

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1930

Mr. Bennett's Example

Asked if he were feeling fit after his strenuous campaign, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Premier elect, made answer: "A little tired today, but that is all. As a man who has never in his life taken a drink or indulged in smoking, I feel confident that my strength will not fail me."

Mr. Bennett's outstanding success in business and politics is due, in great measure, to his regular habits of life.

It is men such as this who, by force of example and manner of life rather than vociferous declamations on the public platform regarding what others should do in the matter of eating and drinking and indulging in the weed, are the real leaders in national life. We have been too much accustomed in times past to have men in the forefront of reforms who themselves were unreformed and who were satisfied merely to tell people to do, not what they were doing but what they considered others should do.

Whatever policy Mr. Bennett may announce or carry through, it may be safely asserted that he will be consistent both with regard to its advocacy and his personal adherence.

The Real Business

One of Premier King's pet arguments in the election campaign was that it will make a great deal of difference whether Liberals or Conservatives represent Canada in London this year at the Imperial Conference. A very different opinion has just been presented to the Government of Premier Ramsay MacDonald, which is told by high authority that the principal business of the Imperial Conference will have to be done without any thought of party politics at all. The principal business of the conference, in fact, will be concerned with trade and industry in the Empire, and the report just made to the British Government seems to be an important preliminary contribution to the scheme of the conference itself.

The report is that of the British Preparatory Committee, appointed by the MacDonald Government last November to prepare the views and recommendations of the commercial industrial and shipping interests of Great Britain. The committee was chosen among representatives of the three principal trade and industrial organizations of the Old Country—the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries and the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. The appointment of this committee, first of all, and now this report of its investigations, put the proper emphasis on the task to be undertaken at the conference. There will be two conferences, in fact, and the principal one will be an economic conference.

The report of the British Preparatory Committee—which wins the high commendation of the London Times, by the way—begins in a very simple and striking fashion by defining the problems of the conference. Here, it says, is an Empire with an area of 14,000,000 square miles, a population of 451,000,000, and vast supplies of the food and raw materials required by man and by industry. The problem, says the committee, is to take advantage of these great resources so that "the Empire may operate as an economic unit." The urgent and obvious necessity is seen as that of increasing to the utmost the trade of the Empire. For this purpose, says the committee, "some simple, coherent and universally accepted trade policy should be established."

The Preparatory Committee does not consider at all what particular brand of politician is going to the conference, from Canada or from any other part of the Empire. The committee is more concerned that Empire economic policy shall receive full and unprejudiced investigation by skilled and impartial investigators. It says that the present methods of Imperial economic consultation are inadequate. It recommends that "suitable machinery for constant and adequate investigation and consultation within the Empire should be devised." It also favors the creation of a "permanent Imperial economic secretariat," on the model of that set up by the League of Nations. And finally, says the committee, all investigation and discussion, for this purpose of the British Empire as an economic unit, should be "undertaken in the scientific spirit, free from all political bias, and no question should be debared from discussion because of political party prejudices or opinions."

Television Five Years Off

In answer to the question "How soon will we have television?" Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, Vice President and General Engineer of the Radio Corporation of America says:

"National television service of proved value within a year would be a miracle, within two years would be an amazing feat, within three years would represent a fine achievement of hard work, and within five years, would be a development proceeding at a good and normal pace."

Dr. Goldsmith voices the views of men engaged in research along this line regarding "just around the corner" predictions which from time to time make their appearance as some investigator progresses a step further in his development of television equipment.

Editorial Notes

Perhaps Mr. King will go to the Imperial Conference as coach for Premier Bennett. And then again, perhaps he will not.

An article in the National Geographic Magazine says that a young gull banded on the Farne Islands, off the coast of England, on June 30, 1924 was captured at Gross Water Bay, Labrador, in October 1925. Another banded at the same place on June 28, 1923, was killed Aug. 12, 1924, in Newfoundland. The bands are positive proof of the time and place and show the migration of birds. A tern banded in America was found four years later on the Niger River, in Africa. The bird was found dead with the metal band on its leg, and was taken by a native to his missionary. Thus the record came back to the United States Biological Survey.

Literary students will be interested to learn, from the obituary of the late Mr. Thomas W. May of this city, published elsewhere in today's Guardian, that Mr. May enjoyed the privilege as a young man at Edinburgh University of being a classmate of Robert Louis Stevenson. Stevenson achieved literary fame at an early age, and died at forty-four at Samoa, in the South Sea Islands. Like Mr. May, he studied civil engineering at Edinburgh and in 1871 had so far advanced as to receive the silver medal of the Edinburgh Society of Arts for a paper suggesting improvements in lighthouse apparatus. But long before this he had started as an author, his earliest publication being an anonymous pamphlet on the Pentland Rising, appearing in 1866. Mr. May was Stevenson's senior by five years.

Notes By The Way

The best laid schemes o'mice and men, Gang aft agley, as was demonstrated in Monday's Federal Election.

In Boswell's "Johnson" it is told how the Doctor, when in Wiltshire, attended some experiments, which were made by a physician at Salisbury on new kinds of air. In the course of the experiments, frequent mention was made of Dr. Priestley. Johnson knit his brows, and in a stern manner inquired, "Why do we hear so much of Dr. Priestley?" He was very promptly answered, "Sir, because we are indebted to him for these important discoveries." On that Dr. Johnson appeared well content; and replied, "Well, well, I believe we are, and let every man have the honour he has merited."

The advice to render to all their due is one which is generally disregarded. Many receive high honours without merit; others undeserved hardship and suffering. The world has too often reserved the prison and the poison chalice for her greatest benefactors.

The non-human factor in production is steadily outrunning the human factor; and the question is arising whether the masses of civilized mankind will consent indefinitely to be driven nearer and nearer to the verge of starvation because machines can make more quickly and cheaply what human hands once used to make. To this question there is only one answer—"No!" The masses of the people in industrial countries will run the risk of breaking up the present structure of society rather than allow it and its machines to condemn them to penury.

German bachelors and spinsters who shook hands with themselves when the Reichstag rejected the proposed tax on unweeds were a trifle premature. Exercising his vested authority President Hindenburg has decided that the financial situation demands the collection of the tax and has so ordered.

Even if conditions were infinitely brighter than they are at present, we find it difficult to visualize an India standing absolutely on her own. India is a congeries of warring races, religions and castes, part of a great continent and closely contiguous to military Empires and fighting peoples. In reality the utmost that can safely be envisaged in the distant future is an India autonomous but with a substantial proportion of Europeans in the Services; giving not discrimination but preference to Imperial goods and receiving preference in return; and with Great Britain emphatically the senior partner in defence.

It may be several years before Canada has as many women members of the House of Commons as Great Britain. There are fourteen representatives of the sex in the Imperial House at present. One of the number is a member of the cabinet, and another parliamentary secretary.

Is a baby born by standard or daylight time? At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., a hospital recorded the birth of an infant at 12:30 a.m. daylight saving time. May first, but the mother insisted that the little one came at 11:30 p.m. on the 30th of April. She appealed to Albany, where her contention was upheld.

That Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister elect of Canada, will fearlessly fulfill all his pre-election promises to the people of Canada none who knows him, will doubt for a moment. That he will carry out promises attributed to him by designing Liberal politicians no sane Canadian will expect for a moment. Mr. Bennett knows and every intelligent Canadian knows what he promised.

Now that the King government is dead its former friends will as in duty bound speak well of the dead. It will not be forgotten, however, that what is now being said of the dead was said of the King administration during its life time, but the people of Canada by an overwhelming majority refused to believe it.

After all the Hon. R. B. Bennett will attend the Imperial Economic conference in London and take with him men - not of his own choice alone, but of the people of Canada.

A British newspaper points out that our system of voting is based on the willingness and capacity of the average citizen first to follow public questions with intelligence, and, secondly, to cast a ballot at the general election. That is a duty he cannot evade without letting down the country and its institutions. But a very large percentage of the electors are seldom impressed with this style of argument. All parties are pretty much alike they will tell you

EDITORS COMMENT ON VOTING RESULTS

The Toronto Mail and Empire devotes its leading editorial to jubilation at the Conservative victory at the polls, fearing nothing will be lost to the cause of Empire trade because the opponents of the Dunning Budget are elected by a majority over all. The Mail and Empire points out that Hon. R. B. Bennett was the first to suggest an Imperial Economic Conference, and that he will go to the conference to build up a mutually satisfactory trade agreement by which Empire trade will be safeguarded by reciprocal trade agreements of a protective nature.

The Mail and Empire continues: "There is a great danger that, because of the extreme campaign conducted by the Liberal leaders and the Liberal press, many people in Canada and elsewhere will regard yesterday's Conservative victory as a reverse for Imperial economic unity. It is nothing of the kind. A triumph for Mr. Mackenzie King would have placed the all-important cause of intra-Empire trade at the mercy of a politician who has always been pro-American and anti-British in his courses. The danger is that, if he had won, he would have gone to the Imperial conference, disagreed with the other Empire representatives present, and so reverted to the traditional pro-American policy of closer trade relations with the United States."

The Evening Times-Globe, Saint John, N. B.—The result of the general election is quite decisive, in that even the defeated party will have cause for gratification and Canada is once more spared the uncertainty of an administration that must look for support outside the ranks of the party from which the Cabinet is formed. The Maritimes have become more strongly Conservative than ever. Quebec has swung over from Liberalism in a very marked and significant manner. The old saying that as Ottawa goes, so will the Dominion, has proved itself false for once. The reason for the present change over is less easy to fix. There is little doubt but that the increase in unemployment and the hard times—if such a term may be permissible with regard to Canada, which probably enjoys prosperity to a greater degree than any other country in the world—but the relatively hard times following the stock market upset may be held responsible in some measure. More than that, however, it is probable that there is a feeling abroad that Mr. Mackenzie King intended to handle the United States rather more gently than most Canadians desired. There is a feeling that our neighbors have shown themselves a little unneighborly in their tariff changes, and that the distinct resentment of the Dominion should be practically demonstrated. One thing the result must more emphatically not be taken as indicating a rejection of economic co-operation through preferences and other means.

The Toronto Telegram—"The electors have decided with Hon. R. B. Bennett to 'give Canada a chance,' they have declared with emphasis against stolen policies being used for election purposes. They have demonstrated beyond peradventure that even in this far-flung Dominion the radio has so eliminated distance that no party can hope to fool the people with a different policy for practically every province.

"Nor does Premier King emerge from the conflict bearing wounds of which he can be proud. He lives to lead the Opposition by reason of a safe seat in Northern Saskatchewan, but the campaign he conducted must in a considerable measure carry responsibility for his defeat.

"Hon. R. B. Bennett was the first Conservative leader in years who did not trundle to Quebec. He faced a false charge of being an enemy of the Empire, argued it out, and secured the verdict from the people.

"Today Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Conservative party and the people of Canada are just as solidly for the Empire as ever they were in all the long history of an always loyal party and people. Today Canada is assured of a protection for her markets made in Canada by Canadians instead of a mockery of protection made in the United States by Americans. Today academic discussion on status and veiled separatism have given place to business consideration of problems essential to Canada's welfare and future."

The future looks bright. This election has proven once more that those who calculate on the lethargy

that they are not interested in politics anyway! What is to be done with the man or woman who talks in this strain? Very little we fear unless we follow the example of Australia, and make voting compulsory. There the voter who neglects to vote is asked to pay a fine of \$10, unless he is able to produce a very good excuse for neglecting his duty in this respect. How would such a law work in Canada?



By James W. Barton, M.D.

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE SAVES A LIFE

Three boy scouts were playing near a river when one of them fell in. Instead of running for help and thus losing valuable time they secured a large branch, drove a couple of nails in at such an angle as to improvise a hook, and were able to fish their companion out of the water.

He was unconscious, but despite the fact that there was no scout master or leader present, they persevered with the Schafer method of resuscitation for a number of minutes until the boy revived and was later able to go home.

Naturally their parents and town-folk were proud of them and their act was suitably recognized.

And yet this act of resuscitation which can be learned in one or two minutes is still unknown to thousands of people. They may still have in their minds rolling the victim over in a barrel to get the water out of his lungs, then one helper works his arms upwards and downwards to force air into his lungs whilst letting him lie on his back, with another helper trying to hold his tongue out so that it will not fall back and shut out the air, and still another helper or two rubbing his hands and feet to promote circulation.

By the Schafer method, and I speak of it every year, one person can do the entire work of resuscitation.

The patient—apparently drowned, and the method applies to a victim of electric shock, or suffocation—is first placed face downwards on the ground.

Place yourself astride or on one side of the patient's body, in a kneeling position, facing his head. Placing your hands flat in the small of his back, the thumbs nearly touching and the fingers spread out on each side of the body over the lowest ribs, lean forward, and steadily allow the weight of your body to fall over on them and so produce a firm downward pressure, which must not be violent.

By this means the air, and water, if there be any is driven out of the patient's lungs.

Immediately thereafter, swing backward releasing the pressure but without lifting the hands from the patient's body. Repeat this forward and backward movement (pressure and relaxation of pressure) every four or five seconds.

Keep this up for hours if necessary, if there are others to relieve you from time to time.

During this time others can apply heat to extremities, or rub the hands and feet to promote warmth.

This is acknowledged to be the most efficient method of resuscitation. This little bit of knowledge may save a life as it did when used by these twelve to fourteen year old boy scouts.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

FRESH CANALS IN CANADA

Q. When were the first canals built in Canada?

A. Canals were among the earliest large transportation works in Canada. The first lock was a small one built at Sault Ste Marie by the Fur Company in the latter part of the 18th century. The next was the Lachine Canal in 1825 and the first Welland Canal in 1829 since when two others have been built, including the \$120,000,000 one to be open in 1930. The Rideau was originally built for military purposes. The total canal mileage is now 1594 at a capital cost of over 200 millions.

or the inattention of the people may meet with a disastrous disappointment. Canadians are never fatalists themselves, and they have no patience with a policy of fatalism in high places. They demand a Government which will at least try to do things.

The new Ministers will come fresh and eager to the task. They know already many measures of relief which the defeated Government failed to apply. They should be allowed to get to work at once. It ought to be possible for the people of Canada to find before long in their pockets substantial evidence that we have had a change of government. We want to see renewed industrial life and the higher wages on which we ventured to lay stress during the fight. Canada must be made a more attractive place in which to work and live, and we may then legitimately hope that the tide of migration will really turn and that our sons and daughters will come back to the most promising land of the continent.

Defeated Leader

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

There is no gainsaying the fact that the defeated prime minister possesses untiring industry and quite a remarkable gift for spacious and specious oratory. While still very young he set his heart on the premiership and bent every effort to the realization of his dream. During the war he so conducted himself as to make sure of a solid anti-conscriptionist Quebec in support of his claim to the party leadership. In addition to industry, perseverance and a political astuteness amounting to cunning, he enjoyed a astonishing run of luck. He profited by the exhaustion and reaction following the war to enthrone himself in office. That was in 1921. Four years later he and most of his cabinet colleagues were defeated at the polls, but by secret deals entered into with Progressive and independent members he managed to hang onto office until, by a fortuitous chain of circumstances in 1926, he achieved actual control of the House of Commons.

Under his regime the country has descended into a severe economic depression, with wholesale unemployment extending from coast to coast. Faced with declining trade and growing business depression, he hurried to the country before the situation should grow any worse. As a preface to the general election, he had Mr. Dunning bring down a budget designed to deceive the people into the belief (1) that his Government was at last taking action against the United States, and (2) that it was at last becoming pro-British in its sentiments. Hence the trivial countervailing duties and the crudely-arranged British preferences. Both of these devices were exaggerated to seem much more drastic and important than they are. With the ground thus prepared, the prime minister and his colleagues waved the British flag throughout the English-speaking provinces, while they used the anti-British conscription cry once more throughout the French-Canadian constituencies. But the people could no longer be deceived. The prime minister had fooled them too often to enjoy their confidence any longer. In town and country much distress prevailed. Mr. King's long run of luck was over. The day for his deposition arrived. For Canada had decided to install a better man in his place.

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"The hills lift up their hearts. I know, As I must lift my eyes to them, And where the lights of evening glow Beauty puts on her diadem; Lovelier than any earthly dress Her diadem of holiness.

"I think the calm Weald is at prayer; The hills their adoration lend; Where two or three are gathered there He doth His very Presence send; As day has burned night's outer rim, So near is earth to Seraphim.

"Their shielding wings are all that save Dark earth from too-clear sight of heaven;

The last light in day's shadowy nave A halo to the hills has given; And spirits, more than two or three, Witness the still night's sanctity."

—Vera I. Arlett, in the Sussex County Magazine.

DISTRICT CONVENTION AT MORELL

The second annual district convention comprising Morell, Marie, Morell East, Millburn, St. Peters North, St. Peters South, Cable Head East, Cable Head West, Greenwich, Southampton, was held at Morell, June 19th, and was a most enjoyable affair. The meeting opened at 2 o'clock by singing Institute Ode and Creed in unison with the president, Mrs. Tom Cullen in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, Mrs. W. T. Anderson, who in a few well chosen words, welcomed the visitors to Morell. This address was fittingly replied to by Mrs. Russel Webster, Morell East. The reports of the different Institutes were read after which a talk on Institute work was given by Supervisor Miss McPhail. This was thoroughly enjoyed by all the election of officers for the coming year then took place: President Mrs. Russel Webster, Morell East, Secretary, Mrs. Earle McEwen, Greenwich, Miss McPhail then answered questions from Question Box. Miss Hazard then gave a demonstration on Hot School Lunches. This ended the afternoon session. The Morell members then entertain

Advertisement for Dominion Life Assurance Company. Features a crest with a lion and the text: 'Maximum Protection For Them at Minimum Cost to You'. Includes details about the company's office in Charlottetown and a manager, J. A. MacKenzie.

Advertisement for 'Black Twist' chewing gum. Features a large illustration of a man's legs and the text: 'everlasting The splendid taste in H. & N. Black Twist stays in—you'll have the time of your life trying to chew it out. Wherever you buy, insist on this home product. "/>

Advertisement for G.F. Hutcheson Optometry. Text includes: 'OPTOMETRY is a specialized science, concentrating all its resources to the end that Defective Vision may be restored. Eye Strain relieved and Muscle imbalances corrected. Severe Headaches. If troubled with headaches, we will be glad to investigate the condition of your eyes, and if necessary, furnish you with properly fitted corrective glasses. G.F. Hutcheson OPTOMETRIST. The Two Macs'.