

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1929

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

Throughout the British Empire today felicitations on His Majesty's sixty-fourth birthday will be mingled with anxiety concerning his health. The news of the past few days was somewhat disquieting, although no fears have been expressed by the physicians in waiting. Nevertheless, after his recent serious illness and resulting weakness, any setback in His Majesty's health cannot but be regarded with uneasiness. It speaks volumes for the thoughtfulness of His Majesty and of the Foyal family that his recent illness was minimized in order that the mind of the nation might be concentrated upon the urgent political questions which were engaging the attention of the British people during the days immediately preceding the election.

As announced in recent issues of The Guardian, arrangements have been made for a public thanksgiving service for his Majesty's recovery from his recent serious illness. These arrangements still hold good, and it is hoped that the services proposed will be carried out as originally planned.

The King's birthday will today be celebrated with heartfelt enthusiasm throughout the world. In this Province, while we join sincerely with the rest of the Empire in congratulations and prayers for many happy returns of the auspicious day, let us not forget the outward symbols of loyalty: let every British flag be flown today.

God Save the King!

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

From the returns received up to the time of writing, it is evident that the British elections have resulted practically in a stalemate. The Labor party under Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald made significant gains and is the largest group, yet the fact that they have not a working majority and that Lloyd George has given definite assurance that the Liberal party will not as a body support the Laborites, makes the situation very uncertain. The result, as predicted in The Guardian's despatches on Saturday, may well be another general election in the autumn. It will be recalled that the previous Labor government which assumed the responsibilities of office in January 1924, had no independent majority with which to carry out their programme. They were forced to depend upon Liberal support and to abandon many of their Socialistic measures. By November of the same year another election was called and the government went down to defeat, the Conservatives sweeping the country with a clear working majority over all parties.

From the outset the probable outcome of the election was complicated, first by the enfranchisement of five million young women between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, and further by the existence of three vigorous parties. With a three-cornered fight in most of the 615 constituencies, it was expected that there would be a great proportionate disparity between the popular vote for any political party and the seats won by that party. A relatively small change in the popular vote in many constituencies might substantially alter the Parliamentary strength of the parties. It was generally conceded that the fight would be between the Conservative and Labor parties. The Liberals, even if they made substantial gains, could hardly hope for a working majority, and the other parties were negligible.

By far the most important issue was the problem of unemployment, the intensity of interest in which can be gauged from the fact that Mr. Lloyd George made it the basis of his dramatic appeal for the return to power of the Liberal party. By building necessary roads and bridges,

providing more adequate housing, developing the telephonic and electrical equipment of the nation and improving and constructing canals, the Liberal leader proposed to reduce the number of unemployed by as much as 750,000 in the first year. The Labor programme for unemployment, although along similar lines, was somewhat more cautious in its claims. Mr. Baldwin pledged himself and the Conservative party to the continuance of the policy of safeguarding industries and to the relief of British industry through decreasing taxes.

To the exhaustive reform programme of the Labor party, coupled with the popular confidence in the integrity and coolheadedness of its leader, was doubtless due the great gains secured by the Labor candidates. Their platform, covering as it did unemployment, development of industry and trade, agricultural and rural life, social service, education, international peace cooperation, strengthening of Empire ties, and progressive reduction of armaments, seems to have touched the people's interests at every point. Many of the proposed reforms of the Labor party, such as the admission of India to the British Commonwealth of Nations on an equal footing with the self-governing Dominions and the transference of the coal, transport, power, and life insurance industries and of agricultural land to public ownership, are drastic in the extreme. Other reforms proposed must have struck a responsive chord throughout the whole British Isles. The programme of education and the care of childhood, for example, contains such humane provisions as:

The creation of a democratic system of education, adequately financed, free from the taint of class distinctions, and organized as a continuous whole from the Nursery School to the University. The fullest possible provision for the physical well-being of children, by the establishment of the necessary number of Nursery Schools, open-air schools and special schools for defective children, by the extension of school meals and by the further development of the school medical service.

The platform of the Labor party, however attractive it may have been to the electors, and whatever part it might have been implemented had a working majority been obtained, now counts for little. The very existence of the Government will depend largely upon compromise and bargaining and in the critical months ahead there will be little opportunity for the carrying out of extensive political reforms.

A RARE TREAT

Elocution is an art which is too much neglected in these days of movies and radio, and it is rarely that an opportunity presents itself of hearing, in this city, such a master of this form of entertainment as Mr. Paul Kollins, whose recital in Prince of Wales College, under the auspices of the Junior Catholic Women's League, is advertised for Tuesday evening. Many of our citizens have heard Mr. Kollins on previous occasions, and it is safe to predict that they will make every effort to hear him again in an extended programme of classical and modern recitative pieces. It is really remarkable what new meaning can be gleaned from a page of Shakespeare or Dickens after hearing the lines interpreted by a master reciter. One goes back to the originals with a keener zest and understanding, and no finer compliment can be paid to Mr. Kollins than to say that his performance invariably produces this effect upon his audience.

The entertainment, which is under the patronage of Lieutenant Governor Hertz and Mrs. Hertz, promises to be a delightful one in every way and will, we trust, be largely attended.

Notes By The Way

God save the King. There is widespread regret that after making good progress toward recovery from his long illness he has been confined to his bed on his birthday.

Finland, which is dry by law, is also a close competitor with another prohibition country, not so far away, in drunkenness and crime. A Canadian press despatch from Helsinki, the capital, states that 765 persons were convicted on charges of drunkenness during the first fortnight in May, and that 12 persons were murdered and 12 seriously wounded during the Whitsuntide celebrations within the same period.

Plowing is carried on day and night in Raymond, Alberta, because wet weather has delayed farming operations. Gang plows drawn by gasoline tractors do the work, the tractors being lighted up brilliantly during the night.

Among the 29 millions who were entitled to vote in the British elections the women folk are said to have had a majority of 1,347,000. Responsibility for the results of the voting must therefore rest in large measure on the distasteful side of the house. Repeated extensions of the franchise have made the number of electors very large, both in the United Kingdom and in our own Dominion perhaps too large—but the gift can never be recalled or annulled.

Quite a long list of taxpayers who are in arrears for civic taxes on their properties has been advertised. There may have been quite as many in years past who neglected their duty in this matter who were not honored with the same measure of publicity. In any case the City needs the money and most of it may now be expected to be forthcoming.

An artful canvass is being quietly presented to Conservative voters in this city. The canvasses, posing as a Tory, says, "The Saunders Government is just dying to get Government Control while they are in power. We must all vote for prohibition at the plebiscite and defeat their plan." Hypocrisy has many disguises besides voting for prohibition while buying from the bootlegger.

It is a rare experience for any man to be twice struck by lightning and not be fatally injured. That is what happened to George W. Pugh, of Nashwash, N. B. Eight years ago while milking a cow at his farm he was struck down by an electric bolt and did not recover consciousness for four hours. From this he suffered no permanent injury. On Thursday evening last while he was sitting by the fireplace lightning came down the chimney and he was again rendered unconscious by the stroke. This time he recovered more quickly than before, but with a headache.

A floating island devised by an inventor to be anchored midway across the Atlantic is intended to make the passage more safe for airships and airplanes. As designed it will have a length and breadth sufficient to accommodate the Graf Zeppelin, and the estimated cost of construction is \$1,500,000. It would be convenient for the flyers if they could be provided with a mid-ocean airport where they could land, replenish their fuel supply, make repairs if compelled to make a landing because of an accident. Such landings might be made in perfectly calm weather but would be impossible in a storm, just when the need to land would be greatest. The entire scheme seems visionary.

Again the new Car Ferry has received an airing in the House of Commons, and Hon. Mr. Dunning, Minister of Railways has made some definite and some indefinite statements. The facts that emerge from his address are that the Tunnel and the Causeway projects are set aside either as impracticable or too costly to be further considered. The vessel is to be considerably reduced in size from what we had been led to expect, and although we are told that a contract will be made for its construction before long, no date is set for that transaction.

In the meantime we are told that one million dollars already voted for this year's expenditure on construction has been cancelled, and as fifteen months will be required in which to build the ship it cannot be placed on the route until a date far in the dim future. This is disappointing.

THE LAND WE LOVE

BY FRANK YEIGH

CANADA'S AIR MAIL SERVICE

Q. What is the growth of Canada's Air Mail Service? A. The Canadian Government is gradually extending its air mail ser-



By James W. Burton, M.D.

WARM WEATHER EATING

It is rather a good sign as the warm weather comes along to see folks turning naturally to salads and fruits and cutting out, or at least cutting down, on oatmeal, butter, fats, pork, pudding and so forth.

Because after all, this eating business is really a "heating" business as fully 80 per cent of what you eat is used to keep up the animal heat in your body.

In the cool weather, if you are out doors to any extent, you wear heavier clothing than in the summer because you wish to retain the heat in your body, whereas in the warm weather you are anxious to let the heat get away from the body.

You can readily see then that if all the heat comes from the food and the surrounding air is warm, naturally this surrounding air will not absorb the heat, the heat from your body, as will cold air.

The sensible thing to do then is to cut down on your fuel or food intake and thus you body will create less heat.

In a general way the suggestion would be that you cut down on the fire food intake 10 to 15 per cent.

However there is one point, as mentioned before, where many make a mistake.

They get outdoors more than in the cold weather, play golf, tennis, baseball or other games, or indulge in long walks.

Now salads, fruits and vegetables will supply the energy for these efforts but they are not such good foods from a repair or building standpoint.

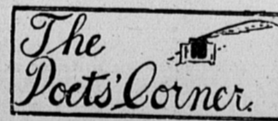
Your body cells are best built up by proteid foods such as meat, and eggs.

This means then that if you exercise, that meat and eggs are needed just as much as during the cool weather, because they build up the cells worn out by exercise or work.

Now the point I wish to make, and have mentioned before, is that while it is quite alright for folks who do no work or take no exercise to do without meat or eggs, it is a mistake for those who work or exercise not to take meat or eggs at least once a day.

One of the reasons that you feel weak from the heat in warm weather, is that you have not taken enough of the proteid kind of food, and your muscles and other tissues are badly in need of them.

Remember then to cut down on all foods 10 per cent, meat and eggs included, but not to cut down on meat and eggs if you get more exercise in summer.



SPRING

This day dame Nature seemed in love;

The lily sap began to move;

French juice did stir th' embracing vines;

And birds had drawn their valentines.

The jealous trout that low did lie,

Rose at a well-dissembled fly;

There stood my friend, with patient skill,

Attending of his trembling quill.

Already were the eyes possest

With the swift pilgrim's daubed nest;

The groves already did rejoice

In Philomel's triumphant voice.

The showers were short, the weather mild,

The morning fresh, the evening smiled.

Joan takes her neat-rubbed pail, and now,

She trips to milk the sand-red cow.

Where, for some sturdy foot-ball swain,

Joan strokes a syllabub or twain.

The fields and gardens were beset

With tulips, crocus, violet.

And now, though late, the modest rose

Did more than half a blush disclose.

Thus all looks gay and full of cheer,

To welcome the new-livery'd year.

—Sir Henry Wotton, 17th Century.

vice to the more remote parts of the Dominion. Aerial explorations in the way of test flights have been arranged by the Postmaster General down the Mackenzie River to Fort Simpson, thus supplanting the former dog team and river steamer method when the aerial system is instituted. Similar services are planned for Northern Canada, several round trips having already been made between Whitehorse and Dawson City in the Yukon Territory. The use of the aeroplane bids fare therefore, to revolutionize mail service to remote parts of the Dominion.

That Body of Yours

To The Rich Indian

St. John Telegraph-Journal

Those who are under the impression that the Canadian Indian has no part in the agricultural prosperity of the Dominion should become familiar with the reports of the Indian agents over the last four years, or if not interested in detail should know that the Indians of the Prairie Provinces are self-supporting, harvesting about 1,000,000 bushels of grain annually, and raising as well live stock on a considerable scale.

This fact alone would tend to dispel the illusions that cluster about "Lo, the poor Indian" and bring a realization of the part the native son is doing for Canada. To return for a moment to the report. In 1928 there were approximately 169,500 acres under field crops in Indian reserves in Canada as compared with 144,400 acres in 1925. An increase for the period of more than 17 per cent.

While there were large increases in the acreage devoted to wheat, barley, rye and mixed grains, the outstanding increments were in the amount of land growing hay, alfalfa, grain and other fodder crops and devoted to pasturage. This prepares one for the increase in live stock on Indian reserves which include, horses, cattle and swine sheep and poultry in the aggregate shows an increase of more than fifty per cent, according to a Canadian Pacific Railway bulletin.

The Indian population of Canada is at a conservative estimate about 100,000. Among the less civilized tribes, according to the Department of Indian Affairs, the high birth-rate balances on the high death-rate, but in the civilized tribe whose members have met and withstood the first shock of contact with civilization there is an appreciable gain, not only in numbers but in physical standards. These latter people, to quote from the report of the Department.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

RED CROSS DRIVE

Sir:—The season has arrived when the Prince Edward Island Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society confidently appeals to the people of the Province in its annual drive for membership and financial support.

The Red Cross has done a most valuable work for public health in Prince Edward Island, and is planning to continue the services heretofore carried on so successfully, and to branch out in new lines of effort for the welfare of our people.

Last year the Red Cross nurses inspected 268 schools; made 2,855 home visits in the work for school children, infants, cripples, tubercular patients, expectant mothers, and new settlers; gave lessons in home nursing and first aid to 86 women and 319 children; and delivered 375 health addresses. 208 examinations were made by a specialist in the clinics for crippled children which the Red Cross organized, and a large number of these unfortunate little ones obtained helpful treatment; and in the chest clinics, also organized through the efforts of the Society, specialists in tuberculosis made no less than 297 examinations. Other very useful health services were performed.

For several years the Prince Edward Island Division received generous donations from the National organization, but these supplies have been cut off, and the Society is now dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the people supplemented by a grant from the Provincial Government. Those who feel that the splendid services of the Red Cross Society entitle it to their support are asked to enroll in its membership at the small annual fee of one dollar, and to contribute such further amounts to its funds as they may be inclined to give.

As in former years, we hope to enlist the services of the teachers and the Women's Institutes to make the canvass in all the rural districts and smaller towns. We make this request of the teachers because they are so familiar with our work and we feel they appreciate its value; and of the members of the Women's Institutes, because we know with what zeal they enter into every movement for the welfare of our people, and with what success they have labored in so many good causes. The object is to see that every adult person within the bounds of each district is asked personally to subscribe to the Red Cross, and that information concerning our work may be given to all who enquire.

Every dollar in this campaign will be expended for the direct immediate benefit of the people of Prince Ed-

ment long ago proved their worth and only need to develop and mature under protection, until they one and all reach their destined goal, full British citizenship.

Unless one has watched carefully the progress of the Indian and is familiar with his response to civilization in the different parts of Canada is perhaps a bit unfair to visualize him under the preconceived picture that has come to stand for the world Indian. Until one knows the Indian in Canada, and fully realizes the wide differences he has made in education and in the pursuits he has adopted, one is apt to be unjust. Forgetting the medical graduate from McGill University practicing his profession with the authority of the faculty, there is a persistent memory of the primitive trapper of the far north, or of the basket weaver of the Maritimes, both following their calling much as did their forefathers long ago. But, and this is to be remembered, the one is a good trapper, the other makes most excellent baskets.

In the older provinces, however, the Maritimes and Ontario, the Indians are gradually entering more and more into the general life of the country and are to be found as artisans, farmers, clerks, and lumbermen; some are in professional occupations, some, as guides, still follow the chase. The desire of the government has been to settle them on farms, the outdoor life and opportunities aiding in a process of acclimatization that is not a too sudden change from an essentially nomadic life.

The Indian in Western Canada has taken kindly to this life through the cultivation of the reserves, and with the prosperity of the Prairie Indians as a goal, others will doubtless become as successful.

ward Island. The Red Cross is most anxious that every district shall be thoroughly canvassed. The cause is in all respects worthy of every effort that may be made to further it; and the Committee earnestly hopes that those asked to join in the canvass will give their service cheerfully and energetically, and that the public to whom they appeal will set up a record, far above that of any previous year in the generosity of their response.

I am, Sir, etc.,

H. D. JOHNSON, President, P. E. I. Division, Red Cross Society of Canada.

ARTIST PAINT MEN IN SCARECROW APPAREL

LONDON, June 1.—(By The Canadian Press)—Caustic comment is made by the editor of the publication "Tailor and Cutter" on the mode or dress depicted at the pictures at this year's Royal Academy. "A portrait," he says, "does not gain power by adding a coat which no self-respecting scarecrow would don. Nothing is added to the effectiveness of a canvas by omitting buttons, ignoring seams and maltreating the collars and lapels. There are portraits in this year's Academy which are a veritable eyecore because of the distorted and shapeless gear which misrepresents modern dress. In these matters there is a cult of ugliness in some quarters. If R. A.'s themselves would set a reasonable standard reform would quickly follow. That some of them do, we gratefully admit, but a few of the worst examples are the work of distinguished men, and they find de-bagging."

The Editor of "Tailor and Cutter," however, pays a compliment to the dress depicted in the pictures His Majesty. He says:

"King George is wearing a black jacket, a double-breasted fawn waistcoat, and grey striped trousers. His Majesty is always so well-dressed that one is glad to be able to record an excellent rendering of one of his trim suits. The shoulders are not too wide, as in many portraits; the creases are natural. On the whole, the sleeves are good but the cuffs of both coat and shirt are a little too wide. The buttons on the left sleeve have a space between them and are the correct distance from the bottom; on the right side the buttons are close together; the lowest being higher up than on the left. The trousers and waistcoat call for no criticism. The white double collar with rounded corners and red and blue striped tie, held by a ring, are perfectly painted. From the sartorial standpoint, the portrait is the best in the Academy; and thus it gains from the artistic and decorative point of view."

To operate a high-speed tricycle which has just appeared in Europe, the driver must lie almost full length under the wheel.

Saving Money!

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E. A. FOSTER

CENTRAL DRUGSTORE

More travelers use the Swiss Federal Railways last year than in any previous 12 months since the war.

Sir John Morris Jones, regarded as the greatest living authority on the Welsh language, recently died at Llanfairpwll, Wales.

Privately owned railways in France showed a net profit of \$3,100,000 last year, and the State railway a deficit of \$550,000.

Housewives of Australia are just beginning to use portable electric washing machines.

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