

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Mr. Deachman Again

The irrepressible Mr. R. J. Deachman is again in the limelight. This time he comes forward as the avowed spokesman of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Last year, it will be remembered, he appeared at every meeting of the King Government Tariff Commission as representative of a mythical "Consumers' League" opposing all tariff increases including those on New Zealand butter and other agricultural products. At that time he was openly indifferent to the farmers' interests; and the "consumers" whom he purported to represent turned out to be a small group of Liberal and Progressive politicians of notoriously anti-protection leanings. Events have falsified his main contention before the Tariff Commission that increased protection would boost retail prices to exorbitant rates. Indeed, he failed to convince even the King Government of the wisdom of retaining the ruinously low duty of 1 cent a pound on New Zealand butter, and his predictions as to what the Dunning budget would contain, as published in the local Liberal organ on the very day on which the budget was brought down in Parliament, were ludicrously at variance with the tariff schedules as announced by Mr. Dunning.

Since the election of the Bennett Government Mr. Deachman's propagandist activities have been confined largely to the columns of free-trade newspapers in the Western Provinces. Now that the tariff hearings before the Federal Cabinet have commenced, he has reappeared at Ottawa, this time to oppose the textile tariffs on behalf of an organization which, along with the so-called "Consumers' League" was most active in endeavoring to defeat the National Dairy Council in its request for adequate protection against New Zealand butter competition last year. Like the "Consumers' League," the Canadian Council of Agriculture is an organization of Western Liberals and Progressives implacably hostile to everything but free trade; so Mr. Deachman's position remains precisely what it was a year ago, namely, that of walking and talking delegate for a disgruntled anti-protection faction of no standing whatever in this section of Canada.

This time Mr. Deachman has overplayed his hand. Posing as a champion of agricultural interests, he admitted to Premier Bennett that he would be satisfied to see the tariff removed, not only from textiles but from wheat, eggs, butter, cheese, and other agricultural products. Since the National Dairy Council, which actually represents an important section of the agricultural interests of the country, has asked for an increased tariff on cheese and other dairy products, our farmers and dairymen will be under no misapprehension as to Mr. Deachman's real position in the matter. He is "agin" the Government, and is "for" everything that would exploit the home market in the interests of foreign producers, agricultural or industrial. Others may be convinced by argument or by the inescapable logic of facts that such a policy would be ruinous to Canada, but Mr. Deachman will never be convinced. Like a certain character in one of George Meredith's novels, he is the engine of an idea; he is on a line of rails for a terminus and is persuaded from casting languishing glances across waysides to right or left by the reflection that, after all, it is perseverance in one direction that probably, in Mr. Deachman's case it pays. And he pays very well indeed. "Say not the struggle naught availeth" if it provides one "deserving democrat" with a substantial livelihood in these hard times!

The Bread Investigation

The result of the investigation into the bread situation in the Dominion, published recently in The Guardian, does not support the fears of the con-

sumers who had charged that bread prices were too high as a result of combinations operating to the harm of the public. The investigators find "vertical" combinations effected by the entry of four of the largest milling companies into the bread-making industry. Despite this they report that "no conclusive evidence has been adduced to show that this combination constitutes a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act." At the same time they find that the predominant position of these milling companies in the baking industry and the possibilities of monopoly and price enhancement are such as to warrant continued governmental interest in the situation and, should the need arise, further governmental action on behalf of the consuming public.

The danger of excessive prices, the investigation suggests, is largely eliminated by the competition of independent bakeries and possibility of establishing additional bakeries if the field became so profitable as to tempt others to enter it, by the competition in selling to the consumer among the stores, and by the fact that if the prices for bakers' bread became unreasonably high, bread could be baked at home in larger quantities.

As to the actual prices charged, it is pointed out that the Maritime and farthest western provinces pay more than the central provinces. In a comparison of retail prices of bread by provinces, the report lists the following prices, (cents per pound), for December, 1930: Nova Scotia, 7.0; New Brunswick, 7.5; Prince Edward Island, 7.3; Quebec, 5.5; Ontario, 6.3; Manitoba, 5.9; Saskatchewan, 6.4; Alberta, 7.2; British Columbia, 6.1.

The complete tabulation gives comparison of prices in the various provinces over a period of years commencing with 1913 and on this point the report says:

"From this table it will be seen that four provinces at the extremities of the Dominion have practically always been above the average (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia). Four other provinces have as consistently been below the average (Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba). Two exceptions are noted. Prince Edward Island was high in November and December, 1930, and Manitoba was just above the average in 1913. Saskatchewan, the remaining province, has been slightly above the average in three of the periods, and slightly below it in five, the five including 1920 and all four of the 1930 periods." The four periods given for 1930 were the first nine months, then October, then November and finally December.

Editorial Notes

A Washington news item of February 15, twenty years ago, says President Taft's Canadian reciprocity agreement was approved by the House by a vote of 221 to 92, a signal victory for the Administration after two days' debate. This treaty was designed to make Canada a commercial annex of the United States and was promptly voted down by the people of this country in the general election of 1911.

It was announced at the opening of the Legislature of Nova Scotia this week, that \$300,000 will be expended in building expansion at Kentville and in Cape Breton to enlarge the facilities for fighting tuberculosis. It was also announced that \$80,000 will be provided for increased maintenance cost of tuberculosis patients in local hospitals. Another feature of the Speech from the Throne is the announcement that a largely increased publicity program to attract tourists, will be carried out. It was noted in the Speech that the farmers of the province had met reduced prices for their products with "optimism and determination." Dairy production increased and there was an increase in the interest of young people in rural life as the result of the organization of clubs.

Notes by the Way

In an exchange between an American and a Canadian journal, after the 1911 campaign had put an end to Reciprocity, a Buffalo newspaper drily remarked: "Poor old Canada hasn't enough sense to come in out of the reign of Queen Victoria." To this an Ontario paper replied: "Poor old Uncle Sam hasn't even enough sense to come in out of the Hall Columbia." The banter was enjoyed on both sides of the boundary. Canada is bi-lingual in more senses than one. Canadians talk English, but they can handle American at a pinch.

Bad housing conditions adversely affect health, lower vitality and undermine hopes and ambitions. An unsanitary house is a standing invitation to disease. Germs can live for years in a dark, ill-ventilated building. Tenement houses, with their narrow halls, stairways and closets, shared by many families, become fruitful sources of contagious diseases. Slum quarters are a direct menace to health.

India, says the Bombay Times of India, can get for the asking a constitution which will satisfy Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his fellow-delegates, provided the Moslems are reassured. If all the energy now being wasted on a destructive Congress campaign could be directed to the solution of this vital problem, would not India's troubles disappear?

An Indian newspaper says: The British people are said to muddle through their wars. Eventually they may be said to muddle through their policies, but there is a guiding instinct in their doings which keeps them on the right road, and he would be a bold man who would say that in deliberately opening the way to freedom by education we did other than a righteous thing in India. Whilst today the difficulties seem insurmountable, they are material and not spiritual difficulties, and if we concede the spirit we should find a sufficiency of Indian gratitude to enable us, in cooperation, to deal with the tremendous practical difficulties which must surround Indian government perhaps for centuries to come.

Credit for much of the changed attitude of Britishers to Indians goes to King George. On his return from his Indian tour as Prince of Wales in 1905 he publicly stated, in his address at the Guildhall in London: "I cannot help thinking, from all I have heard and seen, that the task of governing India will be made all the easier if, on our part, we infuse into it a wider element of sympathy. I predict that to such sympathy there will be an ever-abundant and genuine response."

According to A. G. Gardner, a distinguished member of the Viceroy's Council, told him that as a result of that speech a marked and happy change was made in the attitude of the Anglo-Indian towards the Indian. Growth of public opinion in India and in the Old Country has occasioned further changes, the latest of which is the offer of Home Rule as the next stage in the development of democratic government in that Empire.

It will be a surprise, indeed, if Premier Bennett is influenced to let Russian coal come into this country to pay for Russian orders for Canadian farms. Some people, incidentally, are very fierce against the Soviets until there is a chance to get orders from them.

Agriculture has by no means escaped the economic crisis, but is suffering in about the same measure the depression experienced throughout the world in other walks of life. But is it not a fact that agriculture is showing the greatest power of resistance, and that its practitioners are showing greater patience under difficulties and are displaying greater confidence than many of the industrialists? This may be explained by the fact that the agriculturist and the settler can obtain from the soil which they must cultivate, sure and certain means of subsistence at all times. Agriculture and colonization deserves to receive from the governments and from the people the greatest possible consideration and help.

The machine has taken the place of a man in industry, which we cannot object to in normal times, as it is progress; but in times of crisis let us lay up the machine or reduce the hours we use it, for the greater benefit of all. Little causes often produce great effects. If we want to keep our working population as it is to-day and as it always has been, calm, sensible and industrious, we must give them the chance to earn their daily bread. There must be a limit to the over-weening ambition of those who control the means of production and consumption; it is more than we thought about it. We might well follow the example of the City of Quebec, which has decided that all work, pick and shovel and otherwise, being undertaken on the new aqueduct which can be well be done by hand, no matter how much it costs; this step being taken with the sole object of giving work to more than a thousand workers who, if this decision had not been taken, would see misery on their doorsteps or would be compelled to resort to public charity. The fact that only two people have been sent to prison because of participation in traffic accidents in 1930, although 366 people were killed in such accidents during that time, is one very good explanation of the reason why 366 were killed says the Detroit Free Press.

Tecumseh's Bones

(Ottawa Journal) In an old familiar poem by Tom Hood occur these lines: "Rattle his bones over the stones; He's only a pauper whom nobody owns." Not so with the bones of Tecumseh. Had they been found and preserved they would have been among our most precious relics. They have been sought for through more than a century, and their recent alleged discovery has excited Indians as well as historical circles.

The great Shawnee chief and warrior was killed October 8, 1813, at the battle of Moraviantown, the culminating point of the retreat of the British forces inland after a series of disastrous defeats on and along Lake Erie. A diligent search was made for his body by British officers; but it had been removed by Indians, who were adamant in their refusal to reveal its hiding place. Since then, as stated, there have been many attempts to find the remains, the country being dug up in places for miles around. Ever so many times the bones were discovered, but, like the rumors respecting Mark Twain's death, their genuineness was found to be grossly exaggerated. Dr. Mitchell, Wallaceburg, an antiquary and historian of local repute, years ago had a bundle of bones which he claimed were those of Tecumseh. As a result of negotiations, so the story goes, they were handed over to three Indian chiefs. These are the ones that form the basis of the most recent find. The evidence in this case, so far, does not seem to be very convincing, being founded upon the lines of an old fracture of the leg bone. Tecumseh, in his young days, it is alleged, while hunting buffalo in the West, met with an accident whereby the thigh bone of his left leg was fractured. In the last 100 years many thousands of persons have smashed the thigh bone of their left leg.

However, there is to be an examination of the bones by experts, and if there is any reasonable ground for believing they are genuine they will be interred with pomp and ceremony, and a memorial will be erected on the spot. In time, of course, to pilgrims at this shrine they will become real, "honest-to-goodness" Tecumseh bones, and theoretical justice at least will have been done.

We pause to reflect: Why all this fuss about bones, which are inert and lifeless pieces of calcium oxide out of which the billions of tons of Trenton limestone formation in and around Ottawa and elsewhere were built up? If Tecumseh is enjoying a felicitous existence in the Happy Hunting Grounds to which all good as well as great Indians go—and we sincerely trust he is—he is probably not worrying about his bones, which he could not possibly identify, even if he were permitted to see them, as his own. What matters of him is infinitely greater and more important. It is embalmed in the history of Canada, and will remain there as a living memory as long as Canada endures.

The Shawnee chief was not only a brave and great warrior—an ally of Great Britain in the war of 1812—and a power among his own people, but a statesman of superb intelligence and a man of high ideals and stainless character, in these respects greatly the superior of Pontiac or even our own Joseph Brant.

Charles Mair, Canadian poet, years ago wrote a poem in drama form, entitled "Tecumseh."

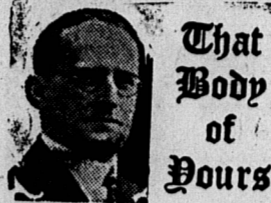
From its conclusion we quote: "No need had he of schools or learned books—

His soul his mentor, his keen lion-looks Pierced to the heart of things. Nor needed he Counsels of strength and goodness.

"To be free Required no teacher, no historic page, No large examples sought from age to age. For such things were instinctive."

We sail in leaky bottoms and on great and perilous waters; and to take a cue from the dolorous old naval ballad, we know that we shall never see dry land any more. Old and young, we are all on our last cruise. If there is a fill of tobacco among the crew, for God's sake pass it round, and let us have a pipe before we go!—R. L. Stevenson.

done by hand, no matter how much it costs; this step being taken with the sole object of giving work to more than a thousand workers who, if this decision had not been taken, would see misery on their doorsteps or would be compelled to resort to public charity. The fact that only two people have been sent to prison because of participation in traffic accidents in 1930, although 366 people were killed in such accidents during that time, is one very good explanation of the reason why 366 were killed says the Detroit Free Press.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

MUSCLE EXTRACT TO TONE UP YOUR SYSTEM

Some months ago the newspapers were quoting a physician who was recorded as saying that systematic or regular exercise was of no value; that the only kind that was helpful was the kind that the individual liked. And so he recommended golf, horseback riding, badminton and tennis.

Now I've always been of the opinion that this doctor was not quoted correctly because while it must be admitted that the kind of exercise you like would be stimulating to brain and muscle, nevertheless the majority of people cannot indulge in the above games, and these games, owing to weather and other conditions, cannot be indulged in regularly. And, as we all know, regularity is the key note of successful body building, or the maintenance of good bodily structure.

Further it is a mistake for anyone to believe that good muscles, good carriage of the body is not one of the signs of robust health. These muscles and this carriage cannot be maintained unless a little regular systematic exercise is taken. This need be but ten minutes once or twice a day, together with a walk in the outdoors. You can get your ten minutes exercise irrespective of weather conditions.

To show you how valuable your muscular structure is to your general health some of the latest experiences with muscle extract are almost amazing. The extract of the muscles from a calf injected into the body to overcome that most dreadful malady "angina pectoris" has given most gratifying results. It has given immediate relief in many cases of old heart conditions where the patients were in bad condition.

And now physicians are using this muscle extract in nervous exhaustion, fatigue, in breathlessness after slight exertion, and even in advanced heart disease.

The muscle extract seems to give tone to the general muscular system, particularly the heart.

Now of course the reasonable thing for you to do is to be willing to give a few minutes daily to exercising your muscular system; outdoors with golf, horseback riding and so forth, if you can, regular class work in a gymnasium where possible, but nothing can prevent you taking a little exercise at home daily. Do plenty of bending from side to side and forward and backward, knees straight. If your heart is "safe," then a little jogging, running on the spot, will strengthen heart and lungs.



THE HEARER

"Sing of the things we know and love." But the singer made reply, "There are greater lands to tell you of And stars to steer you by."

So he sang of worlds austere and strange, Of seas so wildly wide That only the journeying swan might range The marches of the tide.

Men heard the thunder and the rain, The tempest in his song; They turned to their hearth fires again And thought the night too long.

And only one man dared to hear The deeds that singer told; Against the stars he swung his spear And died ere he was old.

It is as absurd to contend that it is impossible to love always the same woman as it would be to assert that a musician needs several violins in order to execute a piece of music and to create an entrancing melody.—Balzac.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. BACKACHE. BLADDER TROUBLE. RHEUMATISM. 1067 THE PARK.

Locating Ancient Ruins

(Sydney Post) An Italian girl with a diving rod discovered an old Roman tomb at Lepignano, Italy, not long ago. She walked among the ruins of an ancient Etruscan village and indicated to a party of archaeologists where they should dig. This so astonished the scientists that they brought the girl to Pompeii the other day. There she led them among remains of the buried city and with a forked twig pointed out spots where she said lay hidden treasure. Excavators set to work at once to verify these exciting divinations.

Not many archaeologists today depend on the divining rod. Though their minds dwell often among dead cities, these students of ancient culture are generally very modern in their methods. Some of them have found the airplane an exceptionally able assistant in their quests. In his new book, "Digging Up the Past," C. Leonard Woolley tells of several occasions on which a bird's eye view of sites of ancient civilizations revealed far more than eyes on the ground could see. The Roman village of Caesior was discovered during a flight over its site; air photographs showed to archaeologists the layout of the whole buried town with its street plan and principal buildings.

Even when objects of an archaeological search stands above ground they may remain unknown for centuries until spotted by scientists on an aerial scouting trip. This became evident when Colonel Lindbergh flew across Yucatan in October, 1929, with Dr. Kidder and Dr. Ricketson of the Carnegie Institute. The party gazed down upon ancient temples in Mayan cities perhaps never before seen by white men. Lindbergh's flight later helped to guide the exploration of the University of Pennsylvania expedition, which last December searched jungles of Yucatan and Guatemala for ruins. Headed by Gregory Mason, this exploring party flew in an amphibian plane over a broad area of impenetrable forest and scrutinized from aloft the old Mayan cities of Coba, Tikal, Yaxuna and San Clemente. A field party then landed. During their days of exploration on the ground they received supplies by parachute.

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