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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink.

Fighting Like Blazes

"One doubts," says the Sydney Post-Record, "that there has ever been a session of Parliament comparable with this one in the amount of time wasted, in the meagerness of the legislative programme attempted, in the absence of strong leadership on the part of the Government of the country."

The present session, however, has another claim to being unique. It has witnessed more Liberal family quarrels than any session in recent years at least. A few weeks ago it was the Halifax Liberal colleagues who were denouncing each other in the House of Commons. Then two of our Liberal Senators from this Province went on the rampage over the Liberal administration of the Farmers Creditors Arrangement Act, and were told by a Liberal colleague, also from this Province, that their agitation was just so much "noise".

The verbal battle on this subject had scarcely subsided when, as the Canadian Press puts it, another "violent hurricane lashed the Senate," occasioned this time by some acid comments from Liberal Senator William Duff of Lunenburg against Liberal Transport Minister Howe and Mr. Howe's motives in introducing his Transport Bill.

Liberal Senate leader Dandurand had to protest against Liberal Senator Duff's "disparaging remarks" and Senator Duff replied that Liberal Minister Howe had had the impertinence to call him "a damned big wind-bag." "Instead of knocking him down, as I should have," Mr. Duff added pithily, "I just walked away." This bellicose scene occurred in broad view "in the corridors of these Parliament Buildings, when every policeman heard it." Consequently Senator Duff was in no mood to accept Liberal leader Dandurand's rebuke or to admit the accuracy of Mr. Howe's account of his bargaining for the purchase of a government steamer.

According to Senator Duff, Mr. Howe had "double-crossed" him by having suggested a price of \$30,000 and then refusing to accept a bid for that amount. Mr. Howe claimed that the firm Senator Duff was acting for had sold the steamer four months before it was purchased, for approximately \$70,000, in anticipation of making a highly profitable deal at the Canadian taxpayers' expense. To this Senator Duff retorts that the Transport Minister is drawing "a long bow" and that if he "had any common sense he would keep quiet about the matter."

We may expect further repercussions of the Howe-Duff feud, and further suspension of the business of Parliament while these Liberal stalwarts bombard each other with opprobrious epithets. It will amuse the galleries, and astonish an edifying spectacle, or one calculated to enhance the prestige of Liberalism or the interests of the taxpayers. If half of what the disputants say about each other is true, the wonder is how they ever got into the exalted seats they occupy.

Within A Century

If one were asked what is the most essential factor in the machinery of democratic government, the answer would probably be the secret franchise. It is difficult to conceive how democracy could function without this protection to free and independent expression of opinion at the polls. Yet, while the growth of British democracy has been one of many centuries, and may be said to date back to Magna Carta, it is within the memory of many persons now living that the ballot system was first introduced and only a century ago since it became a live issue in British politics. The first bill on the subject was introduced by Daniel O'Connell in 1830. The original draft of Lord Russell's Reform Bill provided for its introduction, but it was dropped as being too "radical", Russell himself being among those who argued against it. Later on the historian Grote became its chief supporter in the House of Commons. From 1833 to 1839, despite the ridicule cast by Sydney Smith on "Grote's mouse-trap", the minority for the ballot increased from 106 to 217. The "People's Charter", 1838, petitioned parliament on six points, including "universal suffrage, or the right of voting by every male of twenty-one years of age," vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, sessional indemnities for members of Parliament, and equal electoral districts. This charter was submitted to a large public meeting and enthusiastically approved. The leaders of the movement began to organize; but they soon fell into factions.

Macaulay, Hume and Berkeley were among those who fought strenuously for the ballot, but with indifferent success. Meanwhile in Australia the ballot had been introduced by the Constitution Act of South Australia and in other colonies at the same date. In 1869, at Manchester and Stafford in England, test-ballots were taken on the Australian system. It was found that the voting was considerably more rapid, and therefore less expensive, than under the old system. The returning officer stamped each card before giving it to the voter, thus excluding the possibility of what was known as the "Tasmanian Dodge", by which a corrupt voter gave to the returning officer, or placed in the box, a blank non-official ticket, and carried out from the booth his official card, which a corrupt agent then marked for his candidate, and gave so-marked to corrupt voter No. 2 (before he entered the booth) on condition that he also would bring out his official card, and so on ad libitum: the agent thus obtaining a security for his bribe, unless the corrupt voter chose to

NOTES BY THE WAY

Unemployed insurance, it is now apparent, will not be introduced at Ottawa at the present session. Major legislation is sadly scarce after four months of sitting—chiefly sitting—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Charity drives by professional promoters are in the public eye again. This time it is in Westchester country, N.Y., where the grand jury has handed up a presentment recommending that the State should in some cases promoters have taken from fifty to ninety per cent. of the money wheedled out of the public on the plea that it was for some worthwhile charity. The number of men and women who make a good living out of deceiving the public in this way is much greater than many credulous people would suppose. — Detroit Free Press.

"Mighty Little Comfort"

"Canadian Business," organ of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, glancing over Finance Dunning's Estimates, finds that they "fail to disclose a total of more than \$10,000,000 which the Government proposes to spend on deliberately planned projects to stimulate employment." A total of about \$3,000,000 is to be spent on making mining areas more accessible by road and on developing tourist highways. At least \$1,000,000 will be spent this year on preliminary work on the new Canadian National depot in Montreal—work which, says the Commerce Chamber journal, could have waited for some time. More federal backing of loans to encourage home building and home improvement is to be given as a stimulus to heavy industry and employment. "Canadian Business" adds:

"When a study is made of such lists as harbours, rivers and public buildings, excepting about \$3,000,000 for public buildings at Ottawa and the beautification of the capital, it might easily be said that this is just a repetition of the efforts of this and all previous governments to keep the electors pleased.

"Other attempts to tickle the electorate will be delayed till next year. These will include the much delayed reductions in direct taxation and serious cuts in administrative costs—and all else awaits a general election is to be held in 1939. This year's Budget is just another financial statement with mighty little comfort to the taxpayer."

Editorial Notes

Magna Carta signed this date, 1215.

What a happy family are the Liberals in the Senate!

All is not well at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and the sooner the Minister of Labour, member for the district, takes time off from oiling his election machine to attend the matter the better.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of Naseby, 1645, where the Royalists were defeated by the Roundheads under Fairfax and Cromwell. Not the fall of the Bastille, the anniversary of which is July 14.

We are hearing much about the quadruplets in Liverpool and likewise of the quintuplets of Calendar, but do not let us forget that we have fine healthy quadruplets in Saint John, three girls and a boy, of whom, and of whose skilled doctor and parents comparatively very little is heard.

The Brighton Bridge project has got a further boost by the large and enthusiastic meeting at Bonshaw. This is not a political scheme in the interest of any particular party but a popular demand from a district hitherto badly neglected regarding transportation facilities. Incidentally its construction will provide much needed employment, but the main point to consider and bear in mind is the necessity for such a bridge.

Here is some comfort and consolation for the Campbell Government in its predicament over the National Park expropriations. In a Quebec Superior Court judgment Judge Aime Marchand awarded Pierre Rainville, Beauport East farmer \$3,006 for a piece of land expropriated by the Quebec Department of Roads. The Government had offered \$541.82 for the property, required to build the coast line road to connect with the new Island of Orleans bridge.

Dr. Albert Einstein blames the "serious weakening of moral thought and sentiment" during the last century or so for the "barbarization of political ways in our time." "The casual and objective mode of thinking—though not necessarily in contradiction with the religious sphere—leaves in most people little room for a deepening religious sense. And because of the traditional close link between religion and morals, that has brought with it, in the last hundred years or so, a serious weakening of moral thought and sentiment. That, to my mind, is a main cause for the barbarization of political ways in our time."

Mr. de Valera is not afraid to take his political life in his hand by going to the country a second time within a comparatively few months. The immediate cause of this surprise action was the defeat of the Government party by the narrow majority of one in the Dail Eireann, when a motion tabled by two Cosgrave members asking that the Dail create an arbitration board to deal with any grievances of the civil service was carried on a snap division by one vote. This division was taken under unusual circumstances. Premier de Valera was absent from Dublin attending the obsequies of his uncle, Patrick Coll, at Breure, County Limerick, while Deputy Premier Sean O'Kelly was away in Budapest as one of the Irish leaders attending the Eucharistic Congress there. Since defeat for the Government was by a narrow majority on a private member's motion, few believed that Premier de Valera would go further than table a motion of confidence in his administration and have it carried on the resumption of the Dail on Tuesday.

That Body of Yours

When an individual is said to be anaemic—have thin blood—the first thought for a great many years was to give iron pills because anaemia really means lack of iron. And even to-day the anaemic individual is still given iron pills, iron tablets, iron capsules, and even iron injections. These methods of giving iron are all helpful in anaemia.

GENERAL TREATMENT FOR ANAEMIA—THIN BLOOD

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Then when Drs. Minot and Murphy, Boston were able to show the medical profession the wonderful results of feeding liver to patients with the formerly fatal type of anaemia—pernicious anaemia—liver, in some form, because the common method of treating all blood ailments is to give iron. The fact that the iron or the liver helps to increase the amount of iron in the blood or increase the number of red corpuscles in the blood should satisfy neither patient nor physician, for among the causes of anaemia are some that can be removed or prevented.

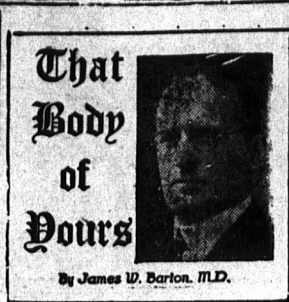
In speaking of anaemia seen in general practice Dr. H. K. Speed, Sayre, in Oklahoma State Medical Association Journal, among others mentions dental sepsis-poisoning from the teeth, and anaemia due to lack of vitamins and minerals in the food eaten.

The treatment of anaemia may be divided into three divisions: prevention, the general treatment of anaemia and treatment by specific or special remedies.

Prevention of anaemia would include a general examination by the physician and dentist so that any low infection that may be developing the red corpuscles or reducing the iron in them would be readily discovered.

General treatment includes bed rest, rich nutritious foods, especially meats, green vegetables and fruits.

Special or specific treatment would be the use of liver, liver extract or horse's stomach and, in certain cases, the transfusion of blood from a healthy individual.



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Tory England

The retention of Stafford by an increased majority in Friday's election gives the Chamberlain government some further consolation for its three previous by-election losses to Labour. But Friday's success, following two previous Government victories in West Derbyshire and Aylesford, seems to indicate that the tide of public favor is "turning again home." Unquestionably the Government's prestige has been strengthened considerably in the nick of time to prevent a popular swing developing against it.

Stafford was vacated by the elevation of William Ormsby-Gore to the peerage on the death of his father, the late Lord Harlech. In the general election of 1928 Ormsby-Gore had a majority of 3,661, polling 16,196 votes to a poll of 12,534 for the Labour candidate, F. G. Lloyd. This Conservative lead was increased to 4,408 in the recent by-election, the Government vote being 18,604 higher and the Labour vote about 160 lower than in the general election.

By-elections are always a more accurate test of the trend of political opinion in England than in Canada. Here a Government on its last feet might win a spectacular by-election success, or even a series of such successes, on the eve of its annihilation at the polls in a Dominion general election. In the Old Country it is not easy for a Government to poll its full strength by-elections, which reflect the fluctuations of popular sentiment over issues which may be completely forgotten when the general appeal is made to the constituencies.

The Chamberlain Government's chief strength is the weakness and absence of co-operation in the Opposition groups. The Liberal led Mr. Lloyd George are but an inconsiderate section of a seemingly disintegrating party. The Labour group are feared and distrusted by the solid English electorate, and it is doubtful that they can ever make a successful bid for office till they live down their reputation for aspiring to a Socialist revolution. The people of England are fundamentally Conservative.

Earthquakes

(Moncton Transcript)

An earthquake in England is a more sensational event than a tornado in Texas because it is so more unusual. The week-end tornado in West Texas was, however, the more destructive, even if the earthquake, whose epicentre in the shallow North Sea was only twenty-five miles from London, furnished Belgium with the day's shock in its history. Two which followed on Saturday afternoon and Sunday were felt here.

Evidently Belgium is not familiar with severe earthquakes. As for England, only one life is known ever to have been taken by an earthquake in that country. A man living in London was killed by a falling stone during an earthquake in 1591. All Europe is not so fortunate. Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake in 1755. Italy, in the last thirty years, has had 15,000 earthquakes, most of them minor.

One may presume that the Kew and other seismographs near London seldom record earthquakes whose centre is as close at hand as that on Saturday. The Soviet seismographic station at Yalta, Crimea, had a somewhat similar experience the other day and there have been subsequent quakes of laudible in the seismographic world. All stations, as is well known, immediately send out reports of disturbances recorded and these are checked one against the other and thus the world gets quick and fairly accurate information on any sizeable earthquake.

Recently the Yalta station reported an earthquake somewhere around Kelm's capital of Ankara (Ankara) but no other station reported it. So too with an earthquake on the Adriatic coast and a devastatingly lengthy tremor from the direction of Asia. The climax came with the record of a terrific earthquake with epicentre at Yalta, an earthquake, however, which no



THE PIONEER

Though I have set my candles all alight, How may they serve against the wind and rain? How shall they guide him safely home tonight, Into his place again?

I know the sober road he kept before, I cannot learn the road he fain would keep—anaemia! He has forgot the well beside the door, The meadows and the sheep!

Here at his task of homely, pleasant things, The heavenly madness smote him unaware— He has fashioned him unconquerable wings, A starry thoroughfare!

He is so near the sunset and the dawn, He is beyond sea, sky above boundless sky— How might he heed the lesser journey— He with travellers such as I?

My garden held us safe from wall to wall, Roses for love, and rue, and mignonette— He would be rainbow as a coronal, How should he not forget?

He shall find heaven where the latest star Pales her far light before the Throne of God— Casting his body as a drifted spar Back to the lonely sod.

Earth turned again to earthy sepulchres, Dust unto dust—a shattered lamp burned dim! Even so, the feet of New Adventurers Rise up and follow him!

—Frances Beatrice Taylor.

Gaelic & Downing Street

(Glasgow Bulletin)

Did you know that Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of the Prime Minister, was born and brought up in Edinburgh? I confess that I was not aware of the fact until lately, as she belongs to families that are chiefly Scotch in descent, and the Coles, it is perhaps her early connection with our "grey metropolis" that has made Mrs. Chamberlain so much of a lover of Gaelic music. She is, I understand, to have a Gaelic concert at No. 10 Downing Street soon after she moves. It was through her that the Prime Minister was stirred to investigation of his ancestry that has proved he has the blood of Scottish Hamiltons in his veins.

during the first year; that the period in which diphtheria is most likely to be contracted, as well as the period of the highest diphtheria mortality rate, is between the ninth and twelfth months; that two months after immunization, and again after two or three years, supplementary Schick tests should be made. What these accomplished authorities say on this subject is something every parent should heed.—Edmonton Journal.

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one in Yalta felt. Investigators rushed from Moscow, to find that the local Soviet authorities thought this seismographic station a loss of foolishness and had rented parts of the station for living quarters. The Yalta earthquake turned out to have been an industrious lodger chopping wood.

N. B. Election

(Montreal Gazette) The probabilities are that the wish is parent of the thought of those responsible for a report from Fredericton, and to which wide publicity is being given, to the effect that a general election will take place in New Brunswick in September next. Notwithstanding emphatic affirmations by Premier Dymally and other party leaders that the provincial Government does not contemplate and is not planning for an early appeal at the polls for a renewal of mandate, the report of an impending election persists. If it has no other foundation than the one which is being built by political conjecture as to what may be the sequence of expected changes in the constitution of the New Brunswick Court, the report of a September election has not much substance. In view of the probability that the Hon. J. E. McLeod, Federal Minister of Fisheries, will soon be appointed to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, certain political observers surmise that, in the event this takes place, the Hon. A. A. Dymally, K.C., will resign the premiership, either to seek election to the House of Commons as member for Mr. McLeod's constituency, or to accept a judgeship, to fill a vacancy in the Supreme Court Bench of the province. The political field is accordingly fertile for prophetic gossip during the "fog days" which are upon us and are usually referred to as the "silly season" before the election. Some rumor lately of a fall election

FACES MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

(C.P. By Guardian's Special Wire) LIVERPOOL, N. S., June 14.—In the opening session of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia held today, a true bill was found in the case of Harry Dauphinee of Bridgewater, N. S., charged with manslaughter.

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