

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. C. Editor and Manager—J. E. Burnett.

Morning Daily (founded 1857) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1930

Mr. Sharp's Nomination

Further evidence were required of the strong Conservative sentiment throughout the Province at the present time it was furnished at Portage, Prince County, Wednesday night, where a convention for the nomination of a Conservative candidate to contest the seat in Second Prince, vacated by Ex-Premier Saunders, was held, and where the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The recent Conservative landslide in federal politics, coupled with the prevailing widespread dissatisfaction with the present provincial administration, makes the nomination of a man of Mr. Sharp's status in the community particularly significant.

Behind him Mr. Sharp will have not only the undivided support of his party but the approval of many sincere Liberals to whom the failure of the present administration to fulfill its election pledges, particularly with regard to honest and efficient enforcement of the prohibition law, has been a subject of shame and scandal.

The various issues in the provincial political field were fully dealt with at the convention by Hon. J. D. Stewart, K. C., the Conservative leader, and other speakers. The enthusiastic manner in which these speeches were received was also significant of much.

British Opinion

The prediction of the Liberal press that opposition to the Dunning Budget, with its humber gesture about increasing the scope of Imperial preference, would arouse antagonism against Canada and prejudice our interests with Great Britain, has proven to be as unreliable as were other pre-election predictions emanating from the same source.

What can be and will be done is to grant reciprocal preferences; we will give advantages and they (the Dominions) will give advantages, and in that way a great deal can be done.

This vindication on the part of a British statesman of the judgment of the Canadian people at the polls on July 28th leaves nothing to be said. If further corroboration were needed, however, it could be found in a recent editorial on the results of the election in Canada which appeared in the London Times, a newspaper noted for the accuracy with which it reflects the sentiment of the sound business and political element in Great Britain.

"It would be absurd to suppose that the Conservative leader is less ardent in his devotion to the Empire than his predecessor."

In the light of the informed British opinion above quoted, such frantic slogans as "Let Uncle Sam Go His Way, Ours Is With John Bull," flaunted by the Toronto Globe during the election campaign as an argument in support of the King Government, sound silly indeed.

Summing up the situation in this country and its opinion of Premier Bennett's ability to "carry on," the London Times says:

"The new Canadian Cabinet, under Mr. Bennett, the Conservative leader, takes office at a critical time. Within the Dominion the economic depression and the unemployment against which the late Government had to struggle remain to test the resources of the new Prime Minister and his colleagues; and it comes into being on the eve of an Imperial Conference. But in difficulty there is always opportunity for the leader who has energy and foresight, and the decisive success of his party in the recent elections amply proves that Mr. Bennett is such a man."

Special Parliamentary Session

The special session of Parliament to deal with the unemployment problem, which was promised by Premier Bennett in the recent election campaign, will be called on the 8th of next month. In the meantime, a canvass of unemployment has been made throughout the Dominion, and the Employment Service Council—a statutory body of national, non-partisan character—met last week, and, after two days' deliberate study of the situation, unanimously agreed upon a series of recommendations which it considers will, if carried out, appreciably alleviate the situation and assure the country against abnormal unemployment during the coming winter months.

The action taken in this matter shows both method and punctuality. The Government's evident desire to proceed expeditiously to a decision on the pressing question of unemployment is in harmony with the indorsement which Premier Bennett's policy received at the hands of the electors on July 28th, and will meet the approval of a vast majority of people, irrespective of party affiliations.

Editorial Notes

Says the London Free Press: "A Prince Edward Island Liberal Cabinet minister has joined the Conservative party. He evidently wants to get in step with the times."

The city police are to be commended on the efficient manner in which the speed laws are being enforced. A rigid check-up on speeders was particularly necessary during Exhibition Week, and undoubtedly assisted in preventing serious traffic accidents.

Evidently the editor of the Patriot is continuing on his extended vacation; and his editorial columns are being attended to by an amateur who is almost daily succeeding in landing our contemporary in compromising positions. For instance with regard to the autocracy of the present Premier, the Prohibition scandal, and the alleged Bennett promises.

"Monopolizing the seat of judgment when it should be apologizing in the dock" was the comment of a temperance worker who scanned the Liberal organ yesterday in the vain

Notes By The Way

The Mail and Empire, in a survey of Canada's attractions for tourists has this to say about Prince Edward Island: "The little province of Prince Edward Island, nestling in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is celebrated for its red soil, its fine farming country, its silver fox farms, its delicious lobsters and Malpeque oysters."

Eighteen-fourteen saw the repeal of the famous Statute of Apprentices says The Manchester Guardian passed in Elizabethan times, and just one hundred years later it seemed as if the Great War would finally sweep the system away. But financial assistance from the Government enabled employers to revive it, and once again it is the normal method of recruiting skilled workers in industries like shipbuilding and engineering, in the baking and printing trades, and in crafts such as pottery and glass-making.

Although he has not written a book for ten years, has no plans for a book, and may never write again, Winston Churchill will be well remembered by many for the historical novels he produced a generation ago. There was a time when his name was quite as well known as that of his English namesake and when it would be difficult to say which the more eminent or which the likelier to make a permanent mark on his times.

However Dr. Irvine McQuarrie, has investigated this nitrogen balance (obtained from meat and eggs) and says that it is not obtained for the body unless the supply of meat and eggs is really doubled in the diet of young epileptics.

This means then that the average healthy youngster needs 1 part meat or eggs to 2 parts fats, to 4 parts vegetables and bread, and the one subject to epilepsy should really take twice as much meat and eggs daily. Mothers should remember that some protein food meat, eggs, or milk—animal foods—should enter into the daily diet of their youngster. It is discovered such as this that make us realize that we are to a large extent what our food makes us.

A volume of letters written in 1836, by J. Fenimore Cooper, the American author, has revived much interest in the early Victorian age. It was a day of great figures in English letters. Byron, Shelley and Keats had passed from the scene. Charles Lamb, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Thomas Hood and Sir Walter Scott were ruling lions. Tennyson, Browning, Carlyle, Thackeray and Dickens were to be masters in the near future.

Cooper had met Scott in Paris, but remarked that "he seemed much more at home in London." When Cooper again met Scott as a fellow-guest, Coleridge was in the company, and gave "not a discourse but a dissertation" on Homer. The poet was "more than an hour in possession of the floor, almost without interruption." Scott broke in occasionally with "Eloquent!" "Wonderful!" "Very extraordinary!"

This recalls the tendency of Tennyson to recite from his own poems in a somewhat irrepressible manner, and Goldwin Smith used to tell of Tennyson being seized with this impulse on one occasion and being embarrassed until Carlyle, who was present, tactfully left the room while the hearing proceeded.

Carlyle, by the way, deserved the attention of such an observer as Cooper, but we have racy notes on him and other contemporaries from other sources. His wife, Jane Welsh Carlyle, once described the irritation he suffered at night from a neighbor's crowing rooster. "If this goes on he will soon be in Bedlam," wrote the candid spouse. Coleridge, who was so eloquent about Homer, was not always so happy. "So I am forced to write for bread," he wrote to his friend Cottle; "write the flights of poetic enthusiasm, when every minute I am hearing a groan from my wife. Groans, and complaints, and sickness! The present hour I am in a quick-set hedge of embarrassment, and whichever way I turn a thorn runs into me!"

Macaulay felt the death of Wilberforce, and remarked to a friend: "How very little the world misses anybody." But the interest felt today in the personality and works of these early Victorian leaders of English thought is a partial answer to the pessimism the historian felt for his contemporaries.

hope of reading some explanation about the prohibition scandal, and found only vituperative criticism of the new Federal administration.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

ANOTHER POINT ABOUT FOOD IN EPILEPSY

The usual method of teaching physiology is to compare the body to a machine or steam boiler. Coal is the fuel for the steam boiler and food is the fuel for the body; each giving heat and energy.

However food not only gives heat and energy but it also gives growth to the child. And the big difference is that the coal never becomes a part of the steam boiler, whereas food not only gives heat, energy, and growth, but actually becomes the tissues of the body—the body itself.

Now with the ordinary healthy body practically all kinds of foods may be eaten, but if anything goes wrong with the body, then not all foods are suitable, so that certain foods must not be eaten.

For instance for years it has been known that starches were not good food for diabetic patients, that salty foods should not be given to patients with kidney ailments. On the other hand cod liver oil was found to be excellent food for children suffering with rickets, and that fat in the diet had been found to help greatly in preventing attacks of epilepsy.

However one point has been overlooked by some physicians in their natural enthusiasm in the use of fats in these epileptic cases.

"During the period of active growth in boys and girls, there is normally a storage of protein in the form of new tissue, and a positive nitrogen balance is established in the body." This is absolutely essential to health. The usual protein in the diet is 1 part proteid (meat and eggs), 2 parts fats (milk, butter and cream), and 4 parts vegetables and bread.

Now in feeding cases of epilepsy the rule has been to cut down on the starches and increase the fats, leaving the proteid foods (meat and eggs) 1 part, fats 3 parts, and vegetables 1 part.

However Dr. Irvine McQuarrie, has investigated this nitrogen balance (obtained from meat and eggs) and says that it is not obtained for the body unless the supply of meat and eggs is really doubled in the diet of young epileptics.

This means then that the average healthy youngster needs 1 part meat or eggs to 2 parts fats, to 4 parts vegetables and bread, and the one subject to epilepsy should really take twice as much meat and eggs daily.

Mothers should remember that some protein food meat, eggs, or milk—animal foods—should enter into the daily diet of their youngster. It is discovered such as this that make us realize that we are to a large extent what our food makes us.



HOW WONDERFUL IS DEATH

(From "Queen Mab")

How wonderful is Death, Death and his brother Sleep! One, pale as yonder waning moon, With lips of lurid blue; The other, rosy as the morn When throned on ocean's wave It blushes o'er the world; Yet both so passing wonderful

Hath then the gloomy Power Whose reign is in the tainted sepulchres

Seized on her sinless soul? Must then that peerless form Which love and admiration cannot view

Without a beating heart, those azure veins Which steal like streams along a field of snow,

That lovely outline, which is fair As breathing marble, perish,

Must putrefaction's breath Leave nothing of this heavenly sight? But loathsomeness and ruin? Spare nothing but a gloomy theme, On which the lightest heart might moralize?

Or is it only a sweet slumber Stealing o'er sensation, Which the breath of rosy morn Chaseth into darkness? Will I wake again, And give that faithful bosom joy Whose sleepless spirit waits to catch Light, life and rapture from her smile?

—Percy Bysshe Shelly.

force, and remarked to a friend: "How very little the world misses anybody." But the interest felt today in the personality and works of these early Victorian leaders of English thought is a partial answer to the pessimism the historian felt for his contemporaries.

THE OUTPUT OF BOOKS

One of the most astonishing features of modern civilization is the steady increase in the output of books. This is out of all proportion to the increase in population and, therefore, of putative readers. Figures of an illuminating character have just been supplied by The Publisher and Bookseller in England which show that for the first six months of the current year 8,017 new books were published, this being an increase of 40.45 per cent over the 5,708 books issued during the corresponding period of 1929. This means that if the rate of increase is maintained to the end of the year—and present indications shown no sign of abatement—the total output of new books in Great Britain for 1930 will amount to nearly eighteen thousand.

The total for the United States is generally a little less than that for the Old Country, so that the books published for the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples of the world during the current year are likely to reach the amazing total of thirty-five thousand. What this means in the actual number of books printed is sensational, as it would run up to many millions. One thing is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. The present generation is a reading generation. Nor does it confine its reading solely to fiction. An examination of public library records, here, in the United States, and in Britain shows that a very fair proportion of the books read are books of science, philosophy, poetry, travel, and technical literature.

Some of the greatest thinkers on both sides of the Atlantic have discerned in this large increase in the number of new books published a situation not unfringed with undesirable features. They feel that a good deal of undesirable matter is finding its way into print and that the readers may be enticed along unprofitable channels of thought. But while there may be some basis for this, it is surely a minor disadvantage compared with the very real benefit conferred upon the reading public by the throwing open of wider avenues of thought. There will always be some wastage in publishing enterprises, but the trend of public reading is certainly not on the downgrade. Rather does it indicate a much keener and much more cosmopolitan outlook upon life than was apparent when the twentieth century dawned.

ARCTIC MYSTERY SOLVED

The bodies of Solomon August Andree and at least one of his two companions, who in 1897 made the first attempt to cross the north pole by air have been found.

A Norwegian scientific expedition and a party of fishermen visiting Victoria Island, about 500 miles from the north pole and near Franz-Josef Land discovered them on August 6.

Andree's body lay a short distance from a rude camp behind a cliff, perhaps 150 yards from the shore. That of a second member of the party—either Nils Strindberg or Knut H. F. Fraenkel—was near the camp. A small boat frozen into the ice, is believed to contain the body of the third member of the expedition.

All of the bodies were fully clothed and excellently preserved. Andree's personal diary was within his clothing. In the camp was the log of the balloon in which the three men started out from Dunes Island, Spitzbergen July 11, 1897, hoping to drift across the pole and into Bering Sea.

Cooking utensils and instruments were discovered frozen into the ice around the camp fire in which they had apparently sought shelter after losing their balloon. Bears had ravaged the camp but had not touched the bodies of the men.

Discovered Andree's Diary The fishermen's crew who discovered Andree found the diary, precious bearer of the explorer's secret, badly damaged. The pages stuck together, a despatch from Tromsø, Norway, to-night said.

They succeeded in opening the last leaf, which bore an entry giving the position of the balloon as 83 degrees north latitude, 33 east longitude. This was taken to prove the three men had not landed on the island, but had trapped across the ice, drawing their boat on a sled.

Remnants of the meagre equipment salvaged by the explorers told a tragic tale of their brief life in their Arctic retreat. There were several rifles too silds and the boat in which they doubtless hoped to escape when the ice broke up and they could float to the open sea.

A harpoon and three more rifles were found in another cache at the camp, under the snow, packed hard by decades of storms. A stove and various instruments were dug up as the fishing party cracked into the heavy ice, eagerly burrowing the story of the past from the pack.

They reported no signs of the balloon or of tents. It is presumed Andree and his companions lived only a few months at most after they landed. The skeleton of a polar bear

PROMPT COLLECTIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD. Unexcelled facilities are offered by the BANK OF MONTREAL for the prompt collection of notes, drafts, coupons and other negotiable instruments in Canada and abroad, for the account of its customers. The Bank is able to render satisfactory service, not only in collections, but also in all matters of banking and exchange. BANK OF MONTREAL Established 1817 Total Assets in excess of \$300,000,000 Charlottetown Branch: G. FILLITER, Manager.

was found near the boat, probably shot by Andree for food. Fishing Boat Brings News News of the discovery which answered the riddle of Andree's fate after 33 years of mystery, was brought here to-day by the fishing boat which had been at Victoria Island. The scientific expedition with its ship, the Brattvaag, remained at Victoria Island, and when the fishermen left, was trying to bring from the ice the third body which all seemed confident was frozen within the little boat. The body of Andree and one of his two companions had been taken aboard the Brattvaag, which expects to return to Norway about September 10. The ship has no radio and complete details of the discovery will remain unknown until the Brattvaag's arrival.

The fishermen described how Andree's body was identified first by the finding of his diary containing his name, in a pocket of his coat. Next the logbook was found bearing the inscription, "Andree's Polar expedition, 1897." From what they saw the fishermen

ermen believed that Andree had lived the longest. Andree's expedition had been for years one of the great mysteries.

NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY. A new issue of the Island Telephone Directory for Prince Edward Island is in course of preparation, and lists will be closed on September 1st. The directory serves our subscribers in Prince Edward Island. Persons who wish to become Telephone Subscribers at this time, and Telephone Subscribers who want changes made in their listings are urged to send in their orders to our nearest business office at once, and at all events not later than September 1st. We cannot undertake to give effect in the new issue to orders received after that date. Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the opportunities for effective yet low-priced publicity afforded by use of space in the new issue are requested to communicate with our nearest business office. ISLAND TELEPHONE CO. LTD. 6014-8-23-61.

DR. L. B. EVANS OF LONDON, ENG. Noted physician treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of STOMACH CONDITIONS, such as INDIGESTION, especially of the nervous type, DYSPEPSIA, SOUR STOMACH, HEART BURN, GASTRIC DISTRESS and many other ailments peculiar to stomach, with a prescription which we have obtained and sell under the name of EVAN'S STOMACH MIXTURE WE ALONE have the sole rights on this prescription and since dispensing it we have numerous testimonials of its success. Don't fool with your stomach serious conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble. WARD OFF ULCERS AND CANCER. Get a bottle today. Price 85 cents. The Two Macs

PLUMBING AND HEATING. If you want Expeditious and Expert Workmanship Send to Fred H. Trainor 80 Grafton Street Opposite Prince Edward Theatre Phone 393-J. 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