

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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Mr. King Makes Moan

There has been much disappointment over the character of the contribution which Mr. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, saw fit to make to the debate on the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament last week. His long list of complaints about the manner in which his administration was ousted from office would at any time have seemed rather peevish and undignified. Considering the economic condition of the country, and the purpose for which the present special session was summoned, Mr. King's indulgence in an interminable series of personal recriminations was, to say the least, surprising.

It is proverbially difficult for ex-Premiers to adapt themselves to the duties and responsibilities of Opposition leaders. Nevertheless, Mr. King should have learned something from the experience of the past few months. The recent overwhelming defeat of his party was facilitated, if not caused, by his own bad judgment and ill-considered public actions. His position as Liberal leader is known to be as insecure as that of the Prime Minister is strong and impregnable. The transfer of his Parliamentary seat from the right to the left of Mr. Speaker seems to have frayed his sensibilities to such an extent that he finds himself constrained to say, like Jonah, "I do well to be angry, even unto death."

Blots on the Escutcheon

The long record of the Canadian Mounted Police for courage, discipline, unsurpassed coolness and common sense in the discharge of difficult duties has been marred by the criminal acts of two men who lost their heads. A few days ago, near the Manitoba-Dakota boundary, an officer on duty slew, under extremely slight provocation, a woman visitor from the United States. Following this, on Friday last, a member of the force at Toronto, "angered when his bride of two months ordered him out of her parents' house," with his service revolver shot fatally both his wife and himself. These incidents are the more regrettable in view of the hitherto unblemished record of the men who comprise the force which guards Canada from disorderly and criminal elements.

Notable Silver Jubilee

Alberta and Saskatchewan this month complete their twenty-fifth birthdays as organized provinces of the Dominion. Both of them are justifiably proud of their achievements—the growth and progress they have made in the brief span of twenty-five years. There is no authentic record of what the population of Saskatchewan was in 1905, but the census of 1901 showed that within the area of the province as it is measured today some 90,000 people were living. The current estimate places the actual population at about 866,700. The population of Alberta has risen from 183,000 in 1906 to approximately 700,000 in 1930. Economic development has been likewise rapid. To mention only one phase, the Peace River country had this year 500,000 acres in crop and a fifty per cent. increase is expected next season.

The national wealth of Canada, exclusive of undeveloped natural resources, is placed by the official statisticians of the Dominion at approximately \$28,940,000,000. This estimate, which is for the year 1928, and the latest available, shows an increase of four per cent. over the previous year, and of about thirty per cent. over 1921. Among the provinces, Saskatchewan leads in regard to aggregate wealth, with \$3,075,000,000, or 10.63 of the whole. On a per capita basis, Alberta ranks second with \$3,717, and Saskatchewan third again with \$3,613. In common with the rest of the Dominion, Saskatchewan and Alberta in these twenty-five years have seen a sane development of citizenship go hand-in-hand with economic expansion. With the industrial outlook broadening as it is in the West, who shall say what the position of Saskatchewan and Alberta will be on the occasion of the celebration of their golden jubilee? The rest of Canada will wish for their continuous prosperity and continued fidelity to Canadian ideals.

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Mr. Weir's Qualifications

In what purports to be a biographical sketch of the new Minister of Agriculture in the Bennett Cabinet, the local Liberal organ dwells on Mr. Weir's career as a teacher of mathematics and asks why a "practical farmer" was not selected for the position. The Patriot omitted to state that Mr. Weir has an international reputation as a breeder of Percheron horses, Berkshire swine and Shropshire sheep. A few years ago he carried off the first prize at the Chicago fair for the best bull, and the gold medal at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair for the best group of Percherons. "June," his original grey Percheron mare, which he had bought for \$225, brought him in \$3,000 in prize money during 1929. Furthermore, he achieved this success as a homesteader in the newly-opened Carrot River country, northern Saskatchewan, by his own initiative and intelligent application of the principles of mixed farming.

If all college teachers entering politics possessed a tinge of the practical qualifications of Mr. Weir, what an asset they would be to any Government!

The British Way

William Randolph Hearst's visit to France has been cut short by the French authorities, who have invited him to leave the country. "The only thing that astonishes me," says J. Butterfield in the Vancouver Province, "is that he has not been pushed out of England before this for some of the things he has allowed to be said in his papers about that country and what it stands for. It seems to me that it stands for too much from people like the gentle William Randolph. But England is like that. People who abuse her have also the glorious faculty of amusing her; and that is something the English will never abandon while Punch survives—the faculty of being amused by inferior people."

Editorial Notes

A study of hurricanes made by the United States Weather Bureau since 1887 discloses that the destructive ones occur in the same few weeks each year. The storm which has devastated Santo Domingo marks the beginning of the real hurricane season, which starts in August, reaches its peak in September, and ends during October.

What happens to the hulk of a sunken ship in extreme depths is being discussed in marine circles in San Francisco. The recent sinking of the S. S. Tahiti in the South Pacific at a depth reported to be 18,000 feet brought up an interesting argument. One party contends that the S. S. Tahiti only sank a thousand or so feet and then continued to float around at that level, completely at the mercy of undersea currents. The other party argues that when the sinking S. S. Tahiti reached a certain level the water exerted such a tremendous pressure that the ship collapsed into small pieces. These small pieces being mostly of steel plates they sank to the bottom or the seabottom.

Notes By The Way

After every general election the total popular vote as divided between the contending parties is always a matter of general interest.

In 1926 the Conservatives actually had a larger percentage of the popular vote than the Liberals, the totals being 1,504,853 for the former and 1,451,804 for the latter, a majority of 83,000 for the Conservatives. In the face of this the Liberals combining with Progressives, succeeded in securing the majority of the seats in the House of Commons. The tables were completely turned by the election of July last when the total popular vote for the Conservatives was 1,909,955 and for the Liberals 1,714,890, a majority of nearly two hundred thousand for the former. In addition to this every province in Canada, except Quebec and Saskatchewan, gave the Conservatives a substantial majority. The Conservative also made notable gains, the most striking being in the province of Quebec where the total Conservative vote was increased from 286,854 to 456,037.

Legislation is being prepared by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to make it unlawful to use steel traps and similar devices because of the cruelty they inflict upon bears and other animals which earn their living by preying upon domestic animals, farmers' crops, etc. Yes it certainly is cruel to catch these sport animals in such a torturing way but what is the farmer going to do about it? It would be more humane perhaps to chloroform bears, wolves, and their ilk but at present, this appears to be far off. Perhaps some ingenious Yankee may invent some device by which these animals could automatically administer their own chloroform, but in the meantime farmers and others who suffer by their depredations must do the best they can with guns, traps, etc. to protect themselves.

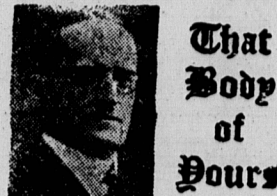
Despite the unemployment in the United States there appears to be plenty of money. The Chicago airport races drew 70,000 paid customers on one day. The musical festival drew 150,000 and 20,000 were unable to get in. Athletic games drew 60,000, and one ball game brought 50,000 paid admissions. These events brought in numbers of outsiders and turned loose considerable more than \$1,000,000.

Henry Ford, the multi-millionaire car manufacturer proposes a ten month year and a five day week with a working day of eight hours, as a cure for the present industrial depression which he attributes to over production. There is something in this proposal that has been left out, to use a well known Irish bull. Are the operatives to receive 12 months pay for the ten months work and the five day week or are the operatives to do the best they can to earn enough in ten months to provide for their year's necessities?

During the last nine months there were 532 fatal automobile accidents in Massachusetts. This is six less than in the corresponding period of last year. Last week there were thirteen deaths from this cause, compared with twenty-four in the previous week. This is a grim record, but it is satisfactory to note that the authorities are making a vigorous effort to reduce the number of casualties. Evidently plenty of liquor is available in Massachusetts, since 104 persons were convicted last week for operating cars while under the influence of liquor, and 109 were convicted the week before. During last week 1,472 licenses and registrations were suspended or revoked, compared with 1,236 the week before. In spite of all efforts of the authorities, however, there is grave danger on the streets and highways, and it is noted that many pedestrians are among the victims. It would appear that much more drastic penalties must be meted out in order to ensure greater safety.

Quite a number of automobiles have turned turtle on the public highways during the summer now ending causing serious and in some cases fatal injuries, apart altogether from the question of reckless driving and over-speeding there must be something radically wrong with roads on which such accidents as these can occur. The hogback road, the deep ditches on both sides, the loosely laid gravel on some sections may well be regarded as amongst the principal causes. There have been entirely too many accidents during the summer and undoubtedly the condition of the road was one of the main causes.

Success, says Edison, is 90 percent work and 10 percent talent. Luck he dismisses as being no more than a trace. His percentages are about correct. Those that work hard are not always without talent, but the talented too cannot supplant industry.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

RUN DOWN, INFECTION, RHEUMATISM

You are reading daily about rheumatism or arthritis, as it is called, and that most of it is caused by infection of teeth, tonsils, sinuses, gall bladder and other organs and tissues. Now just why do some individuals have these infections and others do not?

In other words what causes the infection itself? Infection not only causes the arthritis, but it causes the 'run down' condition of the body before arthritis starts, and often where arthritis never does get a start.

Research men are now wondering whether the run down condition may not be a cause of the beginning or starting of the infection.

Thus a man will work hard mentally, will become irregular in his eating, sleeping, and intestinal habits, and thus the blood going to the different tissues will be of such poor quality that it does not build up the tissue of the part so that it can withstand the harmful organisms that are always in the body.

In this way these organisms, where there is a weak or exposed point open to attack, are enabled to begin their destructive work.

It would seem that stress or strain interferes with the way the tissues should handle food stuffs, and this paves the way for trouble or infection. As you know the drain on the mother with child, is often sufficient to lessen the amount of lime or other substances in her own teeth or tissues, even when she eats plenty of food and drinks plenty of milk.

Also it has been well established that arthritis or rheumatism can begin, and be continued in the system, by the absorption of wastes from intestine. In fact a great part of the treatment of rheumatism is by the use of Epsom, Rochelle, or other salts to help clear out these wastes from large intestine. Enemas, high irrigations, or colon flushings as they are often called, are now an important part in the treatment of chronic arthritis or rheumatism.

Now what about all this? All you need to know is that to try and avoid rheumatism you endeavor to prevent infection by getting enough sleep, enough all round food, and enough exercise daily to keep your particular body in good shape.

If rheumatism does start, you get rid of the infection—teeth, tonsils, and so forth—and also get rid daily of the products of this infection which are not only in the joints, but to a large extent in the large intestine also.



FORGETFULNESS

So I shall go, and in some other air Dig in a phantom earth with phantom spade; And all the memories of the world will fade From less to less: I shall grow unaware Of things that were most precious and most fair, Till all the lovely ghosts of earth are laid: I shall forget even the things you said— I shall forget your eyes, your voice, your hair.

And in that twilight region where a year May be a million ages, or a day, Someone will come and whisper in my ear A name I do not know, but, strangely stirred, I shall arise, and muse awhile, and say, "Helen?—Helen?—I do not know the word."

—Robert Bell.

No Excuse

College Lad (arrested for speeding)—But, your Honor, I am a college boy. Judge—Ignorance doesn't excuse anybody.

Accidents will happen, but this is poor consolation to the girl with a broken heart.

Often, imagine that they can succeed without hard work.

That is why so many bright boys at school fail to make the grade in later life. Their handicap was not their talent, but an exaggerated idea of its importance. It supplements, but cannot supplant, industry.

FRUIT INSPECTION

(Halifax Chronicle)

For some years much has been heard about the inspection of fruit. The success following on the standardisation of Prince Edward Island potatoes was quoted. Opinion was divided on the matter and the body of feeling seemed to be opposed. The logic of circumstances, however, is taking a hand in the business and steps of some sort must of necessity be taken or the British market for the Annapolis Valley fruit may be lost.

This is due to the apple maggot. The apple maggot does not exist in Britain and the British Government is taking every precaution to keep it out. It is an insect which gets into the apple and carried by the apple across the ocean may infest the British orchard. The British authorities became aware that the apple maggot was infesting some of the American orchards. In June last an order was issued by the British authorities prohibiting the importation of American fruit between July 7th and November 15th, because of the Apple Fruit Fly. The order absolutely forbade the importation of all inferior grades of American apples.

The only kinds of apples allowed in under the order are barreled apples "U. S. Fancy" and "U. S. No. 1," and boxed apples "Extra Fancy" and "Fancy," and these are only allowed into Britain when they are accompanied by a certificate from the United States Department of Agriculture.

The shutting out of this American fruit from the British market opened the way to our own fruit. Unfortunately, however, the "Apple Fruit Fly" or "apple maggot" has been found in some scattered orchards of the Annapolis Valley. It takes no imagination to picture the distress in the apple industry should the British authorities apply the same regulations to Valley fruit as they have already applied to that from the United States.

A FAMOUS TROPHY

The cup trophy for which Sir Thomas Lipton is again challenging and which will be awarded to the yacht winning four out of seven races which started Saturday, September 13, was first won by the United States yacht America in 1851 which was successful against the Royal Yacht Squadron of England in a race around the Isle of Wight. The Cup was presented by Commodore John C. Stevens and his associates to the New York Yacht Club, and since that time there have been many attempts to recapture it. All of them have been unsuccessful. Some of the first challengers returned for a second trial but it has remained for Sir Thomas Lipton to be the gamest and most persistent of all. This is his fifth challenge, and he has built five yachts to strive for the trophy.

The first challenger was James Ashbury, of England, who raced his yacht Cambria against the New York Yacht Club fleet in 1870 and lost. He was not a good loser, for he complained so much after the race that the conditions were altered and he returned the following year to try again with another yacht the Livonia. Again the challenger complained of the condition which even America's admiral deemed unfair to the visiting challengers. Canada sent two yachts after the Cup, the Countess of Dufferin and the Atlanta, at different times. The latter came down the Erie Canal being towed on its side most of the way. Both yacht were defeated and again the conditions were changed and compulsory oceanic arrival of any yacht challenging was insisted upon.

Lord Dunraven was the next challenger in 1893 and there did not seem to be much dispute over the first race. There were, however, certain difficulties after the second race in which the American yacht, Vigilant defeated the Valkyrie II. When however, Dunraven appeared the third time with Valkyrie III there was much trouble over the measurements of each boat. Dunraven alleged unfair tactics, and the climax came when the judges disqualified his yacht for fouling the Defender. Dunraven's yacht was in the lead at the time. Feeling ran high and the British challenger after starting in the third race the next day turned his vessel and started for home. When he arrived in England he made grave charges against the New York Yacht Club. There was an investigation and the charges declared unfounded. Dunraven refused to apologise or to resign as an honorary member of the club. He was expelled. Then he sent in his resignation.

In 1899, when Sir Thomas Lipton was 50 years of age, he first challenged for the Cup. In 1920 he won the first two races and was very hopeful of success. But the Resolute found favorable winds and won the next three races. That was ten years ago and there has been no race since. In 1887 there was a challenge from a Scotch yacht, The Thistle, but she was beaten by the Volunteer. Whether Sir Thomas is successful this time or not he has the satisfaction of having won the respect and admiration of his opponent for the sporting fashion in which he has always accepted an unfavorable result. Dunraven's experience has not been repeated and there is no longer any fear that unfair tactics will be attempted.

St. Pierre and Miquelon

(Vancouver Province)

The United States Government, having trouble with the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, besought the aid of Canada and after some discussion, got it. It is illegal now to ship liquor from Canada to the United States. But thirsty Americans are not worrying. They can still get all the liquor they want—from domestic stills, from Bermuda and from the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Nearly all the liquor consumed in the great republic comes, of course, from illicit stills inside the American boundaries. But the government at Washington seems more concerned with stopping the flow from outside than with drying up the domestic springs. The state department at Washington has made representations to Paris, and the French Government has not shown very much interest. It has intimated that it regrets the bad luck Uncle Sam is having with his liquor legislation, but it hasn't suggested doing anything about it.

Now, as a final solution of this portion of the problem, it has been suggested that the United States should purchase St. Pierre, Miquelon and the other islands of the two groups. But the Toronto Globe objects. It says that, if anyone should purchase the French islands it should be Canada, and it urges that a treaty be made with France whereby the latter should give Canada the refusal if the islands are ever put up for sale.

But France is not likely to part with the islands lightly. They constitute about the oldest portion of her colonial empire and have traditional claims upon her. Besides, by furnishing a fishing base, they help an industry which France has carefully promoted with the object of keeping a supply of sailors for her fleet constantly available. Nor is the value of the islands as a smuggling base by any means negligible. For a century and a half they have bootlegged French wines and other goods into the St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces, and, during recent years, have become bootleggers extraordinary to the eastern coast of the United States.

Uncle Sam has had so much success with his purchases of territory that it is not unnatural for him to think he can buy anything he wishes. He bought Louisiana from Napoleon in 1803, paying a total of \$27,267,622, or about four cents an acre. He bought Florida from Spain in 1821 for \$5,000,000. Seward bought Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000 in the sixties and about the same time offered Denmark \$5,000,000 for the Virgin Islands. But Denmark held out for a higher price and in 1917, Lansing paid her \$25,000,000. At the Louisiana price of four cents an acre, the ninety-three rocky square miles of the French islands would not be worth much. But France's necessities today are not the same as those of Napoleon were in 1803. And the price—if there is a price—will have gone up very materially. But the Croesus of the nations may find that with the French islands, as with the British West Indies, there is no price at all.

Usual Fate

Artist—Do you think the great American novel will ever be written? Author (sighing deeply).—It will not only be written—it will be rejected.

Serious

The seriousness of the war in China is shown by the fact that both armies fought right ahead through the last big rain.—Judge.

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Advertisement for Hickey Nicholson Black Twist Cheewing Gyroc Plaster Board. Includes image of a man and text: 'Man! Look up at this skyscraper, the size of the good twist you swap a few cents for when you ask for HICKEY NICHOLSON "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING Gyroc Plaster Board. Just received direct from Factory—One full carload GYPROC PLASTER BOARD 3-8 and 3-16 thick 4x7-4x8-4x9-4x10. Prices Right. L. M. Poole & Co.

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