

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1929

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Anti-tuberculosis Society will be held tonight in the Board of Trade Rooms, opening at 8 o'clock. Reports of the Society's activities during the year will be submitted and future plans will be discussed.

The work of the Anti-tuberculosis Society has always been a matter of interest to the people of this province. Since its inception many years ago, it has done effective work in the fight against the Great White Plague.

Tonight's meeting will be of more than ordinary interest to our people generally. The history of tuberculosis in this province is one which concerns everybody.

THE FINAL CONTEST

The deciding Oratorical Contest takes place tomorrow, Friday, night in Zion Hall, beginning at 8 o'clock, when the three finalists in the former District contests will compete for the Provincial Championship and the honor of representing Prince Edward Island at Toronto.

There will undoubtedly be a large attendance, but provision has been made for the accommodation of all who come. Tickets may be procured in advance at The Guardian Office or at Welner's Jewellery store.

The names of the winners in the District Contests were given in yesterday's Guardian and these will be on trial tomorrow night for first place, when the contest will be keen and decisive, and all the speeches early as possible.

VENIOTISM

Whatever criticism may yet be poured out upon Postmaster General Veniot, and whatever degree of guilt may be proved against him there stands at least one thing to his credit, he has given us a new word in the long list covering the various degrees of political obliquity.

The conduct of the Postmaster General, since his admission to the King government, has been discussed in the press, on the platform, and it is a present engaging the attention of parliament.

they were the actual correspondence between the Postmaster General and various officials of his department, and as the Hon. R. B. Bennett said, no comment was necessary. The facts were there and spoke for themselves.

Will Mr. MacKenzie King and his Liberal supporters act the part of honourable men in this matter, or will they, as they have done on many former occasions, whitewash their fellow sinner to save him and themselves? The discussion is not yet over but the facts have been pretty fully disclosed.

THE TRANSFER OF THE MILITIA

Has any action been taken by the provincial government or by the Boards of Trade, with reference to the announced intention of the military authorities to remove the militia camp from Prince Edward Island? We note that the local Liberal organ is significantly silent on the subject.

METEOROLOGICAL

In The Guardian of April 2nd the following paragraph appears: "A conjunction of two planets takes place on April 28th, the effect of which should be apparent about April 30th." It will be remembered that the 28th was a beautiful mild day with bright sunshine.

"An advisory southeast storm warning for the north Atlantic seaboard from the Delaware breakwater to Eastport, Maine, was issued today by the weather bureau. "Storms of increasing intensity over Lake Huron moving east north-eastward," the warning said, "will cause storms, southerly winds, possible gales at times and shifting to westerly on Monday and small craft warnings indicated south of Delaware breakwater to Savannah, Georgia."

From the above it would appear that there is something in the theory that planetary conjunctions have certain meteorological effects upon the earth's weather. Near the time of the conjunction referred to, violent storms occurred in the lower United States with great destruction and loss of life.

Notes By The Way

In the trade relations between Canada and the United States these facts stand out in bold relief: Canada is the United States' best business customer. In 1928 Canadians bought American goods to the value of \$916,000,000 while Americans purchased Canadian goods to the value of only \$489,000,000.

The United States people are 120 millions as compared with 10 millions of Canadians—that is twelve to one. The nation, across the border sells to us two dollar's worth of its goods for every dollar's worth of our goods that it buys from us.

Now we have President Hoover pledged to further protect the American farmer against Canadian competition! This he must do, or stultify himself. The tariff screw must be given another twist, all in pure friendliness, of course.

It reminds one of the "highly polished age," predicted by the poet, Robert Pollock: "When stranger, stranger met upon the way Each bowed to each politely . . . And large profession made of humble service."

And then the stronger took the other's purse." It is as been thus that Uncle Sam has treated his next neighbor and best customer at divers times in the past and he seems disposed to carry on in the same fashion.

Perhaps a growth or some misplacement of some of the lower internal organs is causing a "pull" on the lower part of the back, and the specialist—the gynecologist—may have to correct this by supports or even surgery.

All governments naturally desire to get their supporting legislatures off their hands as speedily as possible after their measures have received legislative sanction and supplies are voted. The King Government is no exception to the rule.

The Opposition is, however, a factor that must always be considered. They have their rights and privileges and lay claim to them as a minority. It is always doubtful, whether it be composed of Liberals or Conservatives.

With the budget debate yet unfinished, a prospect of a further amendment yet to be moved thereat, with the bulk of supplies yet to be voted and Postmaster General Veniot's devious and reprehensible doings not yet disposed of the chariot wheels of legislation drag heavily and progress is slow.

A new phase of the prohibition question has to do with passenger carrying ships on the high seas as well as in the territorial waters of the United States. On the general principle that a national ship forms a part of the national territory of the nation to which the ship belongs and whose flag it carries it had been believed that passengers and crews on United States ships were subject to the prohibitory law.

But it was found that the great majority of trans-Atlantic passengers preferred to travel in British, German or other foreign vessels in which those who wanted a drink of the ardent could get it. And American vessels that carried passengers were losing business. They found it impossible to compete with the "wet" foreign ships.

The Levitanian is much the largest and most palatial of American passenger ships. It was sold not long ago by the government to a private company who have since announced that the ship will no longer be "dry." Wines will be served to passengers in their cabins but may be consumed afterwards in the dining rooms or smoking rooms.

A pretext is found for the Levitanian's change from official dryness to official wetness, in the ruling of Chief Justice Taft in the Cunard case of 1923, that the Volstead Law "is not intended to apply to domestic vessels when outside the territorial waters of the United States." Great is prohibition! It works.

TOO MUCH

"Can I borrow your pen, Bob?" "Certainly." "I'd like you to post this letter as you go down the street, will you?" "All right." "Want to lend me a stamp, old chap?" "Yes, if you want one." "Much obliged. By the way, what's your girl's address?"

DIRTY FACE

"How did you get your face so dirty, Jimmy?" "Washing my face, mother."



By James W. Berlin, M.D.

DIFFERENT CAUSES OF BACKACHE

Did you know that the ordinary backache, that is pain in the lower back, may need the advice of three or four specialists before the cause is located?

Sometimes I think I speak too often about backache—pain in the lower part of the back—but Dr. Geo. L. Lambright, Cleveland, tells us that in chronic ailments there are as many patients complain of backache as there are of headache.

In my former article I stated that about 75 per cent of the backaches seemed to be from infection or other ailment in the body and the other 25 per cent due to injury of some kind.

Now the cause may be due to a stone in the kidney or bladder and the specialist in this work—the urologist—may have to remove the stone before there is any relief from the backache.

Perhaps the patient is so thin that he has lost too much of the adipose or fat tissue that helps to hold the kidney in place, and so the kidney pulls forward and causes the backache. The treatment here would mean rest, nourishing food, and a support of some kind.

Perhaps a growth or some misplacement of some of the lower internal organs is causing a "pull" on the lower part of the back, and the specialist—the gynecologist—may have to correct this by supports or even surgery.

Sometimes it is just general weakness and the individual stands with hips and abdomen forward and shoulders rounded, and the whole pull or weight of the body comes on the lower back.

Standing and sitting erect, abdominal exercises, and an abdominal belt is the treatment here.

Infected teeth, tonsils, gall bladder, sinuses, and a lazy intestine are discovered by the physician or dentist and after being removed or corrected the backache disappears.

The backache due to injury is corrected by another specialist—the orthopedist—by means of a brace, or even surgery.

Now backache may not kill you or even put you in bed, but it seriously interferes with all the affairs of life, so why suffer when it is possible to locate the cause and attain a cure in practically all cases.

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.

OUR CLAIMS

Sir,—I am very much interested in a letter of Mr. W. F. Tidmarsh which appeared in your columns this morning.

It appears that Mr. Tidmarsh wrote under a somewhat fundamental misapprehension of various facts. He states in part: "Senators Hughes' claim is based on the treatment accorded by the Federal Government to the other landless provinces of Canada—The claims of this province for equity in the alienated lands of the Canadian North West, so ably set forth in a brief presented by the Government of this Province at a convention held at Ottawa in 1927 is in no way prejudiced by the claims set forth by Senator Hughes. It is a separate claim and should be vigorously pressed."

Mr. Tidmarsh evidently is under the impression that Senator Hughes has made a discovery of some new claim for subsidy on behalf of our Province. Being interested in the question of subsidies, I have carefully perused the speech referred to by Mr. Tidmarsh, and must modestly decline to agree with him in his conclusions.

This Province has never presented a claim for equity in the alienated lands of the Canadian North West. In fact, no such claim exists, for the simple reason that no lands of the "North West" have been "alienated" except in the way of grants for settlement to private individuals and in opening up the country, by railroads and otherwise. None of Canada's holdings in these lands has yet been transferred to the Western Provinces themselves.

All of the claims and arguments set forth by Senator Hughes were presented by our Provincial Government at the 1927 Conference, and the former's claims, therefore, do not, as stated by Mr. Tidmarsh, constitute "a separate claim."

I am Sir, etc. J. O. C. CAMPBELL Charlottetown, May 1, 1929.

That Body of Hours

How To Make Your Mind Behave

Condensed from The American Magazine

An interview with Frederick B. Robinson, President of the College of the City of New York, by M. K. Wischnart

Visiting an exhibition given by the well known Brooklyn Etchers' Club, I was astonished to notice that two particularly attractive etchings were signed by a man I had known for years. Until that moment I had not had the slightest inkling that Frederick B. Robinson included etchings among his varied accomplishments.

A friend who was with me added that Dr. Robinson had recently become a fair amateur musician. He had done it because certain of his friends had been skeptical of his theory that, within certain limits, a man can accomplish anything he sets out to do. They had suggested that he learn to play the cello within six months. Though entirely unfamiliar with musical instruments, he had given them a "recital" at the end of 60 days. It included Massenet's "Elegie," Pergolesi's "Tre Giorni," Handel's "Largo," and Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," all played, as the professional musicians agreed, very acceptably.

Recently, influenced by the belief that in the way this distinguished educator went about learning to play the cello there might be a valuable lesson for the rest of us, I called at his office to make further inquiries about it.

"There is no secret about the small measure of success I achieved," he said. "I worked; I applied myself. The important thing is that I have learned to love the cello. I have bought a real 'old master,' and look forward to studying under a professional teacher and becoming a really good player."

"Concentration means more to you than to most of us," I said. "Just what is concentration?"

"I think of concentration as a kind of samana, or mental tenacity, the result of a consistent purpose. It is the art of making our minds behave. It requires choice: fixing our mind and energies on one thing to the exclusion of others."

"The men who achieve important positions in life depend less upon their natural special aptitudes than on this acquired ability to fix the attention upon any specific problem and to hold the mind to that problem until they have seen it through. "As to the mental processes involved in the act of concentration, the psychologists still are in the dark. We know no more about it than we do of electricity, but there are methods for the control and use of both. Not as a psychologist, but as a practical man, I have found four simple principles of great use to me in developing and applying my mental powers."

"1. A keen and active interest—zeal—in the subject or task to be mastered is essential. "2. We must learn to amass in an orderly way the raw materials of our thinking. Get the facts! Stress those which bear on the problem, and subordinate the others. "3. If we want to think and act hard, we must learn to take it easy! That is to say, the most efficient use of our mental and physical energy is likewise most economical. "4. There is evidently something in the mind which, after a sustained effort, becomes temporarily exhausted but recovers and goes on thinking and trying, so that the ultimate solution of the problem may come in an altogether unexpected way. To a certain extent, we can make the subconscious work for us. "The first principle concerns interest. I made progress in becoming an amateur etcher and cellist because I was naturally interested. But if I had not been keenly interested naturally, I feel certain that I could have found ways and means of stimulating the interest necessary to make my efforts effective. It is often necessary to look forward to desired results rather than feeling only the drudgery of the moment. "My second principle is to get the facts. Remember that when the mind is 'going in circles,' over and over the same matter, without new ideas occurring to us or our conclusions sharpening, the cause is presumably a lack of information on

which a definite decision could be based. Successful results cannot be obtained from an effort of the will in a vacuum.

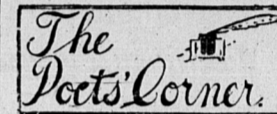
"Let me illustrate my third principle: When I was a young man working under pressure and attempting to accomplish varied tasks in the shortest possible time, I used to 'rush at them and get 'steamed up.' Later, I learned that this was not the way in which really effective men handle themselves. Rather, such men are completely at their ease even under urgent and distracting circumstances.

"There is a judge whose mind I have watched in action. How easily it travels along with the thread of counsel's arguments even in the midst of exciting disputes! Never disturbed, he takes things easily. In his quiet, even way asking a question now and then. When doing our hardest thinking, there should be a general relaxation and serenity of body and mind, but with a deliberate focusing of the mind and a maximum of intensity in one direction.

"In my own experience I have found it useful, when I have long been working on some particular question and find myself getting high-strung and tense to pause deliberately in my speech or meditations, relax, breathe deeply, and simply wait till the tense condition has abated.

"Of equal importance with this principle of relaxation is another: too long a study of one problem may cause the mind to 'go stale.' Physical diversion or a change in the form of our mental activity may pave the

Continued on page 6



FALLEN CITIES

I gathered with a careless hand, There where the waters night and day Are languid in the idle bay, A little heap of golden sand; And, as I saw it, in my sight Awoke a vision brief and bright, A city in a pleasant land.

I saw no mound of earth, but fair Turrets and domes and citadels, With murmuring of many bells; The spires were white in the blue air, And men by thousands went and came. Rapid and restless, and like flame Blown by their passions here and there.

With careless hand I swept away The little mound before I knew; The visioned city vanished too, And fall'n beneath my fingers lay. Ah God, how many hast Thou seen, Cities that are not and have been, By silent hill and idle bay!

—Gerald Gould.

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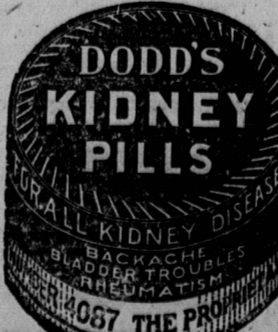
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