

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M.P. Vice-President—J. B. Barst... Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. K. Barst... Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie... Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered... \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1932

A LESSON IN HISTORY

In the kidnapping and murder of the Lindbergh baby a Toronto exchange sees merely a natural climax in the crime history of the United States. Years ago, President Coolidge declared that the American Republic had the highest crime record of any civilized nation. President Hoover has used almost the same language during his term of office, and other eminent Americans, including the leaders of the bar and outstanding publicists, have called upon the people at large to rally behind the enforcement of the law. In spite of these appeals, matters have gone from bad to worse. Gangster rule and gangster murders have been the regular order of the day in such cities as Chicago, Detroit and New York. Scores of other cities throughout the Republic report crimes of violence wholly out of proportion to the record obtained from Canadian and European cities.

To get back, however, to the first origin of organized lawlessness in the United States one must read "The True History of the American Revolution," by Sidney George Fisher, a well-known New England historian. Mr. Fisher reminds us that the revolutionaries included smugglers, law-breakers and a great many of the lower elements of the population. These people acted in a most brutal manner towards the Loyalists who often comprised the better classes. It was a common practice to burn the houses of the Loyalists, to insult their wives and daughters, to strip them naked and smear them with tar and feathers and ride them on rails. It was at this time that lynch-law became a fixed American habit. To-day's gangster rule in American cities is traced directly to these revolutionary mobs. Mr. Fisher concludes his history with the suggestion that if the United States had never broken away from the British Empire it would have escaped lynch-law, the burning of negroes at the stake and the corruption and misgovernment of its large cities. The theory, of course, is that in cutting the painter and in thus losing the benefits of British traditions and British justice and British culture, the United States brought upon itself the reign of crime under which it suffers to-day.

FARMING IN DENMARK

Valuable information concerning agricultural methods is given in the 1931 handbook on Denmark recently issued by the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Danish Statistical Department, Copenhagen. By far the greater part of the agricultural area of Denmark, it is stated, is occupied by medium-sized farms of 15 to 60 hectares, one hectare being equal nearly to two and one-half acres. The big farms of 120 to 240 hectares and over cover only a comparatively modest portion of this area. From olden times Danish legislation has taken care to maintain the greatest possible number of independent farms, while in more recent times there have been positive efforts to establish new farms. Most of the farms have been and still are protected by a prohibition against incorporation into large farms, or concentration into bigger farms, whereas parceling is allowed, although there is prohibition against bringing farms down below a certain size by parceling. Since 1919 there has been positive prohibition against the closing down of any farm without the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.

When overseas competition in the production of grain began to make itself felt about fifty years ago, Danish farmers commenced to concentrate on animal husbandry and to take full advantage of the cheap foreign grain, whereas in certain other countries this same foreign grain was regarded as overseas competi-

tion calling for the introduction of grain duties. Since then Danish agriculture has been increasingly adapted to animal husbandry, based upon an intense cultivation of the soil and on the importation of feeding stuffs.

Denmark has per 100 inhabitants about 88 head of cattle, of which 45 are dairy cows. Since the beginning of the century the average yearly yield of milk has increased from 6,493 to 8,217 pounds, the percentage of fat from 3.49 to 3.86, and the pounds of butter fat from 229 to 317.2. This is the record of the Control Societies of Milk Recording Societies, which is a feature of the Danish dairy industry.

The handbook says that the co-operative system has steadily been developed, and now Danish farms from the largest to the smallest, are organized in co-operative societies and establishments that stretch over sales and purchases and so to say every branch of production in agriculture itself. The handbook adds that one of the principal factors in maintaining the position of Danish agricultural produce in the markets of the world is the guarantee of quality given the buyer by means of the control exercised by the Danish Government.

HONORED NAMES

A curious instance of history repeating itself is given by a correspondent in the Montreal Gazette. On May 12 last the Gazette carried the following Ottawa despatch:

"Viscount and Lady Byng will be guests of the Governor-General and Countess Beesborough during their stay here."

In the New Montreal Gazette of Oct. 29, 1829, there appeared the following information from the office of Ordnance, London, dated Sept. 7, 1829:

"General Sir John Byng, Commander of the forces, and suite, passed through Clonmel on Monday evening, on his way to Bessborough House, the residence of Lord Duncannon."

The events above mentioned are separated geographically by thousands of miles and historically by a period of over a century; yet the occurrence of the family names of Byng and Bessborough in both instances is not mere coincidence. For these names are interwoven in British annals. Their bearers, through successive generations and in widely scattered parts of the Empire, have been faithful guardians of a noble tradition of high service and responsibility to the state.

A GOOD ACROBAT

"I swing well to the left," said Mr. Michael F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader, in explaining his political attitude to a group of working men recently. "Our sports editor," comments an exchange daily, "says he has seen people performing this movement run into a right hook."

At present, to quote another press comment, Mr. Hepburn swings well to the left, but if he sees votes in the other direction he will swing equally far to the right. He is regarded as one of the cleverest trapeze artists in politics today.

EDITORIAL NOTES

John McCormick, famous tenor, announces that he is "tired of singing for unemployed horses" and will sell his racing stable.

Our local contemporary says it is "not at all objectionable" to the vote of \$8,000 for Cardigan wharf, passed in Parliament on Thursday. This will be a great relief to the people of Cardigan.

The Communists in detention at Halifax are kicking strenuously against deportation. Apparently, as the Sydney Post remarks, these agitators realize that Canada is a better country to stay in than Russia is to go to.

NOTES BY THE WAY

When citizens sometimes wonder why the tax rate cannot be lowered they might keep in mind the fact that interest on overdraft during the course of the year amounts to seven or eight cents on the one hundred dollars in itself. This is no small item, but it is one to which many critics of town finances have never given much attention.

"It would be extremely imprudent to abandon the radio to private enterprise. It would be equivalent to conceding to private hands control of the air, which is essentially a public domain. Transfer to the nation should not be deferred, for the longer the change is delayed the more difficult it will be to accomplish, because of acquired rights which, we may be sure, individual exploiters will not hesitate to invoke. Moreover, the plan which the Parliamentary Committee recommends offers this further advantage: When the radio is made integrally dependent on the State, in the future it can more easily be modified according to the exigencies of scientific progress and the public interest."—La Patrie.

To indulge in sentimentalism towards Capone is worse than silly, says the Detroit News. It will high shreds his guilt for the rivers of blood spilled by racketeers in Chicago, and around Chicago as far as Detroit, during the last ten years. Chicago has an improved police and city administration. Crime seems on the way to effective suppression there. The citizenship of great cities, if their determination is maintained, can keep the lid on and clamp it down firmly. Our consolidated citizenship can make Capone's case stick as an example to the underworld that neither "big shot" nor small in the end escapes the penalties of a life of crime.

It may be true, says a Boston correspondent, as a scientist has found out, that many grown up Americans have the minds of thirteen-year old children, but that doesn't explain why we send most of them to Congress.

The Bank of England has again reduced its rate, this time to 2 1/2 per cent—the fourth or fifth cut in as many months. Several explanations are given. One is that rate reduction is a device to prevent the exchange value of the pound rising by discouraging the influx of foreign funds for short-term investment. Another is that the Bank is preparing the way for a war loan conversion scheme which would reduce the Government's interest burden greatly. Financial journals say the Chancellor of the Exchequer hopes to convert 5 per cent. war loans to 4 or even 3 1/2 per cent. basis. The cheapening of credit will, of course, help business generally, and stimulate the securities market.

As a departmental bulletin points out, under present prices most Canadians can maintain a high standard of living, despite the general depression. Wheat, meat, eggs, roots, fruits, vegetables and dairy products are lower in price than they have been for many years. An article that should find a place on the ordinary family menu is cheese, as the housekeeper in the purchase of this article of diet will get full value for her money as she does not have to pay for waste. Cheese is wholesome and nutritious and contains protein, minerals, vitamins and fat, an essential for the nourishment of the body. Cheese as a food is highly esteemed in Europe, but it is satisfactory to know that the demand for it in Canada is increasing considerably. In 1930 the per capita consumption of cheese was 3.55 pounds, which is one pound more than it was in 1924. With factories disposing of this splendid article of diet at around nine and ten cents there should be a material increase in the demand for it.

One year ago Britain was worrying because the pound was going down so fast. Now she is worrying because it is going up so fast. Today the United States is worrying because the dollar is dropping. Next year, perhaps, it will be worrying because it is going up. The vagaries of currencies have governments, economists and calculators stumped.

ed by this shameful spectacle of the law's impotency, its dependence on the help of thuggery grown powerful before its eyes, the situation is discouraging. National pride, if nothing else, calls for action. Decent citizenship is in jeopardy. The Lindbergh case has brought to the minds of all a realization of how bad conditions have become. Vengeance is not for man, but there must be punishment for the perpetrators of this inhuman



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

That Body of Hours

FOODS THAT POISON THE BODY AND IRRITATE THE SKIN.

There is no question but that there seems to be a great many cases of 'food poisoning' which are accompanied by large round swellings about the face and body together with considerable itching. The fact that it passes away in a short time is the reason that little attention is paid to it, but it is really a valuable sign in that it shows that the system has trouble in handling or digesting certain kinds of food.

Sometimes there is no skin eruption but the individual doesn't feel just right a few minutes after eating; sometimes he notices that he has suddenly acquired or developed a 'cold in the head', and begins to sneeze and blow his nose. As you know, what are known as skin tests have been used in an effort to find out just what food or foods is causing the trouble, but this system is not used as much as formerly.

What is known as the "nutrition experiment" gives good results. It consists in keeping out of the food intake the special food that is causing the trouble. In order to find the exact food at fault, animal proteins—beef, pork, cheese, eggs and milk—only, are given. If the patient improves then these animal proteins are kept out of the diet, and the vegetable proteins—beans, peas, and bananas—are used; or if any fruit or vegetable peculiarity is suspected, the fruit or vegetable in question may be added to the diet.

I have spoken before about Dr. Urbach, Vienna, who suggests that as the patients must eat certain foods—eggs, break, meat and milk—even if they do cause trouble, he can be accustomed to the offending substance, by taking a very small quantity of it an hour before he eats the larger quantity at meal time. These small amounts of food protect against the strong reaction—itchy skin, rapid heart beat, cold in the head—that is otherwise certain to develop when the larger amount is eaten.

This is much simpler than by injecting small quantities of the offending food into the skin, which method sometimes causes considerable shock to the patient.

Dr. Urbach states that the small amount of egg protects only against egg, and not against milk, the meat only against meat, and the like.

Biblical Cities Uncovered

(Toronto Globe)

Sodom and Gomorrah, two ancient cities associated with important Biblical records, have been discovered by excavators near the north shore of the Dead Sea, according to reports by archaeologists of the Pontifical Biblical Institute of Rome. Two Jesuit workers, Fathers Alexis Mallon and Robert Koepfel, claim to have unlocked another secret of the ages and brought forth evidence in support of the records in the Bible, as has happened through the efforts of other modern excavators. One of the important statements now made is that there was found a curious rock formation about five feet high which legend associates with Lot's wife, who, the Bible records, was turned into a pillar of salt.

The location of the remains of these twin cities has been a mystery, while their fate has long been a subject of hot dispute. The ruins now found are of intense interest and importance, revealing an advanced state of cultural civilization in the peoples concerned, and will be of much value in future studies of the Scriptures and of civilizations long since passed.

"Death comes to every city as it comes to every man."—Sir Arthur Keith.

"I discovered while I was still very young that the world wanted to laugh but I found later that laughter has to be forced out of people."—Marie Dressler.

Another Tower of Babel

(New York Herald-Tribune)

The ruined tower of Babel reported found by the University of Michigan expedition at the site of the ancient Babylonian city of Akshak is not the first of these objects to be uncovered by the modern spade. It comes nearer being the twentieth, for there is convincing evidence that every Babylonian town of any pretensions possessed such a tower, as every New England village had its church steeple. As in the matter of the two floods, some say three, evidence of which the archeologists have discovered, the Bible story is confirmed too completely. There was not one Noah's Flood, but at least two. There was not one Tower of Babel, but twenty. Not that this discredits the stories of the Book of Genesis. Quite the reverse, for it was one greater flood that was remembered by later generations, just as Tokio or San Francisco remembers one greater earthquake out of many. So it was true, doubtless, that the greater Tower of Babel itself stood out among the buildings of lesser cities as the Empire State Building dwarfs lesser skyscrapers.

With every new fact uncovered by such excavation in Bible lands stories of that Book, once obscure, take on new meaning and interest. There can be no doubt, for example, that these square, many storied towers of burnt brick, one of which is resailed in the eleventh chapter of Genesis, were attempts of the early Babylonians to imitate mountains. The gods of the tower builders had been mountain gods, as these builders unquestionably had been mountain people. Therefore it was fitting that these gods be worshipped on the highest places available. In a flat land which had no high places these had to be constructed.

Still more significant is the light shed by modern discoveries on the Bible's story of the confusion of speech. There now is no doubt that the first civilized inhabitants of Babylonia were not the tower builders, but were a people coming from the east and speaking a language similar to the later Sumerian. With these first folk there blended, either by invasion or by peaceful penetration, another nation of Semitic race and different speech. These second comers probably were the mountain folk who worshipped hill-top gods and built the towers as artificial hills. Connected with the tower-building, therefore, there must have been many real confusions of speech between the two races then in the land; some dim memory of which survived to later ages and inspired the story of sudden confusion which stands today associated with the tower.

The Black Dragon

(Toronto Globe)

The murder of Premier Inukai cannot be described as a surprise to those well informed of developments in the Powers Kingdom. The activities of the Black Dragon Society, or the Blood Brotherhood, have been too widely revealed to permit astonishment at these movements. It is no secret that this organization forced the Japanese Government to extend its military operations far beyond the intended limits in Manchuria. It is even more evident that the same organization forced the Japanese nation to launch the large-scale attack at Shanghai—an attack which threatened, at its most critical stage, to precipitate another world war.

The murder of the Japanese Premier and the subsequently attempted Fascist revolution in Japan are of obvious significance in relation to the recently concluded peace with China. The facts speak for themselves. When Japan found herself embroiled in the Shanghai adventure, the British Empire and the United States both warned Japan, in friendly but plain terms, that the aggression was likely to plunge the world Powers into a tragic conflict—unless speedily terminated. A great Japanese patriot and statesman, Junosuke Inouye, earnestly told his countrymen that the Shanghai policy was the road to national ruin and international catastrophe. Within a few hours of his speech he was murdered by the self-styled patriots.

Throughout the Shanghai battle it was obvious that there were two elements in Japan clamoring for

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY - MONTREAL FOUNDED AND ENDORSED BY THE LATE RT HON. BARON STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL Application Recently entered for women students, resident should be modern equipment. For women students, resident made early, and non-resident, preparing for degrees in the Faculty of Arts (B.A., B.Sc., B.S., B.Com.) and the Faculty of Music. A limited number of THE WARDEN scholarships and Bursaries.



WEEP NOT FOR ME

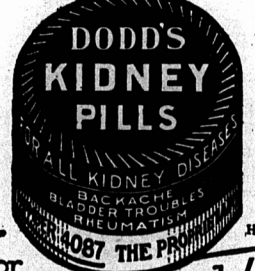
Weep not for me: Be blithe as wont, nor grieve with gloom The stream of love that circles home, Light hearts and free! Joy in the gifts Heaven's bounty lends, Nor miss my face, dear friends! I still am near: Watching the smiles I prized on earth, Your converse mild, your blameless mirth: Now, too, I hear Of whispered sounds the tale complete, Low prayers and musings sweet.

A sea before The Throne is spread; its pure still glass Pictures all earth-scenes as they pass. We, on its shore, Share, in the boom of our rest, God's knowledge, and are blest. —J. H. Newman. Note.—Composed when Newman was twenty-eight.

supremacy. The first of these, represented by the slain Premier, was determined to safeguard Japan's rights in Manchuria and China. It was willing to use force to induce China to end the boycott, but was not willing to take advantage of the world depression to seize territorial spoils in the Far East.

The Blood Brotherhood, the Black Dragon Society, or the Japanese Fascists—call the militarist plot by any such name—made no secret of their own aims. They considered Shanghai as the jumping-off place for the conquest of the whole Yangtze Valley. Funeral orations delivered over those officers who fell at Shanghai, featured these ambitions. The slain Premier had just finally concluded peace with China. He had striven every nerve to conclude such peace in the face of great difficulties. Yet within a few days of the conclusion of such peace, and the commencement of withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shanghai, he himself is slain, and mutiny is launched, with revolutionary intention, by naval and army officers.

In view of the close censorship clamped down on news from Japan it may be several days before the net result of the murder becomes known. But the critical nature of the situation is obvious:



Bad Blood

FOUND

One of the best preventatives known for SMUT or RUST ON GRAIN

FORMALIN

A cheap but thoroughly effective remedy. Grain growers would be wise to act promptly, in order to have seed properly treated before sowing. One pint to every 40 gallons of water. Full directions given with every order.

FOR SALE AT

THE 2 MACS

DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street All Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

Ladies' Silk Hose 35c pr. Saturday evening from 7.00 to 9.30 p. m. we offer eleven hundred pairs Ladies' Silk Hose at 35c pair. Every pair is guaranteed free from defects of any kind, all firsts, no seconds, newest shades, every size, wonderful values. Hosiery Department First Floor. S.A. McDonald

Try Brahmin Orange Pekoe Tea Retail price 50c per lb. Sold Only in Red Airtight Packages.

Every 30 Minutes fire attacks a dwelling in Canada Do you know what time yours will be visited? Be Prepared! Insure Now with HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Offices Lower Queen Street Charlottetown

SEED GRAIN WANTED We are buying Seed Oats Seed Wheat Seed Barley for CASH or in exchange for other Seeds. Bring samples of what you have to sell. Call at Seed Store. Carter & Co. LIMITED SEEDSMEN COAL One Quality We deal in all grades and sizes, but in one quality—that is, the very best. That is why so many of our customers leave their coal needs entirely to us. They know our methods. W. D. Gillis & Co. COAL PHONE 176

The chew for You Trusty as an old friend—it never fails to please with its lasting flavour. BLACK TWIST CHEWING HICKEY & NICHOLSON