

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1930

The Special Session

As previously announced the special session of Parliament begins on Monday.

More than the usual attention will be focused on the approaching session because of some important features in connection with it. The session, as is well known, is called by Premier Bennett, in fulfillment of his first pledge to the Canadian people that he would call the elected representatives of the people together at the earliest possible moment to deal with the acute unemployment situation existing in many parts of the Dominion. It will be readily admitted that Hon. Mr. Bennett has acted as promptly as possible in calling Parliament together to deal with this matter of vital concern to the country, and further it must be a matter of universal agreement that his ministry has shown great alacrity in dealing with some important matters tending to bring about a better condition of affairs in the interest of the Canadian people.

The special session is not expected to last much more than two weeks, as the matters to be submitted for consideration, while of great importance, are not likely to meet with much opposition. But Premier Bennett cannot rely too much on the promise of Hon. Mackenzie King to facilitate proceedings, as he has no control over the Independents or Senate, and the session may be more prolonged. Arrangements for the Imperial and Economic Conference which is to be opened in London at the end of the month, will occupy some time and attention, and as, at the conference, the opportunity will be taken to attempt to make a beginning in the work of creating a new economic unity of Empire, the importance of the appointment of Canada's representatives to the conference is at once obvious. This question, however, will not present any real difficulty to Mr. Bennett, nor is it one that will delay deliberations in the House of Commons during the coming session.

Words Versus Deeds

The Toronto Globe, admittedly one of the leading Liberal newspapers in Canada says, and the Liberal Press, big and little will agree with it strictly in words. "Governments should always get fair play from the press and public. The present Ministry should be encouraged to do its best. Its proposals are known. Its performance is the unknown factor." Brave words these and high sounding, but when such declarations are reinforced by lengthy paragraphs enumerating alleged promises attributed to Prime Minister Bennett the bona fides of the fair word may well be doubted. The Liberal press since the election of July 28, has fairly teemed with promises put into the mouth of the Hon. R. B. Bennett which he never made and which are declared by the Liberal Press to be impossible of fulfillment without involving the financial ruin of Canada. These alleged promises will be kept on the standing galleries of Liberal newspapers for months, perhaps for years to come as examples of the broken promises of the Conservative Prime Minister. The public will not be misled by charges of broken promises against the newly formed government made by irresponsible and mischief making political partisans.

The Prime Minister it is true made many promises previous to his being entrusted with the Canadian Government. These promises, without going into detail, may be condensed into a single paragraph, namely, that he will do his best and do it honestly and fearlessly to end disabilities which for many years have hindered Canada's progress. The people in every province in the dominions demonstrated their faith in Mr. Bennett by giving him a dominion wide mandate to carry out the policies which he outlined in his pre-election cam-

aign, and are content to await whatever action he may take. That his treatment of Canada's various problems whether successful or unsuccessful will be criticised adversely by the opposition, goes without saying, but Mr. Bennett will carry on doing for Canada what he believes to be in the interest of the whole dominion regardless of adverse criticism and faultfinding.

A Year of Deficits

The present is a difficult time for all governments, and the order generally is economy and retrenchment. The Commonwealth and State Governments of Australia are so hard hit that a conference of all State Premiers with Commonwealth Ministers was recently convened to try and discover ways and means of preventing actual financial disaster. Sir Robert Gibson, the chairman of the Commonwealth Bank, informed the assembled Ministers that the banking position in Australia made it absolutely imperative that there should be a combined reduction of several millions sterling in Governmental expenditure. Despite the Federal Government's recent drastic actions, additional revenue is still below estimates.

Intimate consultation with Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England, and Sir Robert Gibson forced every political section represented at the conference to realize that no legislative action can now prevent Australia from going through the most critical six months in her history. The conference adopted the plan put forward by Mr. T. R. Bavin, the Premier of N. S. W., for the appointment of a non-party committee, with special statutory powers, in order that a specific financial policy should be adopted by all the Governments during the critical period.

The conference definitely decided to urge the Federal Government to consider that course.

The conference made a special analysis of Government finances to serve as a common basis of taxation and expenditure.

The proposal is to insist upon the complete co-ordination of all Government finance, and may mean, first, the partial withdrawal of the Federal Government from new fields of taxation; second, proportionate reductions in the Federal as well as State expenditure; and third, no new taxation without the consent of the special Committee, consisting of the Minister and Treasurer of New South Wales and another States Treasurer.

The Federal representatives informed the conference that the Federal Government would balance its Budget and readily assist State Governments to the fullest extent possible to balance theirs.

Information from Washington indicates that there, too, the Government is experiencing reverses of fortune. A deficit as great as \$200,000,000 is anticipated when the U. S. A. fiscal year ends on June 30th next. This deficit is due to increasing expenditure on various heads and to shrinking revenue and to the failure of business to show increased earnings and greater activity.

This being the case elsewhere, is it any wonder that Mr. C. A. Dunning presented his election budget without giving any estimate of income and expenditure for the current year?

Editorial Notes

The poor Patriot is still crying over spilt milk.

Rev. W. Bruce Muir was an enthusiastic supporter of the Boy Scout movement, and while in health took an active part in furthering the organization.

The Hon. Cyrus Macmillan is still in our midst taking a regretful interest in the Patriot's post mortems. Ah! well—it might have been—worse!

Notes By The Way

It is not probable that in the immediate future at least crime will reach the proportions here that it has in the neighbouring republic. That we have criminally minded people in Canada no one will doubt. In view of the swift punishment meted out to those of them who have been detected and found guilty the others will probably take warning and act accordingly. The other day a young man armed with a revolver robbed a bank in Montreal and got away with \$3,374. Within twenty-four hours he was arrested, taken to court, sentenced to ten years imprisonment with ten lashes for good measure. His criminal career is ended and his experience will no doubt act as a deterrent to others of his ilk. The magistrate who acted thus promptly is to be commended and he has set a good example for others in his position. The quick arrest of this criminal is a credit to the Montreal police. When offenders and law breakers are sure of punishment they are not likely to regard the law as a vain threat.

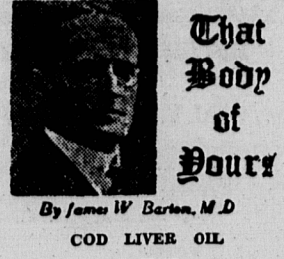
A sign that the silly season is upon us is the outbreak of the annual discussion whether we pay too much attention to sport. Of course we do not merely boys and schoolmasters, who cannot be expected to know any better, but grandfathers and grandmothers, who crowd the youngsters off the golf courses and practice tennis or croquet assiduously against other youthful octogenarians.

The danger for Soviet Russia comes first of all from the top of the party—a danger of partition and decomposition; and this may happen even in Stalin's lifetime. The event depends mostly on future economic developments. Or perhaps the younger generation of Communists may hasten the end. Stalin and his ring have educated young Russia along demagogic lines. These young people may demand the fulfilment of the gigantic promises of power in the country—may, of power in Europe and in the whole world—which have been held out to them. They have been taught to believe in imminent revolution. As young people, they are terribly young and terribly eager. They are by no means certain that they could not do what older people have not dared, replace Stalin.

Part at least of the "gains" of the less wealthy classes have gone to raise the latter's standard of living, says the Westminster Review. This is the ultimate explanation of the paradox that while the small investor is saving more than in pre-war days, the rate of saving of the nation as a whole has declined. While no responsible social observer would controvert the view that the improved standard of life of the majority of the inhabitants of these islands has had beneficial results, both physical and moral, it is in the highest degree desirable that these should not involve a disproportionate national financial sacrifice. For this reason, undue expenditure of a luxury character may be a greater social evil today than before the war. This truth may be expressed in another way by saying that saving is a more urgent duty of the small investor today than ever before.

In pre-war days, two men were conspicuous among the defenders of Free Trade, not as Mr. Asquith or Mr. Winston Churchill were, for their special eloquence or their power of exposition, but for the sense which they conveyed of special competence. One was Sir Alfred Mond, the other Mr. Reginald McKenna. Both had complete and easy mastery of all that could be learnt by reading on the subject, but Sir Alfred Mond added vast personal experience as a director of industry. Mr. McKenna was then only the extraordinarily well educated politician; but today, when he adds his name to those who declare for a conviction, which Sir Alfred Mond (as Lord Melchett avowed publicly some years ago, he speaks with ten years of experience of banking on the grand scale. If these two men, starting from the opposite belief have now decided that a system of Imperial tariffs such as Joseph Chamberlain went out into the wilderness to preach, is desirable for Great Britain and the Empire, the argument from authority becomes tremendous.

Calgary has just paid an extraordinary tribute to Hon. R. B. Bennett, the occasion being his first return to that city after his elevation to the premiership of the Dominion. The Calgary Daily Herald remarks that it is doubtful if ever in the history of Canada a man in public life has been accorded a more enthusiastic and warm-hearted welcome. That is saying a great deal, but it is a fact that a crowd of 10,000 was at Victoria Park and addresses were delivered on behalf of the city, the province and the people generally. The civic address hailed the guest as the first citizen of Calgary and the first citizen of Canada.



By James W. Barton, M.D. COD LIVER OIL

Before we had ever heard of vitamins, in fact many years before, parents found that cod liver oil seemed to build up their youngsters. It was naturally thought that it was the oil or fat that was responsible for this building process, and various other oils were used but without the desired effect.

It is really the vitamins that do the building. To determine to what extent the use of cod liver oil would be of value to early tuberculosis cases Drs. A. D. Holmes, Stoneham, Mass., and H. L. Ackerman, Niles, Mich., experimented with twenty eight school children who were under par.

These cases were (a) those who had been in contact with tuberculosis cases, (b) those that had tuberculosis, and were apparently cured (c) more or less active tuberculosis cases, and (d) those presenting a daily rise in temperature.

A teaspoonful of cod liver oil (very rich in vitamins) was administered twice daily each school day, for six weeks.

All the subjects gained in weight during the tests. The abnormal temperature of twenty five subjects decreased during the experimental period. By the end of the test, the temperature of twenty subjects had returned to normal.

The number of days that the group of children were absent from school during the year that they received the cod liver oil was markedly below the number of absences for the same group for the previous year, in spite of an influenza epidemic in the schools during the year in which the test was made.

Now these figures speak for themselves. As you know it is now possible to get cod liver oil in such concentrated form that a few drops are equal to the teaspoonful of the ordinary cod liver oil.

Also for those away from home, travelers and others, cod liver oil may be obtained in tablet form.

And for those who find it difficult to take the ordinary cod liver oil, it may be obtained in the form of an emulsion which is not difficult to take. Of course it would be necessary to take larger doses of the emulsion in order to get sufficient of the oil and vitamins to get real results.

So remember that cod liver oil is a food, a builder, that it not only adds to the weight and strength of the body, but that because of its vitamins, it helps the other foods eaten to be more completely used by the body.

Its proven worth in preventing rickets in children is another source of satisfaction to parents and physicians.

Skyscraper Construction

The correspondence, which has recently been taking place, on the desirability, and even the necessity, of amending and codifying the building-by-laws of the country, so as to bring them more into line with modern practice, lent interest to a lecture on "Skyscrapers in America," which was delivered before the British Steelwork Association, at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, on Friday, July 18, by G. E. J. Pistor. Whether or not this revision would lead to the erection in London of buildings of the kind, which have long

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SONNET

When to the sessions of sweep silent thought I summon up remembrance of things past, I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought, And with old woes new wail my dear times' waste: Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow, For precious friends hid in death's dateless night, And weep fresh love's long since cancelled woe, And moan the expense of many a vanished sight: And heavily from woe to woe tell o'er The sad account of fore-bemoaned moan, Which I now pay as if not paid before. But if the while I think on thee, dear friend, All losses are restored and sorrows end. —Shakespeare.

REOPENING OF ST. PAUL'S

St. Paul's Cathedral has been reopened this week in the presence of Their Majesties the King and Queen with the solemnity due to an historical and unprecedented occasion. For five years only the nave of the building has been available for public worship, and the whole area under the dome has been shut off with the transepts and choir extending to the east. This drastic measure was found necessary not for the purpose of avoiding immediate danger to the public, but in order to allow work which had been found essential to the preservation of the structure to be carried on without interruption. Those who have been associated with these works are to be congratulated on having at last attained the substantial purpose in view. The event has shown further that the preservative measures were planned with considerable foresight.

Little alteration has been found necessary in them as the work has progressed disclosing the state of the building more completely than it could have been known when plans for its amendment were made.

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WORLD SHIPBUILDING

The shipbuilding returns of Lloyd's Register for the quarter ending June 30, 1930, have just been published. These reveal the disturbing fact that at the end of June, there was a decline of no less than 22,930 tons in the total tonnage of the vessels under construction, as compared with the figures for March 31, and, moreover, that the present total, namely, 1,392,063 tons, is 61,843 tons below that of the tonnage building on June 30, 1929. Furthermore, 230,406 tons of shipping were commenced and 468,023 tons launched, during the quarter under review, as against 426,570 and 344,699 respectively during the first three months of the year. These figures show conclusively, as has indeed been pointed out in our columns on numerous occasions during the past two or three months, that orders for new ships are not coming forward regularly to take the place of vessels launched and that many stocks have perforce to remain vacant. Of the 311 vessels under construction in this country on June 30, last, 177 were steamers, 125 were motorships, and nine were sailing ships and barges. It is of interest to note that 127 of these vessels, aggregating 582,047 tons, were for owners in the British Dominions and in foreign countries; as many as 43, making together 291,597 tons, having been ordered from Norway. The tonnage of merchant shipping under construction abroad, on June 30 last, namely, 1,665,672 tons, was 14,736 tons greater than that in hand at the end of March, 1930, and constitutes the highest total recorded since 1921. The United States takes first place with 238,163 tons, narrowly displacing, from that position, Germany, whose total was 237,468 tons; Holland is third with 187,445 tons, France fourth with 189,960 tons, and Russia fifth with 156,621 tons. A large increase, as compared with the previous quarter, is again shown in the aggregate tonnage of oil-tank ships under construction. There are now in course of completion in the shipyards of the world, 148 of these vessels, making together 1,110,056 tons, and as many as 84, totalling 635,577 tons, are being built in the shipyards of Great Britain and Ireland, and 16, aggregating 142,845 tons, in the German shipyards. The continued progress made in the adoption of the internal combustion engine for marine propelling machinery is indicated by the fact that, while 91 motorships each of 8,000 tons and upwards are now in hand in the world's shipyards, only 30 steamers of equivalent size are under construction. These figures include 10 motorships and 11 steamers, each of 15,000 tons and upwards. The total horsepower of marine engines, either under construction or being installed on board vessels at the end of June, 1930, was 2,410,770. This was made up of 426,093 i. h. p. the total of reciprocating steam engines, 554,260 a. h. p., representing the steam turbines, and 1,430,417 i. m. p., the aggregate of oil engines. Great Britain and Ireland occupied first place with 891,319 h. p. Germany was second with 298,831, h. p., the United States third with 217,575 h. p., and Denmark fourth with 168,470 h. p. Furthermore France, Italy, Japan and Sweden each produced upwards of 100,000 h. p. In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the tonnage figures quoted above are gross tons, and that no account has been taken, in the returns, of vessels of less than 100 tons gross.—Engineering (London.)

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The Two Macs

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Lightning And Telephones

Particulars of an unusual case of lightning damage to a telephone line

have reached us from New South Wales. After a heavy thunderstorm, a line to a farm in the Lismore district, about 3 1/2 miles from the exchange was found to be damaged. The line, for the greater part of its length, was carried on the main pole route, but, for the last half-mile, was supported on a separate pole line running along a by-road, the final connection to the subscriber's house being made by a length of about 90 feet of twisted-pair insulated wire. Each wire of the pair was composed of a copper conductor with a rubber covering, and external cotton braiding, one of which was colored red and the other black. Investigation showed that, for the whole length of the twisted wire, the covering had been completely cut through, and that the wire, with the black braiding had passed through the covering and was in contact with the wire inside the red colored braiding. The insulated coverings on both wires appeared to have been cut through, but no signs of burning were evident.

In addition, it should be mentioned that the connection between the main pole route and the subscriber's route, at a point about half a mile from the subscriber's premises, was made by insulated wires, 6 ft. in length, stapled to the cross-arm of the junction pole. This wire was cut into six pieces, but the insulation was not damaged longitudinally. It appeared, however, to have been expanded, since the conductors could be drawn from their covering with ease. The copper wires of the half-mile length of pole line between the junction pole and the pole near the subscriber's premises, were also found to be fused in two spans. At each terminal, the circuit was equipped with protectors, fuses and coils, and the fuses at the exchange had operated. The protector on the cable terminal pole outside the exchange also showed evidence of having carried a discharge, and the effects on the fuses and protector at the subscriber's end were similar.

The most interesting effect, is of course, the cutting of the insulation of the twisted pair at the subscriber's end of the line, and this, although uncommon, as far as we are aware, can possibly be explained in terms of Ampere's law, that the magnetic effects of two parallel conductors carrying currents flowing in the same direction produce an attraction between the conductors. It is, of course, striking that the duration of the current was sufficient to produce the mechanical effect mentioned without fusing the wire. The expansion of the insulation on the separate

wires at the junction, above referred to, would doubtless be caused by the rapid evolution of water vapor or gases due to the heating effect of the current. We are indebted to H.P. Brown, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Commonwealth of Australia, for the information on which the above is based.—Engineering (London.)

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No Man Knows Better Than the Farmer

what a part in life is played by the element of chance,—his year's work often brought to naught by adverse agencies beyond his control. But no man carries on more courageously to turn the reverses of today into the success of the morrow, while life is with him. The continuance of life—that is the biggest chance which farmers and everybody alike must face, and only by life insurance can we offset its uncertainty. Are you protecting your family? If not, consult

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