

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim

One may accept the wings of the morning, fasten them on, and go—even though one's body seldom leaves one's home.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1932

STATUS UNCHANGED

The election of the Liberal candidate, Mr. William H. Golding, in the federal by-election at South Huron yesterday leaves the Parliamentary situation precisely as it was. The vacancy was occasioned by the death of the late Liberal member, Mr. Thomas MacMillan, who represented the constituency since 1925. The Liberal party, having succeeded in eliminating the independent farmer candidate, Mr. William W. Cooper, a former Liberal, and the Progressive candidate, Mr. William D. Black, concentrated the whole force of the Opposition in the contest, Mr. Mackenzie King himself taking the stump in speeches in which he asked the electors not to take into account the agreements negotiated by the Bennett Government at the Imperial Economic Conference.

As already stated, the election results leave the parliamentary situation unchanged. The Bennett Government's majority is still overwhelming, and it will continue to carry out the fiscal policies on which it was elected to power. The standing of the parties, as noted in today's despatches, remains as follows: Conservatives 139, Liberals 83, Progressives 3, Labor 4, Independent 2, U. F. A. 9.

STANDING BY OTTAWA

From the comment of the British press on the desertion of the free trade theorists from the National Government, it is apparent that public opinion is strongly in favor of the Government's decision to implement the agreements negotiated at the Imperial Economic Conference. The Times finds it difficult to understand why patriotic, courageous men should have exalted the fiscal policy into a reason for resignation at the very moment when British policy towards all other problems is in a formative and delicate stage. The Daily Telegraph censures the resigning ministers and expresses the opinion that without them the Cabinet is now stronger than ever. The Daily Express says there is no reason to regret their departure, which affords the Government "a splendid opportunity of carrying through the policy for which they were elected." The Daily Mail also regards the secession as a gaffe at home despite the possible diminution of the Government's influence abroad. Criticism of Viscount Snowden is voiced by both the Morning Post and the Daily Herald. The former paper expresses the suspicion that the true aim of the seceders "is not to resurrect free trade but to revive the Liberal party."

If the latter supposition be correct, the method adopted by the outgoing Liberals is scarcely calculated to succeed. They are said to be relying on the support of the Viscount Grey of Fallodon, and since Grey and Lloyd George are at daggers drawn, there seems little likelihood of them being joined by the little Welshman and his following of four or five. Moreover, an important section of the Liberal party, headed by Sir John Simon and Sir Walter Runciman, remains in the National Government. The Liberal party is thus divided three ways instead of only two ways as heretofore.

The National Government, as the Toronto Mail and Empire points out, is still tremendously strong. The Conservative still hold a majority of 498 in a House of 615. The Ottawa agreements, therefore, are by no means in danger. Only a few months ago the people of Great Britain voted for tariffs and Imperial preferences. The Government carried out

that mandate by establishing protection and by agreeing to a series of intra-Empire agreements at Ottawa. It is still the strongest Government in the history of the United Kingdom, the Opposition consisting of a broken left-wing Labor party and a still badly smashed Liberal party. Nor is there any danger of the left-wing Laborites and rump Liberals coalescing against the Government. These two groups are as far apart as the poles.

The Ottawa agreements will be ratified this month by the British, Canadian and other Empire Parliaments, and the next few months should see the gradual development of an increased flow of trade under the flag. If these anticipations are borne out by events, and if there is a return to anything like normal economic conditions, the present National Government will be confirmed in its hold on the people. In the meantime, the decisions reached at the Ottawa Conference should give the nations represented at the forthcoming world economic conference a wholesome lead in the direction of international co-operation.

FINANCIAL BUNGLING

In an editorial attempting to justify the delay of the Lea Government in falling to issue bonds on a favorable market in the early months of 1931, our contemporary claims that the treasury overdraft when the Lea Government went out of office amounted to \$683,518.84, and that this figure, plus unemployment relief account and school supply account, made a total, not of one million and a quarter dollars, but of \$1,041,240.88. Our contemporary, however, ignores the item of loans from Government Savings Banks, amounting to \$374,285.27. The cash on hand on Aug. 31, 1931, as shown by the External Auditor, was \$1,006.40, leaving as a legacy to be paid off by the Stewart Government, the sum of \$1,256,787.71.

Mr. Lea's excuse that the bank was not pressing for payment of the overdraft in no wise justifies his negligence in failing to do so on a favorable bond market. The bank was receiving interest at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent compounded quarterly, or over 6 per cent in actual cost to the Province. The Lea Government could have reduced this interest charge by issuing bonds at 4 1/2 per cent, thereby effecting, as The Guardian has already shown, a saving to the taxpayers of nearly half a million dollars.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Continuing Liberal Association is a new term adopted by the Liberals of Manitoba who did not follow certain Liberal statesmen in to the Bracken Government. The Continuing Liberals take particular pleasure in blaming the Bracken Government for not protecting the university funds and the revenues of the province against speculation on an extravagant scale.

The Young Men's Conservative Association is now strongly organized in the western section of the Province, and a meeting of special interest in connection with the coming by-election for the Fifth District is being held by the Association this evening at 8 p.m. in the Town Hall, Summerside. The speakers will include Hon. Dr. MacMillan, Acting Premier, and Mr. H. M. Downing, the Conservative candidate. The public is invited to attend, and arrangements are being made to accommodate a large audience.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Ireland, says the Irish Times, cannot permit her railways to disappear because without them, the adequate conveyance of her chief product, livestock, would not be possible. Yet if a consistent inaction is any guide, the Free State government has failed to recognize the fact. For years the traffic returns of the Irish railways have shown heavy decreases. So grave is the situation that, unless prompt and far-reaching steps are taken at once the Irish railways shortly must cease to operate for sheer lack of means to pay their wage bill.

The basis economic implications of the war debt problem are clear. The attempt to collect obligations which resulted not from productive economic developments but from the destructive processes of the war has only served to impede the restoration of international economic equilibrium and world prosperity. Although the obliteration of the war debts would not end all the manifold difficulties which the world is laboring in this dark hour, economic analysis leads unmistakably to the conclusion that the restoration and maintenance of world prosperity will be rendered much easier if the disorganizing effects of the war debt payments are eliminated once for all. This is the lesson taught by a fourteen year effort at debt fulfilment.—Autumn Yale Review.

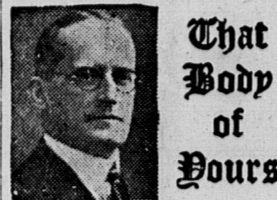
There is a mass of evidence tending to prove that large sections of American business are convinced that Mr. Hoover's first great error as President was the signing of a Tariff Bill which had been pushed through Congress by means of shameless lobbying in repudiation of his own policy of a limited upward revision. To many among us it seems as certain as anything in public affairs can be that the pressure of economic realities will, in the near future, compel large changes in the tariff policy of the United States. But the directors of the Republican Party do not believe this. They stand in this strange election upon the old party ground.—Contemporary Review.

Tuberculosis is vanishing in the United States and in another five years it will be classed as a minor disease. So, at any rate, says Dr. Gerald B. Webb of Colorado in a recent speech before a middle western medical association. Tuberculosis as Dr. Webb points out, seems to run in cycles of about 100 years, and all indications now point to the belief that the present cycle is on its downward swing.

Modern methods of treating tuberculosis beyond a doubt, are more effective than those practiced in former generations. Yet it is odd to realize that the prevalence of the disease seems to depend, at least in part, on mysterious forces beyond human control. Just now it is subsiding, but medical science does not pretend to claim all the credit. There is at work, apparently, some factor which we cannot yet understand.

Some of the reports and comments on the political news of the day seem to imply that the American people are like children in believing seven impossible things before breakfast. Incidents of Governor Roosevelt's western trip, and assurances solemnly given him by local statesmen who have climbed upon his train, are magnified out of all proportion to their real importance. Mr. Roosevelt's appeals to "liberal" Republicans of the West are held to be of vast significance. But if they were not really for him before he made his friendly gesture, they will not be now. Various political authorities, wiser than seven men who can render a reason, have explained that the West was very doubtful before Governor Roosevelt started on his travels, yet that his journey has made it certain that he will sweep every State west of the Mississippi.

The Kitchener News-Record proclaims a problem, the solution of which should provide happy diversion. "In 1929 before the crash, a man had a \$280,000 loan at a bank to cover which he deposited stock worth at the market then existing \$400,000. When the stock market went into a tailspin, the bank sold him out, getting \$330,000 for the stock, and leaving the man with his debt paid and a \$50,000 credit in the bank. Then, a little later, the bank collapsed. In a short time it was reorganized, and in the shrinkage that was involved the man's credit dwindled to \$35,000. Thereupon he drew out \$30,000 and bought back all of the securities he had held originally. So now he holds the same stock that he held in 1929, he has wiped out a \$280,000 loan and he has \$6,000 in cash. Has he gained or lost in the depression?"



By James W. Barton, M.D. THE COMMON COLD

Although the common cold does not cause immediate death it is responsible for more illness, more loss of time from employment, more absences from school than any other single ailment.

Just as cancer is being investigated throughout the world so also is the common cold, because it is found just as often in one state or country as it is in another. The cause is now thought to be due to a tiny organism. Prof. Dochee of Columbia University took secretions from the noses of persons with colds, filtered out all the organisms he could see, and found that what was left gave healthy persons colds.

He diluted this "filtrate"—what was left after all the known organisms were removed—so that the effect was like dissolving a grain of sugar in a gallon of water. Yet that tremendous dilution of the cold organism was powerful enough to cause fresh colds in persons who were willing to lend themselves to the experiment.

Many persons seem to keep free of colds by keeping the intestine active, the body warm, and not eating too much food.

However when the cold does come there are two points you should remember—yourself and other people. With yourself if at all possible you should stay home and rest in bed. This gives you the best chance of cutting short the cold. It also prevents you from spreading the infection to other people.

No medicine is really needed, not at first anyway, except that some baking soda, a half teaspoonful three times a day, or some other alkaline drink, should be taken. An enema and also a laxative rid the intestine of waste, and the laxative also removes poisonous wastes from the blood. This clears the blood, and gives the white corpuscles a free hand to fight the organisms causing the cold.

If the throat is sore, a warm salt solution—a quarter teaspoonful to a half cup of warm water should be used as a gargle.

A hot foot bath will stimulate the circulation thus enabling the system to throw off the cold more readily.

Only a light diet, liquids preferred, should be used.



SONNET IV

(From the Sonnet Sequence)

My love is like a spring among the hills Whose brimming waters may not be confined But pour one torrent through the ways that wind Down to a garden; there the rose distills Its nectar; there a tall, white lily fills Night with anointing of two lovers, blind, Dumb, deaf, of body, spirit, and of mind From breathless blending of far-sundered wills. Long ere my love had reached you, hard I strove To sent its torrent through the barren fields; I wanted you, the lilled treasure-trove Of innocence, whose dear possession yields Immortal gladness to my heart that knows How you surpass the lily and the rose. —Robert Norwood.

A Great Benefactor

(Mail and Empire) One of the great benefactors of humanity, Sir Ronald Ross, has passed on. To this generation his sacrificial achievements are perhaps not as well known as they should be. His name has not been so generally mentioned in recent years as those of other noted scientists, whose discoveries have more recently stirred the world. Sir Ronald conquered malaria in 1897. He identified a mosquito as the carrier of the malaria parasite. Royal and other merited honors followed quickly. In 1902 he was awarded the Nobel prize for medicine. It is a sad commentary on such a career that three years ago it was necessary to launch a public subscription on his behalf. He was poor and partially paralyzed. A fund of \$75,000 for his support was completed just before he died. This money will now go to the Institute for Tropical Diseases, which bears

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.

BELFAST'S VIRILITY RECORD

Sir,—Your pages of a day or two ago contained an interesting reference to Donald MacLeod, of Skye and the part he played under Wolfe at Quebec. Of even greater human interest were the references to his private life, unusual as they sound to the present generation.

It was pointed out that on Donald's death at 110 his eldest son was 91 and his youngest son only 17. It would thus appear that the youngest son was born when the veteran was 93. It is with no desire to detract from or minimize the greatness of Donald's achievement that a record even more unusual is recalled.

Down in the Belfast district, home of Highland tradition—cases almost similar are remembered.

Visitors to the Council Chamber in the Legislative Building, Charlottetown, may there see among the paintings of speakers of the House, the likeness of Dr. Angus MacAulay, the well known agent of Lord Selkirk in Belfast from 1803 until his retirement many years thereafter. Dr. MacAulay, who was a cousin of Lord MacAulay, had been father to Lord MacDonald in Skye. There he married Mary MacDonald, daughter of Capt. Samuel MacDonald, of Sarsle, Skye, whose mother was Margaret, granddaughter of Sir James MacDonald, 2nd baronet of Sleat, and ancestor of Lord MacDonald. This Capt. Samuel (Soirie) emigrated to North Carolina about 1770 and in 1776 there helped to recruit the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment in which he served as Captain.

Taken prisoner at the battle of Moore's Creek, in North Carolina, he was exchanged, rejoined his regiment and was later stationed in Nova Scotia. After peace was made he returned to Skye, where he lived as a retired officer on half-pay with the rank of Lieut.

When he was 93 years of age, he took for 2nd wife, Catherine Stewart, a Skye lass of little over 20 years of age. Ann Munro, now living in Kilmuir, this island, over 81 years of age, is a niece of said Catherine, and Malcolm E. MacDonald, of Orwell Head, is a grandnephew. Of this union, there were born three sons, two of whom were Angus and Alexander. A striking figure of manhood, Capt. Samuel lived to the great age of 106, dying on October 10, 1830.

The London (England) Sunday Times of November 7, 1830, records his death as follows:

"Died at his house in the Parish of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, on the 10th ult., Lieutenant Soirie MacDonald, at the very advanced age of 106. He expired not of any particular complaint, but merely from decay and exhaustion. He has left three children under ten years of age."

Belfast still pins its faith on Capt. Soirie, holding that his record is unmatched in medical annals for virility and potency.

I am, Sir, etc., M.

THAT DISAPPOINTED LADY TRAVELLER

Oh, was some power the Gifty give us, etc. Sir,—In your issue of Sept. 20th you reprinted a write up from the Montreal Star of the 17th, giving the impressions of a much travelled lady, on her first visit to the Garden of the Gulf, P. E. Island. It was just too bad that this lady with a hyphenated name should meet with so many disappointments on her first visit to P. E. I., and to that most delightful spot known as Cawnpore Beach, Cavendish. I have no doubt but Capt. Reid of the good ship "Charlottetown" known that he was ferrying this much travelled lady, he would have had the Port Borden brass band at the pier to give her a most cordial welcome to our Province, but it would appear that she had not got her bearings until the train had reached Emerald Junction, when the Conductor informed her that it was here that they parted company. Alighting from the train the first person she met, she accosted him and said "are you Jeremiah?" which to say the least was very bad form, the young man being an entire stranger. Evidently this lady had written to Mr. Jeremiah Simpson of Cawnpore, and Mr. Simpson had asked his friend Cecil to go to Emerald Station to meet this much travelled lady, for she says she has had as many as 22 trips to British Columbia, which would lead one to think that she had travelled at the expense of the various transportation companies or that she

had fallen heir to the hard earned accumulations of her forebears. Be that as it may, Cecil (who by the way is a son of the late Walter Simpson) which is quite sufficient to know that he was wide awake to the situation, and answering in the negative, he said "I am here to take you to your destination;" and with a twinkle in his eye shouted "All aboard for Cawnpore." Cecil, a believer in that motto "safety first," had taken the precaution before starting out to put the monkey wrench in the car, for he knew that many and oft are the freaks that visit this famous watering place "Cawnpore Beach." They arrived at Mr. Simpson's about 10 p.m. and of course that most hospitable lady Mrs. Simpson, had refreshments for this most estimable lady, and she says the refreshments were quite sufficient to sustain her till the morning. But in the morning she realized that the hostel was not equivalent to the Chateau Laurier. Horror of horrors, "why did I come so far." I do not know this much travelled lady's name, but me thinks the middle name must be "Lipstick," for the first enquiry was as to the number of eligible bachelors that was in or about the vicinity, and being assured that there were quite a number, she at once adorned herself with fetching becomingness, and under the wing of Mary, the maid of all work, set out to capture all and sundry bachelors that might cross her path, and as good luck would have it Ham MacNeill was the first, but like Cecil, Ham had seen too many freaks to be fooled. Ham took one look, and at once was convinced that here is another of those prairie freaks, tramped too much in her bare feet in the blue mud of the Manitoba prairie. "Nothing doing," Ham inwardly said, and went on with his work. Seeing she had failed in this, her first attempt, she let us to Tenase's daughter and said "let us go home, he won't have anything to say to us." Routed horse, foot and artillery.

1832-1932 5 Years Before QUEEN VICTORIA'S ACCESSION to the Throne The accession of Princess Victoria marked the commencement of an era of unprecedented industrial expansion in Great Britain. The founding of The Bank of Nova Scotia likewise marked the beginning of a new era—it was one of the early steps which led to the development of an independent corporation banking system in Canada. Today The Bank of Nova Scotia serves its customers with a nation-wide system of Branches and old established world-wide banking connections. It places at their disposal the accumulated experience of a century of successful banking. A CENTURY OF BANKING SERVICE The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

And one can only imagine her disappointment when she first viewed the Lake of Shining Waters. "Not a bit like the Lake Louise in the Rocky Mountains." Who ever said it was, but this lady with the hyphenated name may rest assured that the name "Shining Waters" was given to this little sheet of water by the author of "Anne of Green Gables," and this name will live longer in the memories of the readers of that charming story than that of this would be critic and her first impressions of P. E. Island. And it is to laugh when one reads how Jeremiah put it over in his relating to her the story of the Yankee Gale back in the 50's, but to make it more impressive she called it the Yankee Wind. Wow, wow, ain't it awful Mable? And the climax was when she was seen gambling on the glistening sands of Cawnpore Beach after a dip in the blue waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Come away, for such a sight would be harder on the eyes than looking at the eclipse of the sun through a smoked glass. So many disappointments on a first visit must have been terrible, but cheer up, come again, 'tis better further on. I am Sir, etc., C. C. MacNEILL 23 A. First Ave., Ottawa.

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