

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1929

WILL THE GOVERNMENT ACT?

Following the announcement of the successful settlement of British and Scandinavian families in New Brunswick last year through the co-operation of the Baxter Government with the Federal and Imperial Governments, we are now informed through the Moncton Times that Hon. J. A. Murray, superintendent of the Department of Immigration and Industry for New Brunswick, will visit Ottawa during the present month for the purpose of conferring with the Federal authorities concerning future immigration plans for the province. In this connection Mr. Murray states:

"Immigration is essentially a Federal Government matter which can be promoted by the co-operation of the Provinces. New Brunswick has co-operated with the Federal Government to the fullest extent and has gone as far as the financial resources of the Province will warrant."

If corroboration of Mr. Murray's statement were needed, it is supplied by Col. J. S. Dennis, chief Commissioner of Colonization for the Canadian Pacific Railway, who, in a letter to the New Brunswick superintendent, says:

"I was particularly pleased to hear your report of the exceptionally small number of failures you have had up to date. Without doubt the work you are doing under your present scheme for the placement of British families in the province is of great value and will have a marked effect in further developing agricultural production in your province."

A statement along similar lines, expressing special satisfaction with the operations of the immigration branch of the New Brunswick Government and the general progress resulting from the existing co-operative arrangement with the Federal Government and other organizations, was received from Dr. W. J. Black, Director of the Departments of Colonization, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Canadian National Railways.

The Guardian has repeatedly called attention to the aggressive attitude of the New Brunswick Government towards immigration and colonization and the success which it is achieving through intelligent oversight on the part of its officials. We have even more need of desirable agricultural immigrants than New Brunswick, and we have the same opportunity of securing the co-operation of the Federal and Imperial Governments in settling British families in this Province. We must, however, show that we are sincere. When our Provincial Government has not thought it worth while to take the first practical step, suggested on several occasions by our Farmers' Institutes and Boards of Trade, of appointing an immigration and colonization department as efficiently organized as our Tourist and Publicity Association, what hope have we of convincing the authorities at Ottawa or at London that financial assistance in any scheme of immigration to this Province would not be money thrown away? We have lost many golden opportunities through the indifference of the Saunders Government to matters that do not directly concern its party interests; but here is an opportunity that has been knocking at the door for several months past, and is still waiting patiently to be admitted. The Government would be well advised to consider this opportunity seriously, and before it is too late. New Brunswick is already planning its immigration activities for next year, and is again preparing to secure the co-operation of the Federal authorities. Let the Hon. W. M. Lea, who seems best qualified to take the initiative in any Government measure, get busy at once. Let him insist that an immigration bureau be established under his department, and let him get in touch with Ottawa immediately. A hundred, or even fifty, British families settled satisfactorily on Prince Edward Island farms next year would make

an admirable objective, and one which should stir the imagination of the Minister of Agriculture, who knows only too well where we are heading if the present agricultural depopulation continues.

FOCH MONUMENT FOR LONDON

A movement is on foot to erect a monument to Marshal Foch in London, the monument to be a replica of the Foch statue at Cassel, his headquarters in France in the latter years of the war, in which the Marshal is represented on horseback, gazing over the great panoramas in the direction of the enemy forces. The proposed site for the London monument is the garden space north of Victoria Station, where the stream of British manhood going to France never slackened in the duration of the war. It has been suggested by an old friend of Foch that these words, which he said to his aide-de-camp a few weeks before he died, should be inscribed on the base: "I am conscious of having served England as if she had been my own country."

THANKSGIVING DAY

A suggestion comes from the Canadian Chamber of Commerce that Thanksgiving Day should be fixed for some time in October.

Before Armistice Day came along with such a whirlwind of thanksgiving that people thought it should be continued for all time, Thanksgiving Day was held in October. Then, with the harvest safely housed, people gave thanks in weather that made everybody thankful that he was alive. Now thankfulness for the end of the war has mellowed into memories of the heroic dead—memories that do not fit in with the joyousness that characterizes the regulation Canadian Thanksgiving of feasting and sport. Armistice is a day apart. It lends itself to solemnity, mingled with sorrow.

MORE VENOTISM

The recent high-handed dismissal of a New Brunswick postal superintendent by Postmaster General Veniot indicates that that gentleman has learnt nothing from the drubbing he received in Parliament last session. His action in the present instance is severely scored by the independent Journal of Commerce, which in its issue of Sept. 28, says:

"While the flagrant instances of departmental insubordination and gross neglect of public duty, not to refer to a careless notion of responsibility in the handling of public money in the case of a New Brunswick postal employee, Griffiths by name, were aired in the last session of parliament, apparently the Hon. Peter Veniot is disposed further to violate the last vestige of public decency by displacing H. W. Woods, the postal superintendent, whose chief offence was that he endeavored to see that Griffiths did as little injury as possible in his public disservice. The affront to the public conscience has been so great that so valiant though reputable a supporter of the federal government as the Moncton Transcript is demanding that this last offence against public honesty be speedily explained."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The tariff debate in the U. S. Congress appears to be resolving into an endurance contest.

A sign on a hot-dog stand on an eastern highway conveys the alluring announcement, "Steaming Spaniels."

"All the world loves a lover." If the Prince of Wales does not marry until he falls in love, H. R. H. is not likely to lose his popularity.

Characterizing it as a "loose habit," a Toronto judge refuses to accept pleas of guilty or not guilty from counsel. The court rules that the person charged with the offense must answer the question, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" After that preliminary counsel can participate in the trial.

Notes By The Way

Too many parents and teachers are careless about impressing upon the children and students under their charge those things of the spirit which make for health and happiness. Among these things are joy, laughter, merriment and humor. Writers and philosophers sacred and profane, have taken note of these things in all the ages. It is as true now as when it was written long ago that a merry heart is a continual feast. Any of our doctors will tell us that anger is a deadly foe to good digestion, and without digestion the taking of food gives trouble instead of nourishment to the body.

The sacred Scriptures give many admonitions inculcating cheerfulness, joy and rejoicing. One sometimes wonders that some of our preachers seem to have relegated these things to the background in their discourses. Man is the only creature that is endowed with the power to laugh, or a desire to laugh, or with a sense of humor, so far as we know. Does it not seem to be a reflection upon the wisdom of the Creator to exile laughter and joy from among the pleasures of life?

How many are the admonitions to be glad, to rejoice, to not fear or be troubled, that we meet with on the inspired pages. If collected together they would make a large volume even those who were persecuted for righteousness sake were told to rejoice and be exceeding glad and great would be their reward.

Just as fear, anxiety and worry are the foes of digestion, health and happiness, these latter blessings are promoted by cheerfulness, joy, and by laughter as well, in its proper time and place. Moderation in all things as taught by the great Apostle to the Gentiles and nothing in excess as taught by Socrates, are quite in the same line. The virtues can be easily acquired and they attain a vigorous growth in those who practice them. Cheerful persons, and there are many of them in all the walks of life, are a perpetual reward to themselves and to those about them. And many of those most cheerful pursue their smiling way under great disabilities and deprivations. All honor to them.

It is well that our young people should be impressed with the fact that in the Mother Country there is more respect for law and order than in any other country under the sun. There is more veneration and respect for the laws and for all the human agencies for their enforcement, from the policeman up to the King himself in Britain than there is in Canada, and much more than most other countries.

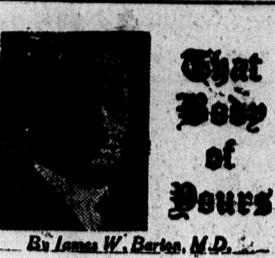
These facts as to law and its enforcement in the Old Land are largely due to the high character of successive sovereigns, ministers of state and judges during a century past, and also to the saving common sense of the British people. Something is also due to the monarchical system of government, whose best examples find no equals among republics.

These facts are worth being taught in our public schools, along with the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, where such teaching has been too long neglected. It is to be hoped that these matters will not be overlooked in the report of the commission that has been investigating school affairs.

A large assemblage of Independent Foresters met in the Royal York Hotel on Monday evening last to welcome the new Supreme Chief Ranger, Frank E. Hand. He has now held that office only three months and within that period 900 new members have joined the Order in the home district of Central Ontario alone. Many of the new members were present and all heartily applauded the reports of the progress and prosperity of the Order by the speakers who addressed them.

The engineers of France have long been famous for devising large and costly schemes for great public works. It was DeLesseps who led the way in planning and beginning construction of both the Suez and Panama Canals. It is from another French engineer who now puts forward an equally ambitious scheme to jet in the waters of the Mediterranean Sea upon the low lying desert of Sahara, much of which is below the ocean level. Something in this line may yet be attempted and possibly accomplished there or elsewhere. For instance in Palestine the valley of the river Jordan lies from 100 to 1300 feet below sea level. E. H. Hertz what has been done has been to shut out the sea from overflowing the land, as in the case of Holland, rather than to submerge the dry lands beneath the sea.

One of our younger novelists is engaged as English specialist at a school in an industrial area. The other day, a correspondent informs me, an employer was interviewing a boy who had just left school—"Let me see," said he, "Mr. K. the writer, is a master at your school, is he not?" "Yes," came the ready response. The Morning Post.



OVERWEIGHT IS A SERIOUS MATTER

There is a good deal of wit expended upon folks who are overweight. All sorts of ludicrous suggestions are made which make the matter of overweight seem of really little importance.

Now being overweight, that is considerably overweight, is really a serious matter. Insurance men found out many years ago that overweight folk are not as good risks as those of normal weight. In fact, unless the individual reduced his weight, he was charged a higher rate for his insurance.

Then physicians began to find that an overweight patient does not withstand an illness as well as one of normal weight, that his heart has been under more strain, and his blood pressure usually high. This makes recovery from a serious illness such as typhoid or pneumonia more difficult. Further, surgeons found that these very stout patients were poorer risks for operation, and where delay was possible have had the patient gradually reduce before operation was undertaken.

Now you think of a little fat on the body as a good sign. This is true; five pounds above average on any one under forty is a healthy sign, and gives the individual just a little reserve.

But when a great deal of fat accumulates what happens? The fat actually collects in and about nearly all the tissues of the body. It gets under the skin, in among the muscle fibres, around the support that hold the abdominal organs in their places, in about the tissues of the kidneys, and about the heart wall itself.

Now you can readily see that this fat interferes with the action of all the organs and tissues.

You have perhaps thought that the reason the fat individual gets out of breath and tires so easily is because he has to carry and move about the extra weight. This is true, of course, but the serious thing about it all is that the heart has to pump harder to get blood into the tissues and to supply the fat tissue with nourishment also. This usually means increased blood pressure.

If you are overweight and have symptoms such as breathlessness on slight exertion, are easily tired, have dizzy spells, headaches, or palpitation of the heart, you should get busy at once.

Cut down on all your food intake and take some exercise. If you are overweight and have no symptoms you would do well to gradually reduce your diet before symptoms do come.

THE PROSPECTOR

Alone I come, alone I go, And no man knows the things I know: Take your millions, take your ease, Take all else, but leave me these:

The whirr of the wings of the night-hawk flying, Call of a loon on the waters crying, Glow in the sky of a day now dying, Hush at evening time:

Wild rose scent in the sunshine drifting, Blue pine-smoke in the tree tops shifting, Fragrance sweet of the green bush lifting, Incense to God on high.

Wonder again of the pale dawn breaking, Golden sun in the morning waking, Far over mountains a new world making, Life for a splendid day:

A frosty night. By the bright stars steering, On thro' the snow to my lone hut nearing, Limb-sound, heart-whole, no man fearing, Sleep in the tranquil dark.

Alone I come, alone I go, And no man knows the things I know: A race well run and a full day spent, Leave me these and I die content.

—H. Glynn Ward. "That's him what learned me English." As this story is told by the novelist himself, adds my informant, its authenticity is beyond question. "Yes," came the ready response. The Morning Post.

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 34

House insisted that Germany could be asked to pay as much, and only as much as was stated in the pre-Armistice Agreement: compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land by sea, and from the air. As a practical matter he believed it useless to attempt to evaluate that damage. It was certain to be more than Germany could pay without destroying the economic organization of Europe and fostering German trade at the expense of the Allies themselves. The world would gain by an immediate payment by Germany of her quick assets, and he advocated a recognition of this fact by the Conference. If the Allies would agree to the sum which their bankers believed Germany could pay, it would then be to American advantage to agree to a scaling down of war debts; not because there was any moral obligation upon the United States, but on the principles that it is a wise business maxim to write off losses which cannot be made good. It would further be necessary to persuade the French that national security could be as well provided by the League of Nations which would permit them to demobilize and avoid the expense of a large army as by annexations which would drain their treasury at the moment they needed all their resources for the rehabilitation of the devastated districts. As for the Italian claims everything would depend upon the success with which Wilson could urge the contention that the validity of the secret treaty had superseded by the pre-Armistice Agreement which accepted the principles of the Fourteen Points.

January 4, 1919: Hoover and I, he wrote in his diary, had a long talk upon the food situation and upon the situation in general. He takes, as usual a gloomy outlook and I must confess that things do not seem cheerful. There is every evidence that the Allies have a growing intention not to repay us the money we have loaned them. One hears the argument, both in France and England, that we ought to pay our full share of the Allies' war debt; that we ought to have come in sooner, and that their fight was our fight. I for one have never admitted this. I have always felt that the United States was amply able to take care of herself; that we were never afraid of the Germans, and would not have been afraid of them even if France and England had gone under. We would have had a serious time, I admit, and there would have been a war in all human probability; but that we ever feared that they could defeat us or dominate us, has never seemed to me probable.

January 6, 1919: I suggested to my colleagues this morning that the finance and economic questions would meet us at every turn and that we might as well face them and have a show-down with our associates of the Allied Governments. In looking over General McKinstry's report of the investigation which he is making... it seemed to me that we were going at the matter back ward. If we go along the lines which the French, Belgian, and other Allied Governments are pursuing, Germany, I thought, could not sign a peace which left the amount of her obligations in

THE LAND WE LOVE

THE STEAMER VICTORIA DISASTER

Q. What was the Steamer Victoria Disaster? A. On May 24, 1881 (Victoria Day) the steamer Victoria had been taking excursion parties from London, Ont., to Springbank, a popular resort, six miles down the river. She started from London on her fourth and last trip for the day about 4 p. m. with a large load of passengers, and was so heavily laden that she shipped water in small quantities when the crowd congregated on any particular side. On the return trip, a sudden rush of the crowd to one side caused a volume of water to pour in upon the lower deck. Instantly the crowd on both decks rushed to the opposite side and their weight, together with that of the water that had poured in, caused a lurch in that direction. Then the side of the boat sank in the water, the stanchions supporting the upper deck gave way, and the whole structure with its load of human beings, crashed now on the passengers on the lower deck and rendered escape impossible. The total number of victims was 131.

doubt, to be determined as the future developed the amount of reparations to be paid. It would not be satisfactory to Germany and it would not be satisfactory to us. Germany could not put herself in a financial condition to pay an indefinite obligation. It therefore seemed the course of wisdom to ascertain how much Germany could pay within a reasonable time and then let the Allies settle between themselves what proportion of this sum each should receive. My colleagues agreed.

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Politics In Manitoba

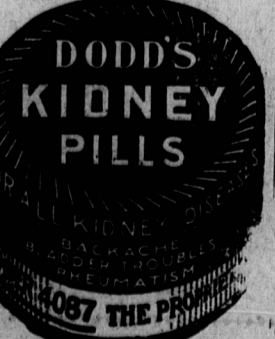
(Sydney Post)

The retirement of Premier Bracken of Manitoba is forecast in a despatch from Winnipeg, which says that he will either become Commissioner for his Province at London, or accept an important administrative position with a large Western brokerage house. This is in accord with rumors to like effect which have been current for some time. The Farmers' Government of Manitoba, shaken to its foundations by the Seven Sisters' deal and weakened greatly in the constituencies has obtained a stay of execution by alliance with the small but active group of Liberals in the Legislature. But bad as the situation was, it is no secret that Premier Bracken disliked the application of such a remedy. He was opposed to any merger of his party with the Liberals or Conservatives, and it is well-known that when Hon. D. G. McKenzie joined his Government last winter, Mr. Bracken insisted on his acceptance of Progressive credentials and name as a condition of his entry into the Cabinet.

But the situation in Manitoba is such that the Government simply cannot continue to exist as a Farmers' Administration. Had it not been for the backing it received from the Liberal members during the hydro crisis, it certainly could not have weathered the storm. Premier Bracken knew this as well as anyone else, but his judgement was that it would have been better for his Government to go down with its flags flying than to be salvaged from political shipwreck by a compromise with its former political opponents. Nor was this position merely dictated to Mr. Bracken by considerations of lofty idealism. He knew perfectly well that a compromise with the Liberals could at best only prolong the life of his Government for a couple of sessions, and that the proposed coalition would so antagonize public opinion that the defeat, when it did come, would be all the more decisive as a consequence of the deal. His Legislative supporters, however, not relishing the prospect of an early dissolution, over-ruled his judgment in caucus and gave their sanction to the proposed coalition. As a result the Progressive leader decided to abandon provincial politics at the earliest opportunity, and it has ever since been taken for granted that he would be out of the game before the next session of the Legislature.

There are in fact two forces which have brought the Progressives and Liberals together in Manitoba's provincial field, where, up to six months ago they had been at daggers drawn. One was the desire of the Progressive members-elect to enjoy the full four years of their Legislative term. The Farmers' political movement is headed for a debacle in Manitoba, and every member of the Assembly is fully aware of the fact. An election now would mean that most of the U. F. M. members would be rejected by their constituencies and relegated to private life. They have only enjoyed the sweets of office for two sessions since the last election, which was held in 1927, and they have no intention of abridging their own political lives if they can prevent it. Hence their eager acceptance of the life-line offered to them through an

(Continued on Page 5)



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