

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Seed Production

The article in yesterday's Guardian on Seed Production in the Maritime Provinces, by Mr. G. LeLachur, acting district inspector, Dominion Seed Branch, Sackville, N. B., will have been read with keen interest by our farmers. It will be observed that the supply of reliable seed is still far below the requirements. It will also be noted that we are still importing too much seed of various kinds, while it is known that Canada can produce practically all its own seed requirements.

The western Provinces are making a strong bid for the seed trade, and with the machinery now available for cleaning and grading they are able to put up, even out of their weedy soil, a quality of seed that will stand comparison with the best that can be produced. The province of Saskatchewan is going more and more into mixed farming, and will, in the not distant future, have a marked influence in the Canadian market.

It will be noted that the Maritimes have in recent years done very well in the production of seed, and with the aid given by the Federal Department of Agriculture these provinces will continue to loom larger and larger in the seed market. This Province has a splendid opportunity to make a forward move in seed production. Progressive farmers are always ready to pay the highest price for reliable seed, and the demand will always continue. Within certain limits Prince Edward Island could be made the seed-bed of the Dominion.

The Jail Quarantine

Until quarantine is lifted, no more free boarders will be admitted to the Queens County Jail. There are at present in the institution thirty-eight of these individuals, seven of whom are women. Twenty-one out of the thirty-eight are there for prohibition offences. In the meantime, prisoners sentenced to terms in jail or unable to pay fines will have to wait until the diphtheria patient now in detention recovers, and the establishment is declared free of disease. This, it is hoped, will only be a temporary hardship. The real problem is how to make provision for the overflow of traffic. The advance bookings for accommodation in the new C. N. R. hotel are nothing to the demands upon the jail for free board and lodging. According to the report of the last Grand Jury to visit the institution, there is adequate accommodation for only thirty prisoners. So there are now eight inmates in the jail who have no business there. Where to lodge them and others qualifying for accommodation is the question. Perhaps New Brunswick, which has vacant cells in every one of its jails, will come to the rescue and lodge them for us at a nominal charge. They would be safe. They would be free from the temptations besetting the inmates of the most famous of jails in this Province, and, if they attempted to make whoopee or beat up the jailor, the authorities in our sister Province could be depended upon to take swift and sure measures to bring them to order. Local bootleggers, after a course of treatment in one of the Baxter institutions for gentlemen of this ilk, would come back with different ideas about his profession, if convicted a second time, would at least be found docile. From every standpoint, indeed, we would stand to benefit if New Brunswick could be induced to help us out in this respect.

The diphtheria quarantine, it must be admitted, came at a fortunate time. It gives our officials a breathing spell. If they can tide over the winter without a more serious outbreak due to overcrowding they could erect marquees on the jail grounds for the extra guests and thus relieve the situation pending diplomatic negotiations with the Liquor Commission in our sister Province for cell accommodation. If all else fails, they could convert some of the

cells into "stool pigeons," set them loose to pry upon their more successful fellows who have so far avoided detention, and reimburse them out of the public treasury for such meritorious performance.

Laden-Footed Justice

The speed with which the English criminal courts deal with the Hatry case, as compared with the laden-footed justice administered in similar cases in the United States, has provoked the less parochial element of the American press to bitter comment upon the present state of things in the great republic to the south of us. Instance the following from the New York Evening Post:

"In America Mr. Hatry and his friends would probably be rolling around on ball, while their high-priced attorneys took advantage of every move to delay the trial until the witnesses had died, moved away or forgotten. Then would come a four-month fight over getting the jury, then a hypothetical question several thousand words long, then an 'immunity bath' plea and, at last, a verdict.

"But only a preliminary verdict. A motion for a new trial would be granted and another year would go by. And if, finally, it got to the Supreme Court and a most improbable verdict of guilty were upheld, we should then see the distinguished convict made drug clerk at the prison and sent out daily in an automobile to get supplies."

Canadians are well aware that this picture of American methods is not over-drawn. Yet we have people simple enough to be bamboozled by shoddy American ideals and American propaganda of all sorts, until they really come to believe, what some fanatics among them brazenly assert, that we should pattern ourselves after our neighbors in matters of morality, justice administration and social reform.

Concerning Islands

As His Honor Judge Duffy remarked on the occasion of his assuming the oath office, it is pleasant to receive bouquets when one is alive and can appreciate them. The following handsome tribute from the Moncton Times has all the merit of an unsolicited testimonial:

"There is one characteristic of people who dwell on islands, and that is their admiration of their native homes. It is sometimes said of the natives of Prince Edward Island that they regard theirs as the only island in the world. Even though such admiration may be carried to excess it is quite excusable and it would be better if the people of other parts of Canada indulged in more of it. Prince Edward Island really is one of the most fertile and beautiful spots on the continent, and though it is small in area its people are found everywhere and have made a name for their home land, furnishing a former member of the United States Cabinet and an ambassador from the United States to Germany."

Editorial Notes

The vigorous and convincing speech of Hon. J. D. Stewart, leader of the Opposition, at yesterday's session of the Legislature made a profound impression. His analysis of the subsidy issue and his searching comments on the Government's failure to live up to its pre-election promises in the matter of prohibition enforcement, were high lights in an address which will be read with intense interest throughout the Province.

Coupled with the boast that he had never, on the floor of the House or on any public platform, made a single statement which he could not substantiate, Premier Saunders yesterday charged The Guardian with having falsely accused him of saying "I don't know" in reply to questions placed on the order paper last year. He admitted to having made this reply to a question asked during the debate on the Estimates, but he never gave such an answer to any question that was ever tabled. Since The Guardian made no accusation to any such effect, it would appear that the Premier, like his party press a few days ago, was indulging in a little harmless shadow boxing.

Notes By The Way

As under the British and Imperial constitutions parliament consists of the three estates of King, Lords and Commons, or their equivalents, Governor, Upper House and Lower House (here we have both houses sitting together) it is necessary the opening of a new session should have an expression of the wishes of the sovereign or his representative—hence the speech from the Throne with all its ancient ceremonialism. But while, recognizing the right of precedence to the King's representative in addressing parliament, the constitution religiously preserves the right of the people as represented by their elected members to take precedence of the King's business in any matter affecting their privileges and interests. Hence it is "for form's sake" a bill always, on the opening day, receives a first reading, in order to show that Parliament is not obliged to give precedence to the subjects contained in the speech from the throne. Consideration of the speech has sometimes been delayed by other discussions of urgent business, but usually after the "pro forma" bill has been introduced to preserve the peoples rights, the discussion of the speech is proceeded with before taking up other business.

In this connection it may be recalled that members of the legislature themselves enjoy special privileges during the session not permitted to the ordinary man-in-the-street. These privileges are freedom of speech and person, including freedom from legal arrest and imprisonment. This privilege, however, does not extend (as Mr. Auger, M.P. discovered to his cost) to indictable offences, to contempt of the courts of justice, or to cases made felonies and misdemeanors by the laws of bankruptcy. By bankruptcy a member's seat becomes vacant. Members are, however, exempt from obeying subpoenas and serving on juries during the sitting of the House and for a "convenient" time after prorogation and dissolution.

There is a reason for these special "privileges." It is in order to preserve the rights of the people, as unless their representatives enjoyed such immunities there would be nothing to prevent an autocratic government remaining indefinitely in power by putting members of the opposition in "duress ville," or sapping their independence and freedom by threats of such consequence.

Today the party system has evolved another method of sapping the independence and sacrificing the freedom of the people, namely by honours and patronage. Unless a member is submissive to party discipline and responsive to the party whip on each and every occasion, his chances of preferment or getting "loaves and fishes" or recourse to the "pork barrel" are mighty slim. Here in then lies the great boon of the limitation of parliament to a period of four or five years, giving the people an opportunity to approve or disapprove of the actions of their members during their period of representation.

In future the railway metropolis of the Maritimes is to be known as Moncton instead of Moncton. This is the unanimous decision of the city council at its monthly meeting on Monday. The mover pointed out that the city had been named after General Moncton, and from 1855 was known as such. But they were not very good spellers in those days, and the city was variously written Moncton, Moncton as well as Monckton. Why Moncton was selected officially is unknown, but the prevailing feeling now is that the original name should be re-adopted. According to the resolution the city clerk has been instructed to advise the Legislature, the Geographic Department at Ottawa, the Post Office and the Railway Departments that the official spelling of the name of the city is Moncton.

The Liberals have gone on record against considering further grants to the provinces for highway improvements. Hon. Mr. Dunning declared that under the British North America Act the Dominion was not required to make such grants, nor did the constitution contemplate that the Dominion should make such contributions as "a matter of grace." On the other hand the Hon. R. B. Bennett supported the resolution, as did Col. Cantley and Hon. W. A. Black, who agreed that the burden of highway construction fell very heavily on the Maritime provinces. But Premier King and his Government were obturate and by a majority of 16 defeated the proposal.

According to a return just made in the House of Commons 78,176 fewer persons paid income tax in 1929 compared with 1928, but the total revenue showed an increase of \$2,860,362. This means, of course, that while prosperity was not so general, there was more money in fewer hands. A total of 137,101 persons paid income in 1928. The sum collected from this number was \$9,422,323.25 the largest amount yet collected.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE NOT ALWAYS SERIOUS.

The fact that you have a very high blood pressure should not alarm you, but should certainly have you make an immediate and continued effort to get at the cause of it.

The fact that your blood pressure is high means that Nature is increasing the pressure because your blood system needs this increase to carry on its work properly.

The cause may not be of a serious nature; excitement, food, alcohol, a beginning infection of some kind. Or it may be due to a serious condition; blood vessels losing their elasticity, or hardening of the arteries, as it is called.

If there is a family history of high blood pressure, with apoplexy, or heart ailments, you must live on a plan outlined by your physician. It means care in rest, exercise, and food but need not interfere with your ordinary everyday life. Also if the heart muscles does not respond well to exercise, extreme care must be observed. If after walking a short distance, and your heart beats rapidly, if the heart does not slow down in a reasonable time, then this means that you must be careful about your habits. Where there is sugar or albumin in the urine it also means that extreme care must be taken.

However even if your blood pressure is high, if there is no heart weakness, and the blood vessels have not lost their elasticity, your chances of living as long as other men and women your own age is excellent. High blood pressure in itself does not shorten life.

If you find that you can do the ordinary work in life, can sometimes do extremely hard work, from which you feel no bad results, and the blood pressure goes up during the exercise and comes down again in a reasonable time, then there is no reason for you to worry about your high blood pressure.

There are some families whose blood pressure is above what is considered normal, and yet there is no history of apoplexy, or heart, or blood vessel trouble.

The thought then is that continued blood pressure is not a normal condition and should be investigated. It due to some simple thing that can be corrected, so much better. If due to some organic condition, careful living will add many years to your enjoyment of life.



THE LAND WE LOVE

Then guard it well, fair Canada, Thy festival of snow— Proving old Winter, stern and grim, Thy friend and not thy foe; And may thy sons build steadfastly A nation great and free, Whose vast foundations stretch abroad From mighty sea to sea. Long may Canadians bear thy name In unity and pride,— Their progress, like thy rushing streams, Roll a resistless tide; Their hearts be tender as the flowers That o'er thy valleys grow, Their courage rugged as thy frost When winds of winter blow; Their honor brilliant as thy skies, And stainless as thy snow! —Flourange.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGB

SETTLEMENT OF THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

Q. What is the story of Settlement of the Peace River District? A. The Settlement of the Peace River District only started to any degree in recent years. Before 1912 the total population white and native was less than 2000, among whom were a few scattered pioneers engaged in farming. By the time the war broke out, several thousand homesteads had been filed and a number of settlements started. With the close of the war many returned soldiers found their way to this promising part of Canada, known as The Last Great West, and, since railways have reached the portals of this region, the inflow of settlers has run the population up to many thousands, with prospects of a steady increase year by year.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

TROUT FISHING

Sir: I see by the Guardian that the Fish and Game Association have voted to have the season for trout open on May the 1st instead of April the 1st. Now I for one protest against changing the date. April is the only month the farmer or his boy has any leisure to catch a few trout. We are not allowed to shoot a goose or duck in the spring, (the only time of year that the average man has any chance of shooting a goose. It is no wonder that we cannot keep our boys on the farm when all their privileges are taken from them.

I am Sir, etc. FARMER

SLEIGH DOGS IN SOURIS

Sir—Something should be done in Souris for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Big, husky men have been seen with little dogs hitched to sleighs and pulling loads of wood, etc. heavy enough for horses to be hauling. In some cases these poor defenseless little animals are brutally whipped when almost dropping from exhaustion. In one particular case where a dog was pulling a load of wood, the driver was standing on the runner of the sleigh and the poor brute was compelled to pull him along with the load.

Boys about fifteen or sixteen years of age are seen driving behind a dog hardly big enough to haul a little child if such cruelty is going to be allowed there shall certainly be a reformatory needed in this part of the province. The parents of these boys are to blame, as they look upon animals as play toys for their children.

One of the chief amusements for the loafers is dog-fighting. Sometimes as many as ten or twelve young men congregate on the corners and positively delight in starting dog-fights.

If there is any town needs a SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS it is Souris, and it is hoped that before long some of the leading citizens will take hold of the matter.

I am Sir etc. AN OBSERVER.

UM RUNNERS' RENDEZVOUS

Sir,—As there has been of late, considerable comment in the Charlottetown Guardian and Summerside Journal on prohibition and its effects, (mainly in Charlottetown and Summerside) it may not be amiss to throw a little light on the rural districts as well. We will at this time take up comment as they have been in Murray River district during the years 1929-1930.

Located there are the headquarters of the rum smuggling interests for the central eastern section of P. E. I. Schooner cargoes of rum and whiskey are landed by motor boats, some of them in broad day light, some under cover of darkness. This liquor is usually buried on innocent residents' property, (owing to the smugglers not having sufficient earth surface of their own), and later the greater part of it is taken to Charlottetown by auto cars. Occasionally some is discovered by residents and consumed locally, minus the owners permission. However as previously stated the greater part is taken to Charlottetown where it doubtless contributes its share to the overflow of the Queen's County jail, of which we hear so much. But returning to Murray River district during the summer and fall. What do we usually find? One, two, or three cars parked, waiting their turn to load up with rum or whisky. With rare exceptions these cars have as equipment one, two or three shot guns or rifles. Such equipped cars usually hail from Charlottetown. (The writer is creditably informed that one of the occupants of a Charlottetown car drew his revolver and fired a shot when approached in the darkness by a revenue officer.)

What are the conditions on the public highway? On at least one occasion a rum smuggler was seen prowling around and firing shots from a revolver; another smuggler reported found dead drunk on the side of the highway clutching a loaded revolver. We do not have to go to Summerside in order to see men narrowly escape death from exposure caused by smuggled rum. We do not have to leave Murray River district in order to see school boys carrying home drunk with smuggled rum. Are the respectable people satisfied with Prohibition as they have it? Are they content at having in their community a private distributing house for smuggled liquors?

I am, Sir, etc. A. L. X.

A Holiday In London And Vicinity

(By B. Bremner)

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

The series of buildings known by the above name are in the richest Gothic style of architecture, and occupy an area of eight acres. They contain eleven courts or quadrangles, and the best known chambers are respectively, the House of Lords, the House of Commons, St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster Hall, St. Stephen's Crypt, St. Margaret's Church and the octagonal Central Hall. The cost when completed in 1857 was \$3,000,000. The principal facade, overlooking the River, is 940 feet in length. The Clock Tower is 316 feet high and the clock, which has four dials, each 22-1/2 feet in diameter, is considered one of the finest timekeepers in the world. The hours are struck on the famous Big Ben, the latter weighing 13-1/2 tons, and can be heard in calm weather almost all over London. With some friends, it was my privilege to receive a member's ticket to the House of Commons while a debate was in progress on the Trades' Union bill.

It would be altogether a mistake, to omit saying something about the great fortress of Romance, soaked in history, steeped in cruelty, in crime and heroism.

THE TOWER OF LONDON

The rooms visited were particularly, the White Tower, Beauchamp Tower and the Jewel House. This picturesque fortress, including the Moat, covers about eighteen acres and, according to tradition, a fortress stood here in Roman times. The White Tower (or Keep) was built in 1078 by William the Conqueror, and was added to later by others. The idea first in building the Tower was to protect and overawe the City, and has served the purpose of a fortress, a palace and a prison. It really is today a fortress and a prison. It is still garrisoned by troops, and there were prisoners within its mighty walls during the great War. Every night it is locked up at ten o'clock with a key ceremonial, and after that no one can gain admittance without the password. An amusing incident took place during the war: An American officer was stationed there, and forgot to get the password, so in the early morning he stood outside begging to be admitted. The Chief Warden went to the wicket gate to interview the late-comer and said "I know who you are, but rules are rules, and if you were the Prince of Wales himself I wouldn't let you in without the password. That's final!"

"But have a heart—what am I to do?" asked the American. "One of two things," replied the Warden, "go to bed at the Hotel and come back when the gates are open in the morning, or let us arrest you and throw you in the guardroom." The officer thought for a moment, and then said "I guess you better arrest me." So they put him in the guardroom, and fixed up a shake-down. In the morning, he walked into the mess and said "Gee, that was fine. I wouldn't have missed that for a million dollars. I've been a prisoner in the Tower of London, and I'm alive to tell the tale!"

Several Norman and Plantagenet Kings were glad of its protection. Four Kings—one French and three Scottish—were detained here, and a plate in the wall marks the place where bones were found in 1641, supposed to be those of the two young princes murdered at the instigation of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. In passing from one tower to another the visitor will probably be attracted by the appearance of the "Beefeaters," or Warders of the Tower, whose quaint dress has remained the same since the institution of the corps in the reign of Edward VI. An interesting feature is the windlass for raising and lowering the portcullis. Passing on, we observe the Bell Tower where Princess Elizabeth was imprisoned, and connected with the Bell Tower is the Beauchamp Tower built by Edward III, which served as a place of confinement for prisoners of rank, and its walls are covered by inscriptions left by these unhappy mortals. After passing the Prisoners' Walk where the Princess Elizabeth took exercise, we observe the Traitors' Gate, by which gloomy way many state prisoners took their final walk before execution. Near by

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