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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1930

Delinquent Children

It is a curious coincidence that following the complaint of the Pioneer organ of the Leas Government in Summerside with regard to the lawlessness prevailing among the rising generation in that town, the Liberal press in this city should have had occasion this week to make complaint along similar lines. The Pioneer says that these small boys have become a menace to the community. They are employed by bootleggers to carry their 'teddies' and as errand boys, and the authorities are practically helpless in dealing with them. The Patriot—which never mentions bootleggers except to exaggerate their activities, in other provinces—says that Charlottetown is overrun with a destructive lot of youngsters whose depredations should be curbed by the law. It is rather late in the day for the Liberal press to issue warnings of this nature. The conditions, both in Charlottetown and Summerside, are precisely what were predicted by Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, M. L. A., president of the Children's Aid Society, at the last session of the Legislature. Dr. MacMillan on that occasion pointed out that when delinquent or neglected children drift into the criminal class there is but one thing for the judge of the Juvenile Court to do with them, and that is to sentence them to a Reformatory. There being no such institution in this Province, it is the duty of the Provincial Government, whose wards these children are, to send them to reformatories in other provinces and maintain them there. This the Saunders-Leas Government refused point blank to do in the case of Charlottetown and Summerside and notified the municipal authorities to that effect. The Government, we understand, has withdrawn to some extent from the attitude it adopted last year, but it still shows reluctance to assume its full obligations with regard to these children and the result is evident from the complaints now being voiced in the Liberal press. A striking instance of this occurred recently in Charlottetown. Three children, aged respectively fifteen, twelve and ten years, were caught and convicted of a number of attempted burglaries. The youngest was released on suspended sentence and has since got into further trouble. The others, who should have been sent to a reformatory, are still walking about the streets. Of what use is it to appeal to the police to exert more vigilance when it is the administrative machinery of the law, and not the officers, that is at fault? The fact that these children are a direct charge upon the Provincial Government and that, when caught and convicted, they must be looked after by the Government if they are not to develop into hardened criminals, is what must be kept in view. The present Government was the first to repudiate its responsibility for the support of these delinquent children in institutions where they might be taught some useful trade or occupation, and if the Province is now reaping the effect of the Government's shortsighted policy in this regard, at least the onus should rest where it belongs. If Government members can travel hither and thither attending exhibitions and conferences in other provinces at the public expense, they can surely afford to make provision for children who have had a wrong start in life, who are too young to be sent to jail or penitentiary for offences they have committed, and too irresponsible to be allowed to hang around street corners, contaminating other children and becoming a danger to themselves and a nuisance to the public.

Empire Plan Prospers

Despite opposition efforts to belittle Bennett's mission to the Old Country, it may confidently be asserted that the Canadian Prime Minister has made progress with his pro-

posal for intra-empire preferences, and that he will see that proposal come into effect without too long a delay. When he went overseas he knew that he, and the other Dominion premiers who supported him, had to deal with a free trade chancellor of the exchequer, and that he would probably have to wait until a new British government succeeded to office before his Imperial programme would be officially accepted in the mother country. The Bennett proposal has so far influenced the British Labor Government—that it has pledged a continuance of the existing British margin of preferences upon Empire goods undisturbed for three years, subject of course, to the authority of Parliament. Not only this, it has declared its belief in the principle of preferences and its appreciation of the value of existing preferences. The Canadian Prime Minister's plan for closer Imperial economic unity has been far more influential with the rank and file of the Labor party, with the British Conservative party, with prominent British Liberals, British industrialists, British bankers and British agriculturists. There is every reason to expect, therefore, that when the Conference resumes its operations at Ottawa next year—probably with a new British Government in office—definite progress will be made with the task of bringing the all-Empire plan of reciprocal preferences into being.

The Falconwood Skeleton

The Liberal organ comes belatedly to the rescue of the reputation of the Falconwood authorities in the matter of the escape of the inmate whose bones are believed to have been found last month at East Point. Readers of The Guardian who have had both sides of the case presented to them are in a position to form their own opinion, not only of the action or inaction of the authorities, but of the organ of the Government which suppressed all reference to the subject until last Tuesday, and then only entered the lists as "counsel for the defense." Our gagged contemporary should take an example from its political colleague the Manitoba Free Press. Replying to criticism of certain items in its news columns the Free Press retorted that the said columns did not exist for the benefit of any group of office-holders or office-seekers, that it would continue to print the news from day to day, and that "the functions of a daily newspaper transcend the aspiration of any group of politicians in the country." If, after a full and impartial inquiry into the Falconwood skeleton scandal the authorities are exonerated from all blame or criticism, The Guardian will gladly give as wide publicity to the fact as it has already endeavored to give to the circumstances that have so far come to light. The point is that an inquiry should be held, that its proceedings should be conducted with a minimum of partisan prejudice, and that its findings should be full and complete.

Not As Others Are?

As reported in the local Liberal organ, Mrs. Miller, representative of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Nova Scotia, who spoke to some two dozen people at a prohibition meeting here on Tuesday night "maintained that any province that has gone against prohibition has forfeited the right to pray." This is surely a fearful and astounding doctrine to be expounded in any Christian community. It implies that eight of the nine provinces of Canada are irrevocably damned—that they have "forfeited" a privilege purchased for all mankind, a privilege which even the dying thief exercised on the Cross. In the enjoyment of her own unrestricted right to spiritual communion we would suggest that Mrs. Miller ponder the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican, who also

Notes By The Way

There are nearly as many civil servants in Ottawa as there are citizens in Charlottetown. Statistics issued by the Bureau of Statistics show there were 10,344 men and women employed in the public service in Ottawa during the last fiscal year, and their average salary was \$1,613 per year. The total payroll for Government workers in Ottawa amounted to \$17,653,891.08

The reduction in the price of bread by one cent here is about equivalent to the average reduction in household prices generally in Toronto, the purchasing power of the dollar there having increased about 10 per cent. Staple goods have been affected by the price reductions from 4 per cent. on cotton materials to about 40 per cent. on vegetables. Groceries and canned goods have been reduced 15 to 25 per cent. The price of shoes has been reduced about 75 cents a pair, compared with prices of a year ago, with a general decline in business of about 25 per cent. retail merchants say.

Ontario Liberals are not satisfied with their provincial Leader, Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair, K. C., and a movement is on foot to "dethrone" him. Windsor East and Windsor West Provincial Liberal Associations in joint public meeting decided unanimously to seek the appointment of a new party leader at the Provincial Liberal Convention to be held in Toronto, Dec. 16 and 17. It was felt that while Mr. Sinclair had done his best in a difficult situation that the convention should choose a new leader.

The eight delegates from the two associations were instructed to oppose uncompromisingly any attempt to introduce a prohibition plank into the provincial platform at the convention on the ground that the people of Ontario had chosen government control of liquor and that the question was now out of politics and should remain so.

The Imperial Conference of 1930 is a thing of the past, and all eyes will now be turned to the Economic Conference which will be held at Ottawa next summer.

The closing ceremony was held at a final plenary session of the Dominion Premiers in the Locarno Room of the Foreign Office, where the report of the sessions was read and accepted.

The report contained decisions made by the conference. There were problems, however, notably those of an important economic nature which faced the conference, on which no decision was noted. Principal among these was that represented by suggestions of Premier R. B. Bennett, that members of the British Commonwealth grant tariff preferences to other members of the British Commonwealth of nations over the tariffs imposed on goods of non-British nations.

In this connection a British Government announcement was made that the existing margin of preferences would continue for a period of three years, subject to the right of the British Parliament to make its own budget.

South Africa gives a similar undertaking. No specific undertaking is given by the other Dominions, but the general idea, it is understood, was that offers to maintain preferences should be voluntary rather than in the nature of a quid pro quo.

The final meeting was largely of formal character, with speeches by the various Prime Ministers, and a vote of thanks and a message to the King.

The conference, before adjourning, decided that new work on the Singapore base is to be postponed five years, when the question will again be reviewed. Existing work, under what is known as the "Jackson contract," will be continued. The Singapore air station will be completed.

Premier R. B. Bennett, closed proceedings with a "Come to Canada" speech, promising the Empire envoys a warm welcome at the Canadian capital. The Ottawa conference, for which an early summer date will be set, will not necessarily call for the attendance of the Dominion Premiers, but for the Ministers of Commerce and experts.

Premier Bennett expressed confidence that at the Ottawa meeting every unit of the Empire would subscribe to the doctrine of closer economic co-operation. Protection, in his opinion, had produced Canada's prosperity and had maintained the Dominion's present position. And protection was and always had been, the policy of the party he represented in Canada, he said. His resolutions, which were adopted, were as follows: 1. "That this Imperial Conference went up to pray. A 'humble and contrite heart' is still the sure approach—and the only one—to the Mercy



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

COLDS

The question is naturally asked why colds are more common during the cold weather if colds are not due to the coldness of the air.

As a matter of fact what are called 'colds' may be due to a number of causes—overeating, undereating, exposure to dampness, exposure to cold, overwork, underwork and other causes.

Your family doctor will tell you that he finds colds amongst children who are not getting enough to eat, and in other children where too much has been eaten. Factory physicians report the same condition in adults.

In the case of lack of food the blood is not rich enough to ward off the organisms that attack the mucous membrane of nose, throat, and lining of bronchial tubes. Overwork likewise weakens the resistance of the blood.

Where there has been overeating there is so much waste in the blood from the unnecessary food eaten, that again the blood is not able to fight off the organisms, and so the cold starts.

Now although simple colds cause more loss of time from employment than any other ailment, the serious thing to be considered is what may develop or follow from a simple cold.

Influenza, broncho pneumonia, pneumonia itself, may all develop from a simple cold, and that is why a cold should not be treated lightly—should never be neglected. And the way to get ahead of a cold, to beat pneumonia or other serious condition, is to build up the natural resistance of the body.

There are two things to do and to do immediately. First get rid of the wastes, the poisons, in the blood by a good purgative medicine—calomel followed by epsom salts, castor oil, and sometimes the use of enemas. Second, give the body, particularly the heart, as much rest as possible by getting right to bed.

As a matter of fact it will be your heart that will fight off the ailment, it will be your heart that you must depend on to save your life if pneumonia sets in. And lying down cuts its work down tremendously.

What about food? Strength must be maintained, and while the stomach and intestines must not be given much work for a couple of days, real good foods, concentrated foods—meat juices, eggs, milk—should be given.

Don't neglect a cold. Get off your feet at once; get intestine clear; eat lightly.

The Poet's Corner

TO THE MUSES

Whether on Ida's shady brow Or in the chambers of the East, The chambers of the Sun, that now From ancient melody have ceased;

Whether in heaven ye wander fair, Or the green corners of the earth, Or the blue regions of the air Where the melodious winds have birth;

Whether on crystal rocks ye rove, Beneath the bosom of the sea, Wandering in many a coral grove; Fair Nere, forsaking Poetry;

How have you left the ancient love That bards of old enjoyed in you! The languid strings do scarcely move, The sound is forced, the notes are few.

—William Blake (1757-1827.)

Irish foreman (to applicant for job):—Sure, I've got a chap here who's not turned up yet; if he doesn't come, I'll send him home and you can have his job.

ference records its belief that the further development of the inter-empire market is of the utmost importance to the various parts of the commonwealth.

2. "That inasmuch as the conference has not been able within the time limit of these deliberations, to examine fully the various means whereby inter-empire trade may best be maintained and extended, it is resolved, that the economic section of the conference be adjourned to meet in Ottawa on a date within the next 12 months to be mutually agreed upon, when that examination will be resumed with a view to adopting the means and methods most likely to achieve the common aim; provided this reference is not to be construed as modifying the policy expressed on behalf of any governments represented at this conference."

3. "That the agenda for the meeting referred to in the previous resolution will be agreed upon between the several Governments."

Prince County Militia 1833

(By John Noyrat) In one of the old Tryon homes of Lot 28 there is a little book in plain board covers on the title page of which appears:—"An Abstract of the Militia Laws, now in Force in Prince Edward Island. Printed at Charlottetown by J. D. Hazard, printer to the Kings most excellent Majesty, 1833."

Not very interesting to the casual glance, unless one has an especial interest in the early history of P. E. I. militia, and one doesn't as a rule—but the attention is caught by some writing in a fine scholarly hand on the last two pages of the book, it reads: "Muster Roll of Captain John Leard's Company, Second Battalion, Prince County Regiment of Militia."

- And there follows the names— RANK NAMES AGE Capt. John Leard 53 Lieut. James Thompson 52 Clark, Philip McFadyen 27 Sergeant, George Mutart 29 Corporal, Hugh Campbell 22 Corporal, John Cameron 20 David McFadyen, 28; William McFadyen, 21; Samuel McFadyen, 18; Oliver Webster, 37; Duncan Cameron, 16; Colin Campbell, 27; James North, 20; Martin Murphy, 32; James Murphy, 36; Michael Murphy, 39; James McCafferty, 32; William Creelan, 43; Alexander Irving, 17 Montague Irving, 22; Alexander Campbell, 22; Finlay McFadyen, 19; Hector McFadyen, 18; John McRae, 43; Samuel McRae, 17; Thomas Power, 43; Martin Doyle, 43; Michael Dalton, 43; Nicholas Merry, 43; Angus McEachern, 24; John Cameron 16; Samuel Leard, 29; Donald McInnis, 30; Archibald McPherson, 25; William Dickey, 26; John Dickey, 25; Donald Campbell, 30; John Campbell, 27; Peter Devoy, 33; John Howatt, 25; John Bell, 24.

To the older residents of Tryon, Augustine Cove, North Tryon, Cape Traverse, in fact the greater part of Lot 28 inhabitants this list will be especially interesting in so far as parents, uncles, grandparents, grand-uncles and in some cases great-grandparents may be picked out. The list has a definite historical value for the family genealogist as all the ages are given, accurately too, if a check on several known ones signifies anything.

This company so quaintly termed, "Captain John Leard's Company," was composed, it would seem, of a few populous pioneer families. The McFadyens with six of the clan having the highest total, followed by the Campbells with five representatives; three Camerons; three Murphys; and several with two of the family name represented. Captain John Leard had as Lieutenant his brother-in-law, James Thompson; a cousin's son George Mutart was sergeant; his son Samuel was a private in the ranks as also his brother-in-law and nephew, John and Samuel McRae. Truly muster-roll—call was a family gathering for folks of Lot 28!

The first Militia Act for P. E. I. passed in 1780 had been in force for fifty three years without amendment but in 1833 by William IV Cap. 30 the militia was formed into battalions, regiments and companies, and clerks were appointed for each company, who once in each year made out a list of all persons liable to be enrolled in the militia living within company bounds, and gave same to the captain, who forwarded same to the commanding officer who again forwarded same to the

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(The Lieutenant-Governor. The time and place of muster was posted up by the clerk of the company in three most public places. The commanding officer neglecting to muster his command, was liable to a fine of fifty shillings, and to be dismissed from his command. Every non-commissioned officer and man, who neglected to attend muster was liable to a fine of five shillings. It is not ascertainable how many companies were in this Prince County Regiment of Militia in 1833 or who was the commanding officer but it is interesting to note that the colonel and adjutant general of militia in 1833 was a member of one of the leading families of Lot 28. He was a Colonel John Frederick Holland eldest son of Surveyor-General Samuel Holland, and first British subject born on Prince Edward Island. Himself a resident of Charlottetown most of his life, having been appointed barrack master, clerk of stores, and assistant engineer of P. E. I. in 1805, he undoubtedly took a great interest in this company of volunteers raised in Lot 28, the township drawn by his father in the grand lottery of 1767. All of the company, especially the older men were acquainted with Colonel John P. as he was attorney for Samuel Holland in leasing the deeding the fertile wooded acres of Lot 28, and his large bold signature graced the indentures, deeds, and leases which the householders carefully stored away in their strong boxes. Other muster rolls of early militia companies probably lodged among the keepsakes of those whose ancestors took a part in the necessary military preparation for Prince Edward Island's protection a hundred years ago, were they too published they would provide a more complete picture of earlier days of which this is but a fragment.

Wife:—I think that you are the meanest man that ever lived. Husband:—Don't be too hard on yourself dear, According to your mother you have been the making of me. The park-keeper found a tramp asleep on one of the seats. "Hi, you," he exclaimed, shaking the man's shoulder. "I'm going to close the gates." "All right," murmured the tramp sleepily. "Don't slam them!"

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