

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Law and Crime

While County Court Judge Stewart and the Patriot join forces in proclaiming the freedom of the Courts—and, by inference, the Province—from crime, the Grand Jury reports that Queen's County Jail is crowded to excess...

The Naval Conference

The naval conference which opens in London tomorrow has, for the time being, cast all other political events into the shade. It is described as the greatest diplomatic adventure of modern times...

order to achieve the grand aim and purpose of the disarmament convalescence. But, outside Laborite circles, this bid has not been received with gratification...

Promoting National Thrift

The present week, Jan. 19th to 25th, is being celebrated as National Thrift Week, and Wednesday, Jan. 22, will be National Life Insurance Day...

"Your address rightly alludes to the beneficent principle which underlies all insurance, the sharing of one another's burdens. By the development of this ideal the community is linked together by mutual duties and service..."

Another significant statement on the subject of insurance might be quoted from the address of President Hoover to the National Underwriters' Convention:

"No one interested in the progress of the American people could fail to be impressed with the significance of the achievement which is marked by the distribution of one hundred billions of life insurance among them. There is no single device in our whole economic system which is greater in its importance in safeguarding the welfare of our women and children than is this..."

As Others See Us

The Grand Jury's report of the over-crowded condition of Queen's County Jail draws the following pertinent comment from the Moncton Times:

"This is not a very creditable state of affairs for a prohibition province with a government returned to power on the issue of Prohibition as opposed to Government control. If such a condition existed in a province under a Government control law, as in New Brunswick, there probably would be a loud noise from the friends of prohibition."

Editorial Notes

The seats in the Ontario Legislature have been rearranged in the form of a horseshoe. It is doubtful if the change will bring any luck to the thin ranks of the opposition.

Few cases of evading jury service are likely to occur in South Carolina in future. The State Supreme Court has ruled that in dry law cases the jurors are permitted to sample the liquor and determine if it is intoxicating.

The request of the Charlottetown Board of Trade for winter air mail service is warmly supported by a Glouce Bay exchange which says: "If the conveyance of postal matter by airplane is justifiable anywhere, it is surely to those points which are cut off by ice or other weather impediments. Possibly the cost is heavy in comparison with the amount of business to be handled, but that is scarcely sufficient reason in view of the post office department's well known progressive policy."

Notes By The Way

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, has spoken of a national park for each province of the Dominion just as his leader, Premier King had before spoken of a Cabinet Minister for each province. New Brunswick is to have a large national park as it ought to have, but neither the Premier nor Mr. Stewart have spoken of such a park for this province.

All of this is quite consistent with the Prime Minister's personal opinion that the three Maritime Provinces should be united in one. No Minister of Fisheries has yet been appointed, but in speaking of this he has mentioned that the claims of Quebec must be considered, and again the Island Province is not named as having any claim to the position.

While we must hope for the better things, on a calm consideration of the situation we are forced to the conclusion that Prince Edward Island has been and is being treated by the King Government as if it were no longer a Province of Canada. Constitutionally and legally Prince Edward Island is and has been a separate Province of the British Empire for more than 150 years, and a separate province of the Dominion of Canada since the beginning of July, 1873.

Our complaint is that the King Government, before any change has been made in the constitution or the law affecting the case, are of determined purpose ignoring the status of Prince Edward Island and treating it as if it were no longer a Province of Canada.

The people of Prince Edward Island our Provincial Legislature, the City Council and the people of Charlottetown will all have something to say on these matters before the Province ceases to be a Province and our good city ceases to be a Provincial Capital.

A special cable despatch from London reports that the Liberal party in Great Britain has been "split wide open" by Lord Grey of Fallodon, who objects to the leadership of Lloyd George and demands that the very large party fund of which George is the custodian be placed in other hands.

Apparently the rupture is a very serious one. During the last election a truce was brought about in order that the Liberal party might face the electors as substantially united. Lord Grey also charges Lloyd George with having deceived the electors when he declared that a reconciliation had been effected knowing that the statement was not true when he made it.

The Prince Edward Island potato becomes more and more famous from year to year, at home and abroad. In the Southern States it has been said that "cotton is king," and the same may be said of the Island potato in this latitude. Long ago a witty circle in London were discussing the conundrum, "Why is love like a potato?" One answer was, "Because it shoots from the eyes"; and another, "Because it becomes less by peeling."

Jehu of old passed into history as one who drove "furiously." Another ancient named Gallo is said to have "not cared" for certain matters that were brought before him as a Roman governor. Memory recalls a venerable Baptist deacon in another province who felt it necessary to warn the youngsters in a meeting that they were on the downward road and in the fervor of his exhortation mixed the names of Jehu and Gallo and coined the name Gallihu. We think of this sometimes when we see a butcher's boy driving a delivery horse and sled, the horse without bells, driving "Gallihu like" round a street corner. He is about as dangerous as a reckless driver of a motor car.

So far the winter in this province has been a very enjoyable season. With more extreme cold on every side of us, storms, blizzards and floods causing many fatalities in many countries, our Island has been a favored spot and is enjoying the season thankfully. "When have we had a finer winter?" is a common remark, when friends meet.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK TEIGB

CANADA'S FUR TRADE

Q. What are some of the features of Canada's fur bearing Trade? A. Canada's fur bearing trade is steadily increasing—over three and a half million pelts were taken in 1927-28 having a value of \$18,500,000 and including no less than 35 different kinds of animals. Musk-rats led with nearly \$3,000,000 with silver fox close behind with \$2,353,000. Beaver yielded nearly \$2,000,000. Among the other varieties trapped were cougars and gophers, moose and mountain sheep, stinks and squirrels, caribou and cat, six kinds of fox and several kinds of bear, rabbits and raccoons, etc.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barlow, M.D. STUDYING A YOUNGSTER'S BEHAVIOR

You will remember as a youngster how differently parents acted, when their youngster got into trouble with the school authorities, his playmates or others. Some parents investigated the matter thoroughly and if their boy was in wrong he was punished, and if in the right he was upheld.

Other parents apparently took the side of the youngster; he was always right. Other parents apparently took no interest in the matter, and the youngster fought his own battles, right or wrong.

If anything happened some youngsters would go and tell the parents of the one who had injured them, others would go to their own parents, and others would just keep quiet and bide their chance to get even in their own way.

Now there is the youngster who is cruel, cunning and selfish, vindictive; another youngster who will give and take-willing to give others what they are entitled to, and expecting to get the same. Others still are just a little too kind hearted, and still others who are so 'soft' they will let anybody take advantage of them.

Some youngsters have more strength of body than others. Some more strength of mind. Now what have I in mind? Some months ago I spoke about the establishment of an Institute of Human Relations at Yale University. The building to house this Institute will cost about Two Million dollars.

Now what is meant by Human Relations? Simply just how individuals act or behave in their manner or relations to other people, to work, play, sorrow, home, the theatre, music, everything in fact.

Instead of waiting until individuals grow up to be men and women and then trying to study why they say and do things under certain circumstances, this Institute will devote a lot of time, space and money to the study of children.

The idea is to study children and find out why some of them are likely to become mental patients in the years to come. The individuals selected for study will include some who are normal and even some of a higher type mentally than the average.

Thus the department of the Institute for studying children will resemble as much as possible a private residence; it will have a large nursery with a concealed observation room for parents and doctors, a wading pool, garden, photographic laboratory, and mother's rest room. You can see what will happen. The 'natural' behavior of a youngster can be seen by parents, and studied by the physician. Parents will not have to take the word of their own youngster nor his playmates; they can see him 'as he is'.

The Poet's Corner

BY THE NORTH SEA (Jean Lang in Chamber's Journal) A garden by the grey North Sea. When roses bloomed and sky was blue, And rocking waves, crooned lullaby, And bright-eyed Summer smiled on you—

Enchanted land it was to me, The garden of Persephone, Where heliotrope and heartsease grew. Roses behind and sea before— The tang of sea and scent of flowers, Wavelets soft swishing on the shore— The sunlit, sun-bright, golden hours— The white-winged birds that dive and soar— A heart that whispered 'Evermore'— No storm more stern than summer showers.

Summer is past, and winter days Have chilled the garden by the sea, But in my heart the sunshine stays And must forever stay with me. For winds and waves and storm-swept days— Wild things that sing Poseidon's praise— Are Time, Love is Eternity. From The Golden Books

The Price

The Imperial War Museum of London, England, has set in position a new scroll, at its head being written "The Price of War." Underneath it sets out the war effort of all parts of the Empire, the numbers who enlisted, the enrollment in the navy, the army, and the air force. The total enrolled in the British fighting forces was over nine million of whom one out of nine died for the Empire. The figures are as given below and it would not be amiss if the British people kept them in some conspicuous place as a constant reminder of the deadly cost of the four years from 1914 to 1918:

Table with columns for Country, Personnel 15th August 1914, Total enlistments 1914-1918, and Died for the Empire. Includes entries for The Royal Navy, The British Army, and various countries like England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, etc.

Transatlantic Phone

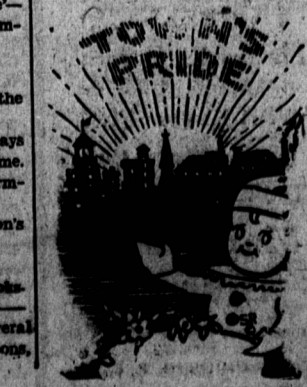
In his presidential address, to the Institute of Electrical Engineers in London recently, Sir Thomas Purves gave some information regarding the submarine telephone which it is proposed to lay between Great Britain and the United States, one of the main stations of which will be at North Sydney.

The route of the cable is not yet settled in detail, but it is probable that the main transatlantic link will extend directly from Newfoundland to Ireland, a cable length of approximately 1,800 nautical miles from Ireland the circuit will probably be carried through submarine cable to Scotland and thence by land cable to London, where it will terminate. It is expected that, from Newfoundland, the circuit will be carried through several sections of submarine cable to Nova Scotia, and thence by land circuits through Nova Scotia New Brunswick and the New England States to New York City, which will be the other terminal.

As an illustration of the fact that the dimensions of the earth's surface now set no bounds to the range of telephony, Sir Thomas also mentioned a long distance test conversation which was carried out last year in connection with the opening of communication between Sweden and America by means of the Anglo-American radio-telephone channels of the Post Office. The chain of lines of set and spoken over on that occasion ran from Stockholm via Berlin and Amsterdam, to London, and thence to New York by radio. From New York it was extended, stage by stage, via Chicago and back again to New York, with a final extension to the residence of one of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's officials in New Jersey, from which a fair grade of conversation was exchanged with Stockholm. The total length of the route traversed was about 14,000 miles, of which 4,130 miles was open wire line, 6,800 miles underground cable, 3,900 miles the radio link. The aggregate length of copper conductor used on both sides of the Atlantic to carry this record long distance conversation would be about 46,000 miles.



Jimmie Jingle Says: Wise women folk bake bread no more They get it at the grocery store. —Stewart's Bread.



Ankles, Yes—Knees, No

(Vancouver Province)

As far as they can be seen from the windows of this office—but perhaps neither the perspective nor the observers are quite what they should be—they haven't fallen perceptibly. We are credibly informed that at evening parties in Vancouver, they've come down quite a bit. The very latest movie-talkies, it seems, show a distinct but not irremediable lowering. We've noticed something of the sort in such authorities as "Mr. Punch" and "Life." By and large, if we may put it that way, we should say that skirts—yes, ladies and gentlemen, it is the very article of skirts that we are discussing—we should say that skirts are hanging as it were in the balance. If we might hazard a guess, in the most delicate and discreet manner, about this tremendous battle of the fashions, we should be inclined to put it like this: Ankles, yes; knees, no.

But it is only a guess, of course. We had heard so many and such different accounts of this affair, that really we did not know what to believe. We had heard that a terrible decree had been pronounced by Messieurs Poiret and Worth, of Paris, those overlords of female fashion. We had heard that skirts were to fall like an irrevocable curtain upon all that late and gracious expanse of silken hostery. We had heard that there was to be no talking back about it, either.

And then we had heard also that there was back talk, after all. We had heard of impassioned calls to arms—and legs—in the proud city of New York, for instance. Miss Fannie Hurst called upon the women of the world. "Let's not wear 'em," she was reported to have said. We looked out of the office window into the pages of the illustrated papers, even at the comic strips—and we could not for the life of us tell how it was going. They are still hanging in the balance, these skirts, it seems, but there is a late sign and a portent from New York. We are told that the "women who opposed long skirts for street and office wear have won at least a partial victory." It seems that the New York costumers who stockaded up with nothing but the "longest styles" have found it very hard to persuade—whom do you think? Why, the older women: The flappers, it seems, who had never known anything but "knee lengths" were not averse to the new concealing draperies. But the older women, who could remember what their mother looked like in the early nineteen hundreds—they would not submit, and they as good as told Messieurs Worth and Poiret not to be so stupid and silly. With the happy result, we are pleased to learn, that those Parisian arbiters, highly resolving that their occupation should not be gone, have offered to compromise. It was all a "misunderstanding," it appears. For evening wear, yes. For the street, the office, the ordinary lawful occasions of a good woman's life, no. It would do, it transpired, as long as they fell low enough "to discreetly veil the knee," a matter of two or three inches only. But no suggestion at all of complete eclipse, of trailings in the dust and the mire, of a return to the pruderies and the inelegance of the unhappy early nineteen-hundreds.

stage, via Chicago and back again to New York, with a final extension to the residence of one of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's officials in New Jersey, from which a fair grade of conversation was exchanged with Stockholm. The total length of the route traversed was about 14,000 miles, of which 4,130 miles was open wire line, 6,800 miles underground cable, 3,900 miles the radio link. The aggregate length of copper conductor used on both sides of the Atlantic to carry this record long distance conversation would be about 46,000 miles.

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