

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester A. Sprague... Vice-President—J. H. Garbutt... Editor and Manager—H. H. Hurns...

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1930

The Coming Election

There is the old story of the clergyman who received a call to a church with a bigger stipend. His little boy was asked by a member of his flock whether he was going to accept the call. "Well," he replied, "father is praying for guidance in the study, but mither is upstairs packing."

Similarly it is with Premier Mackenzie King and the coming election. While he is fishing for an excuse and a cry on which to go to the country, his Minister of Finance, Mr. Dunning is busy preparing an election budget. He has no doubts when the election is to be.

- 1—Reduce the sales tax. 2—Propose an imperial budget— a budget that will build up trade within the Empire. 3—Give the United Kingdom a larger share of Canada's trade by increasing the British preference. 4—Raise the tariff against the United States on many commodities. 5—Encourage Canadian industries, particularly such basic industries as iron and steel, by tariff revisions on some two or three hundred items in the customs schedules. 6—Impose emergency tariff against New Zealand butter pending conclusion of a treaty with that dominion. 7—Protect Canadian fruit and vegetable growers against dumping of United States products in Canada at slaughter prices. 8—Announce new trade agreements with Newfoundland and other countries, possibly including Greece, giving Canadian manufacturers freer access to these markets. 9—Make definite proposals that will stimulate marketing of Canadian wheat in the United Kingdom, and British products, like anthracite, in Canada. 10—Announce a surplus of \$50,000,000 of revenue over expenditure.

It will be observed that the Dunning budget is intended to placate the industrialists by raising the tariff against the United States and probably giving bounties on basic industries; to meet the demands of the agriculturists by immediately raising the tariff on New Zealand butter without waiting for a new treaty; while the general consumer is to be catered to by a reduction of the sales tax. The other items in the forecast are for the encouragement of inter-empire trade, which will make an appeal especially in Ontario and British Columbia; and the promise of a surplus of \$50,000,000 in order further to reduce public debt. The only items lacking to make a complete appeal to the Maritime Provinces is a promise to reduce further the Income Tax, to take over the old age pension scheme, and to handle roads direct from Ottawa. But probably this would give offence to the moneyed classes of Ontario and Quebec, and on that account has purposely been omitted.

Changes in Palestine

The latest news from Jerusalem is that a new experiment in government is to be tried out under the British mandate with a view to bringing lasting peace between Jews and Arabs. The plan is to create a

system of cantons modelled after the cantons of Switzerland, the idea being to mass Jews and Arabs in more or less separate communities. It is said that the first experiment will be made with a one-hundred percent Jewish city and about forty surrounding Jewish colonies which altogether have a population of 70,000 Hebrews. This canton will be called Judea and if the system works out there a number of other cantons will be established, some predominantly Jewish, some predominantly Arab, and three predominantly Christian, the latter to include Bethlehem and Nazareth. Someone has pointed out that in this way Palestine would become a sort of new Ireland with its Jewish "Ulster" lying towards the seashore and its Arab "Free State" extending inland. The project is interesting and it will prove highly acceptable if it enables the quarrelling inhabitants to settle down in peace and make the Holy Land once more "a land flowing with milk and honey."

Ohio Prison Horror

Their mourners will be outcast men, And outcasts always mourn. —Ballad of Reading Gaol.

The story of the Ohio prison holocaust, as it reaches us in telegraphic fragments, is heartbreaking in its poignancy. The redeeming features of the picture are not furnished by the warden and his guards. They were responsible for the fact that prisoners waiting execution in "death row" were transferred to safer quarters while 317 lesser criminals died like rats in their cells. It was chiefly "under ar lights and the threat of machine guns and artillery" who were the humble heroes. One notorious bank robber rescued a score of his fellows before he succumbed. Another "was seen to dash into the smoke eight times and emerge each time carrying a body. The ninth time he rushed in he fell. His body was dragged out later with his identification disc burned from his body." The most tragic picture is neither the convicts nor their keepers. It is given in the first three lines of the despatch in yesterday's Guardian: "They came to claim their dead, the widows, mothers, brothers and sisters."

The refusal of one of the guards to release the prisoners seems to have been the immediate cause of the appalling loss of life. The real responsibility, of course, rests upon the State. Here was a State institution, designed to accommodate 1500 prisoners, in which 4300 were herded together. That such conditions could exist in a country where moral and social reform organizations of all kinds flourish and dominate seems inconceivable. Yet in other States the conditions are no better. The Michigan state prison harbors more than four times as many inmates as it did in 1916; the Kansas state prison more than twice as many. The New York, New Jersey and other State prisons are overcrowded. In the circumstances, it seems utterly futile to expect, by increased discipline, by "threats" of machine guns and bayonets, to maintain order and security. Desperate men, herded together under such conditions, will find opportunities for making trouble. Stronger cages, more vigilant guards, will not suffice. The only remedy is a return to some humaner system either in the laws which now make criminals out of all proportion to the population, or in the prisons where these criminals are confined.

Editorial Notes

Not satisfied with selling thirty or forty million pounds of butter in Canada during the last few months, says the Moncton Times, New Zealand cattle breeders have been in Canada picking up the choicest Ayrshire and Jersey stock for breeding purposes. The first shipment goes forward from Halifax today by the Canadian National Steamship "Canadian Constructor."

Notes By The Way

The April letter of the Royal Bank of Canada notes that since February great reductions have taken place in the discount rates of the leading banks in the world. The Bank of England rate has been reduced from 5 to 3-1/2 per cent, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from 4-1/2 to 3-1/2, the Bank of France from 6-1/2 to 5. The letter says: "There has also been some reduction in the rates of the great majority of the other Central Banks. Following previous reductions since October 1st the movement to lower rates is one of the most rapid adjustments that has ever occurred. The general outlook for business has undoubtedly been greatly improved by these developments."

Mr. W. G. Ernst, M. P., for Queens-Lunenburg, N. S., speaking the other day before the Liberal Conservative Business Men's Club declared that in the centres of manufacturing industries, as in the west there is brooding unrest such as the country has not known since the period of reconstruction following the war. Parliament has been looked to to mend matters, looked to with bitter disappointment. Why? Because parliament is controlled by a majority of which the King Government is the head.

Mr. Ernst gave some account of the Government's dealing with the situation which is being made more acute every day by the swelling of the ranks of the unemployed.

The agreement reached by the great naval powers that no capital warship shall be built until 1936 is a long step towards the permanent peace which has been the goal of this great movement. It will save the people of the nations involved many millions of dollars in taxation. But it will also throw hundreds of thousands out of employment. The building of warships while doubtless a waste of money in many ways is not without its compensations. The employment it gave went far towards offsetting the waste, and one of the difficulties in the new adjustment will be to find employment for the men whose life's work was ship-building, and who must now find other means of subsistence.

A preliminary skirmish on the Naval Treaty took place in the Senate on Good Friday when chairman Hale of the Naval Affairs Committee took exception to American acceptance of the British proposal that cruisers be divided into two limited groups of large and small vessels, American naval authorities oppose two types because smaller craft are not suited to America's peculiar needs. In other words Senator Hale and those he represents have "put one over" the American experts, leaving the balance in favour of Great Britain and Japan, especially the former which counts so much on smaller naval craft to protect her commercial fleets.

In search of foundation stock which will improve and increase the production of their dairy herds, New Zealand cattle breeders have turned their eyes to Canada, according to two representatives of the Ayrshire Breeders Association of New Zealand, who are now in Montreal. As a result of their visit to Canada, the first shipment of Ayrshire stock to New Zealand from this country to New Zealand will go forward by the Canadian National steamship "Canadian Constructor," tomorrow from Halifax, together with another shipment of Jersey dairy cattle for which arrangements have recently been made. This means that New Zealand is taking our dairy industry to their farms for development, instead of locating here to do so. In other words we are selling the raw material for New Zealand to return the finished article.

One good reason given for supposing that the Federal election will not be held until next year is the fact that the Imperial Conference is to be held in London during the month of September this year. The Premier of Canada must certainly attend this conference, and if Premier King is to be Canada's representative his chances will be very much better if he postpones the election until after the Conference. If there is no election this year Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King will be the Prime Minister in September. If there is to be an election this year there are strong possibilities that some one else, not Mr. King, will be Canada's Premier.

In many sections of the province work has begun on the roads, and with a promise of good results. Undoubtedly early spring while the soil is still moist is the proper time to do road work, and repairs made at this time have a permanence that is entirely lacking in work done when the soil has been converted into dust by the summer heat. It is hoped that this year the mistakes of the past season will be avoided, namely: roadmaking had been discontinued.

REMINISCENCES OF CHARLOTTETOWN

(By B. BREMNER)

IX.

On the 31st of January, 1871, appeared a small-sized sheet in newspaper form, entitled—

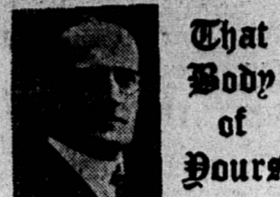
"THE BROAD-AXE"

In profession it was independent, and consisted mainly of editorials and contributions devoted to the criticism of public men, societies, public institutions, and politicians generally. The sponsors of the paper were sub rosa, but were popularly supposed to be—L. H. D. and R. S. There were probably others concerned. The tone of the editorials was, principally in a sarcastic vein, and dealt especially with matters political, hard knocks being aimed at the Government then in power—the severest blows being directed towards the promoters of the Bill for the proposed construction of the Prince Edward Island Railway.

The leading article of the first number of the paper contained the following: "Today we issue the first number of the Broad-Axe. Externally it is an unpretending little sheet. It is intended to be outspoken and independent on every question. It will not be subservient to sect or party. Its conductors have no selfish interests to advance, and theirs being already a keen-edged weapon, we need hardly say they have 'no axe to grind!' They start the Broad-Axe for amusement; they will contribute to its pages as a pastime, and during the dull evenings of a long winter they mean to make its strokes tell upon the vices and follies of the time. . . . Having no pretensions to overcome, and no party judices to serve, it will always be the exponent of independent thought. . . . Correspondence to be admitted into its pages must, above all things, possess merit. The author's name will not be required. . . . Jobs, monopolies and compacts will be dealt with more fearlessly than they have ever hitherto been dealt with on this Island. Under one or another of these heads will come the Corporation, the Post Office, the Mail Service, the Hillsborough Ferry, the Grand Jury and Political Family Compacts generally. . . . The relation between the Bench and the Bar will form a suitable text for a few scathing articles. . . . For Lectures and Theatrical Performances, the stereotyped form of eulogy now in vogue, must be exchanged for a severe and more truthful style of criticism. This evil has grown to such an extent that it has become a nuisance. It lowers the standard of literary merit and vilifies the public taste. . . . and leaves the people to feed on husks."

"In the meantime we do not wish any person to believe that our journal will be the pink of perfection. It will have its faults, doubtless, but our aim shall be to make it truthful and honest, as well as a terror to political evil-doers."

Quite an ambitious prospectus. But it is not my purpose to challenge any of the articles or criticisms contained in its pages, but merely to quote passages here and there that might prove interesting to my readers, concerning the opinions of some who were clever anonymous writers in that interesting period when the Railway Bill was passed, and which later led to the entry of this Island into the Canadian Confederation. The "Broad-Axe" was published fortnightly and lived for four months, or from the 31st January until 30th May, 1871, when the following valedictory appeared: "Today we discontinue the publication of the Broad-Axe for the summer months, unless some special emergency requiring its services should appear. When it re-appears, the first number will contain a sketch of the 'honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council.' I do not think it ever 're-appeared' but it was much talked of for quite a long time after its 'disappearance.' I reproduce here a few extracts from the 'Broad-Axe' taken from different dates of its publication, and considerably curtailed, as space forbids full quotations. A contributor (Q.C.) thus speaks of the 'relations' between the 'Bench and Bar': 'Ever since I came to P. E. Island, I have made it a point to attend public dinners. . . . that I might hear the speeches of our public men. I have invariably found leaving the roads at the beginning of the tourist season. This process was continued last summer making the roads in many places practically impassable. Tourists last year met many discouraging experiences because of this tearing up and not a few of them 'left' the province completely 'disgusted,' and not likely to return until assured that summer that this year the mistakes of the past season will be avoided, namely: roadmaking had been discontinued."



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

REDUCING WEIGHT.

I cannot understand why health writers advise readers who wish to reduce in weight to continue to drink all the water they want.

Now there is no question about the value of water for the majority of us. As a matter of fact we do not drink enough water. Every cell in that body of yours is really like a little fish and needs water in which to swim.

However we are not all alike in the way the water is handled by the tissues. Some individuals are what would be called 'wets' and others are 'drys'.

The wets are those in whom the tissues are always thirsty for water, and will take and hold large quantities of it; in fact if they can't get it otherwise their tissues will take it water from the air itself. Prof. J. Bauer tells of experiments where these overweight wets have increased their weight by some pounds within a period of two hours in this manner, without eating the slightest amount of food.

The abnormal tendency for storing fat just under the skin, is nearly always found in these 'wet' individuals.

The whole idea of reducing weight is just to use common sense. In the majority of cases it simply means cutting down gradually the amount of food eaten, particularly starches, and increasing the exercise. You may get the fat because you overeat and do not exercise or because you put on fat easily, you do not feel like exercising.

Then there are the individuals mentioned above, the wets who should cut down particularly on water and salt; and finally there are the cases where the individual has always been fat, or became fat at puberty. These latter cases should consult their doctor and take the thyroid treatment under his direction. Thyroid extract will help burn up fat.

So take a look at yourself, and study the matter out. Try to decide which of these three types you are (or you may be a combination of two of them) and reduce yourself in a common sense yet scientific manner.

One pound per week irrespective of method used is fast enough. Keep an extra three to five pounds above the ideal weight for your age and height. It is something to come and go on.

The eighteen day diet now so popular, is better than most reducing diets as it gives eggs or meat every day, and thus keeps muscle tissue from wasting away. It also provides their minerals and vitamins. However I believe if it were stretched out over a month, instead of eighteen days, it would be safer for the majority of individuals.

"The Bench and Bar," one of the standing toasts of the evening on these occasions, and have always listened with interest to the responses. They have all had a singular sameness—the judges are lauded for their courtesy and ability, and the lawyers for their independence and honor. . . . During the last sitting of the Supreme Court, in Charlottetown, I was the witness to certain 'scenes' which effectually disposed of my preconceived ideas of the courtesy of one at least of our Judges, as well as the independence of some at least of our Bar. An insurance case was being tried before Judge —, I was interested in the law of the case and watched it throughout. . . . I wish merely to state that so far as my observation went, the relations be-

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Camden, England, has just opened a clinic for sunlight healing.

(Continued on page 6)

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an effective, efficient and proven remedy. These Capsules are highly recommended by the leading veterinarians for the destruction of parasites on the intestinal tract of not only foxes but all animals and poultry.

Our Ear Nite Lotion has never yet failed. For lice we recommend Keating's Powder. Consult us about your Foxes.

The Two Macs DRUGSTORE

The Public Forum

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

FORGOTTEN RECTORS OF ST. PAUL'S

Sir:—The articles of Mr. B. Bremner, "Reminiscences of Charlottetown" make very interesting reading. I was particularly interested in the account of "Old St. Paul's" and for that reason desire to call attention to two errors concerning the rectorship of the parish.

The first rector of St. Paul's, Rev. Theophilus DesBrisay, was not succeeded by Rev. Louis C. Jenkins. Mr. DesBrisay was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Adin, who held the rectorship for about five years, and was succeeded by Rev. L. C. Jenkins, who was rector for many years.

Though Rev. David Fitzgerald served as an assistant curate to Rev. Dr. Jenkins, he did not succeed him as rector. Upon the resignation of Dr. Jenkins the Rev. Charles Lloyd became rector of St. Paul's and held that position for about three years. During Mr. Lloyd's term of office Mr. Fitzgerald continued to be curate and he succeeded to the rectorship when Mr. Lloyd resigned in order to return to his home in England.

The annual report of St. Paul's Church gave a list of the rectors in each issue, but for some unaccountable reason the name of Charles Lloyd is always omitted. Yet he was rector of St. Paul's and there are still a few old people in Charlottetown who have a very clear remembrance of him. Only a few days ago an aged lady (a member of St. Paul's) was telling me something about Rev. Charles Lloyd and his charming daughters.

Previous to being rector of St. Paul's, Mr. Lloyd was rector of Milton for a few years and before that time he acted as missionary for the eastern end of the Island. Part of the stained glass window in Holy Trinity Church, Georgetown serves as his memorial.

I am Sir, etc. W. E. ENMAN

The Poet's Corner

BALM OF GILBEAD

Bare, grey twigs, with pointed buds gleaming; Just a hint of perfume carried on the air;

Fast is the hard winter, when Balm trees stand adreaming. Storing up their treasure with Nature's ceaseless care.

All life quickens; the thrill of cosmic forces Stir the soul of plant and beast, as well as that of man. The Balsam buds grow larger; reveal their rich resources As the gleam begins to gladden with the lift of winter's ban.

Gold-brown essence—life, and joy and yearning— Bursts the dark caps shielding, giving lavishly and free. Exquisite aroma, and with Cosmic Plan's discerning, Lifts the human soul and spirit to the heights of ecstasy.

—Irene H. Moody.

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Camden, England, has just opened a clinic for sunlight healing.

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E. A. Foster CENTRAL DRUGSTORE

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CROP REPORTS and BUSINESS SUMMARIES. DURING the season the Bank of Montreal issues periodical reports on crop conditions throughout Canada. Every month it publishes a "Business Summary" covering business conditions in the Dominion and in the countries where the Bank has offices. Both of these publications are sent free to all who request to have their names placed on our mailing list. BANK OF MONTREAL Established 1817 Total Assets in excess of \$60,000,000

THE LAND WE LOVE By FRANK LEIGH. CANADA'S POST OFFICE SYSTEM. Q. What are some of the features of Canada's post office system? A. Many features mark Canada's post office system especially in relation to the enormous areas to be covered. There are over 12,000 post offices; as many rural mail routes, 200,000 rural delivery boxes. Nearly 600 million letters and post cards are carried annually besides 350 million newspapers and 45 million parcels and 400 million circulars, etc. The air mail service is rapidly spreading over the country, Canada leading in this respect. The entire postal service has reached a high degree of efficiency and is almost self supporting. The first all-Spanish talking picture was shown recently in Madrid.

Prince Edward Island's "Golden Future" A Booster Feature. To Stimulate Business and Business Conditions in Prince Edward Island, published by The Charlottetown Guardian. We are Soliciting the Cooperation of the Business Firms and Leading Men of Charlottetown, Summerside and the Province. Mr. Frank Walker, Assistant Editor of the Guardian is editing this Special Feature Edition, which is now in the course of publication, and Mr. J. M. Kirkland is in charge of Publicity. Boost for a Greater Province

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. Now is the time to get your house cleaning under way, and you can make it much easier by taking advantage of the various articles that are now used, to do away with the drudgery connected with this work. Our stock includes the following:— Household Ammonia, Castile Soap, Smoky City Cleaner, Snap, Carpet Wash, Liquid Veneer, Powdered Borax, Larvex, Moth Balls, Cedar Flakes, Moth Gass, Chamolis, Skins, Scrubs, Moth Bags, etc., etc. Let us have your order—Phone 143. E. A. Foster CENTRAL DRUGSTORE. Dr. French's Vermifuge Capsules get the worms, and not the pig—\$1.00 a box.