Man! Look up at this skyscraper, the size of the good twist you swap a few cents for when you ask for HICKEY NICHOLSON "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING.

Prince Edward Island's "Golden Future" A Booster Feature. To Stimulate Business and Business Conditions in Prince Edward Island, published by The Charlottetown Guardian. We are Soliciting the Cooperation of the Business Firms and Leading Men of Charlottetown, Summerside and the Province.

Mr. Frank Walker, Assistant Editor of the Guardian is editing this Special Feature Edition, which is now in the course of publication, and Mr. J. M. Kirkland is in charge of Publicity. Boost for a Greater Province.

Why Do You Suffer From NEURALGIA. There is no need of you putting up with the distress caused by neuralgia. No need of you spending sleepless nights and harrowing days suffering from this baneful ailment where there is a remedy that will work wonders in your case. This remedy is DR. EVANS NEURALGIA CURE. Why should you let your system run down by neglecting this disease when here in your own city you have this preparation that will put you back on the road to health and keep you immune from future attacks? Get a bottle today. Price 50c. The Two Macs 149 Great George Street.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION. Q. What is being done to clear up the mystery of the Franklin Expedition? A. The mystery surrounding the Sir John Franklin expedition and the loss of his crew of 128 officers and men has never ceased to interest the world, especially Canada as the tragedy occurred in the Arctic regions. Documents have been discovered recently that are being closely studied. They give a clue that the grave of Franklin may be on King William