

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. E. Currie.

\$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States. Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1929

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY

The announcement in yesterday's Guardian of the campaign to place British boys and girls on Canadian farms, the initial movement of which is to start in the Province of Nova Scotia, will have been read with great interest in this Province. The decision to start the campaign in the Maritime Provinces was taken as a result of the visit of Mr. H. H. Eccles, president, and Captain Ellis, secretary of the National Association of Boys and Girls Clubs of Great Britain and it is evident that what they saw of conditions in this part of the Dominion impressed them very favorably. For the first time in its history, the Association, involving a membership of more than 300,000 boys and girls throughout the British Isles, has elected a Canadian vice president in the person of Dr. W. J. Black, director of Colonization and Agriculture of the Canadian National Railways, and it is presumably due to Dr. Black's activities, in co-operation with the Nova Scotia provincial government, that the experiment was decided on of placing British boys and girls with farm training in our sister Province.

Recently The Guardian called attention to the immigration activities of the New Brunswick government, which through co-operation with the Federal and Imperial governments resulted in the placing of British immigrant families on vacant farms in that Province. It will thus be seen that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are making headway in immigration matters. So far, there is no indication that Prince Edward Island will benefit directly from these activities. The fact that this Province has no immigration and colonization bureau, and that the Government has made no response to the many requests of our boards of trade and farmers' organizations for the establishment of such a necessary department, has evidently not escaped the notice of the federal and railway authorities. Where the Provincial Government is lukewarm in matters of this kind it is difficult to persuade others that we have advantages here which would repay looking into. It is to be hoped, however, that the Province will not be overlooked in future in the immigration schemes now under way for the repopulation of the farming areas of the Maritimes. Prince Edward Island, with its declining rural population, is entitled to every consideration on the part of the Dominion Government and the Canadian National Railways, and if the problem were properly grappled with by the Provincial authorities we believe that any practical scheme advanced would meet with the fullest co-operation. The initiative, however, must come from the Provincial Government. We can no longer afford to stand still while our sister Provinces are advancing. The Government would be well advised to consider this question seriously and to act while the opportunity presents itself.

TARIFF MUDDLING

The necessity for the King Government taking some action at the approaching session of the Parliament for the protection of Canada's agricultural interests against the hostile tariff legislation of the United States is well illustrated by the following statistics. Official figures coming direct from Ottawa show that Canada's exports of animal, dairy and agricultural products to the United States have fallen from the value of \$156,129,849, as in the first nine months of 1921, to \$53,213,481 as in the corresponding nine months of this year. The falling off is more than a hundred million dollars, or nearly two-thirds. Prior to 1921 cattle entered the United States free. Then a duty of

30 per cent. was imposed, and now it is to be made higher.

Prior to 1921 the duty on poultry was one cent a pound. It was made three cents a pound and the tariff bill before Congress fixes it at six cents a pound.

Prior to 1921 sheep were free. A duty of \$2 a head was imposed and this is to be increased to \$4 a head.

Prior to 1921 potatoes were free. Then a duty of 25 cents a bushel was imposed, later increased to 50 cents per 100 pounds or 30 cents a bushel, now to be increased to 75 cents per 100 pounds.

Eggs were free, then a duty of 8 cents a dozen was imposed and this is to be increased to 12 cents.

Hay was taxed \$2 a ton. This was increased in 1922 to \$4 a ton and a further increase is proposed.

The King Government took the United States tariff whip lashing down, and if it should attempt to rise now and assert itself it will not deserve much credit from the people whose interests have so long been neglected.

AFTER-DINNER ORATORY.

Thousands of suffering citizens looking forward to another Winter's campaign of functions they will attend at \$2.00 a plate, and upwards, are warned that this is the time when every good listener should wage battle against the hordes of wordy after-dinner speakers, says an exchange.

No dinner ticket should be paid for, or promise to attend a dinner be given, until a signed and sealed guarantee be secured that no speech delivered when the smoke is thickest shall last longer than six minutes. And that the speaker who does not secure an unsolicited laugh within his first two minutes of speech shall suffer the penalty of strangulation in the seventh minute.

It is all nonsense to say that nothing worth listening to can be said in six minutes. There isn't much worth listening to that can't be said in six minutes. Last winter's long-winded orations cannot be remembered and were forgotten before they were half-delivered. If the dinner were good, they spoiled it; if it were worse than usual, they added to the discomfort. Speeches can be made short; they have been. The speech of the evening at one of the most copious of all oral banquets was delivered by Sir James M. Barrie, the universal provider of chaste whimsy.

All Glasgow had gathered itself within its largest dining-room to gloat in haggis-laden glee over the pawky humor and sly jest with which the renowned Scottish author would propose The Immortal Memory.

The mere dry way in which he rose to his feet brought rounds of laughter. Barrie was good. He said:

"Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in asking you to drink to the immortal memory of Robert Burns."

That was Barrie's speech. Such consternation overtook the Glasgow gathering of Burns lovers denied their spate of Barrie, that he has never since been definitely ascertainable whether the Immortal Memory was, or was not, toasted.

Barrie then gave a lesson to after-dinner speakers he himself has ever since been doing his best to forget; by making his own speeches longer and longer. But he is excused because he makes them better and better. Others cannot offer the same excuse. Lengthiness is their only contribution.

LEST WE FORGET

Discussing The Guardian's reference to the suggestion of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce that Thanksgiving Day should be celebrated some time in October and not on Armistice Day, as it has been officially decided to do this year, the Acadian Recorder pertinently asks: "How will the jollity of Thanksgiving affect those who treasure the oppor-

Notes By The Way

"Leave Halifax alone," says the Toronto Globe, referring to what Prime Minister MacDonald reported to have said about having the guns removed from that port in the interests of world peace. Although, as The Globe states, the Washington despatch was not credited at first in Ottawa, it goes on to state that Halifax is not a menace to the United States or any other nation. Its equipment is purely of a defensive character. The vessels stationed there are for coast defence work. Were the port stripped of this equipment there would be no shelter for commercial ships in case of attack by a hostile force.

It is altogether too early to accept Mr. MacDonald's optimistic opinion that the end of all wars has come, much as the world would like to hope he is right. It will be premature to assume that Canada can dispense with a single fortified position on the Atlantic and another on the Pacific until such time as all armed vessels of every class are swept from the seas never to return.

Guardian readers had been made familiar with these views before The Globe had put them in print, and we had no doubt that the notion of dismantling Halifax of its military defences will be strongly resented throughout the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. MacDonald is booked to return to England from Quebec without now visiting the Maritimes. This is regrettable. Whatever he may have said or agreed to in Washington, the fact that he discussed such a proposal in that city and intended a further discussion of it with Premier King, leaves a bad taste in the mouth of Maritime Canadian readers. It is well that the British Prime Minister should learn before he sails that the watchword, "Leave Halifax Alone," as sounded by The Globe in Toronto, is warmly endorsed in the three Atlantic Provinces of Canada.

Temperance reform in Great Britain is on an altogether different footing from what it is in the United States and two of the Canadian Provinces. Britain has long had a very large consumption of intoxicating liquors, but it has been greatly reduced in recent years and not by prohibition. At the annual conference of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, held in Cardiff, Mr. Angus Watson referred to the extent of the change and the instrumentalities which had brought it about. Mr. Watson stated that within ten years past the annual drink bill had dropped from \$426,000,000 in 1920 to about \$298,000,000 in 1928. The consumption of alcoholic beverages had been reduced by almost one half in spite of an increase of 15 per cent in population.

This is a truly remarkable showing. And convictions for drunkenness are steadily falling all over the country, according to the universal testimony of magistrates, police and social workers. How has the change been brought about? By education and the persuasive efforts of temperance workers and advocates; by shortening the daily hours of sale; by other attractions than the taverns such as the movies, etc. Such attractions are equally available, however, in all prohibition countries in America, which is a point to be noted.

In Great Britain the liberty of the subject is respected and guarded; crime is at a minimum as compared with any other country in the world; the prisons are not crowded, although population is steadily increasing; law and order prevail. We all know how it is here at home and across the border in regard to these matters, and thoughtful persons all over Canada are asking the reason why such a tremendous contrast exists.

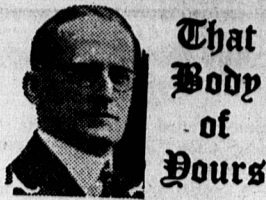
Temperance makes great advance in Britain under moral suasion and education. Here the law of force prevails. Our people young and old have been taught from the pulpits, the political platform and in the press for a generation past that there is and

can be no temperance except under prohibition—the law of force. Are we making an equal progress toward reducing drunkenness and diminishing crime here and in Nova Scotia to that now going on in Great Britain?

A short potato crop in Canada this year owing to the summer draught in several provinces, including the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces, is indicated in The Guardian's despatches. How prices will range during the season of winter shipping will depend largely upon the United States tariff which will not be finally settled until the December session of Congress. At present the outlook in that quarter is not very hopeful.

The Island potato crop, if short, is generally more sound than in many years past and its keeping quality good. That is a point in favor of our potato growers.

Tenants of municipal houses in Aberdeen, Scotland, who intended taking summer boarders, recently had a shock when they received notice from the City Chamberlain that they were prohibited from subletting or taking lodgers or boarders.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

DIZZINESS FROM IMPACTED WISDOM TEETH

When you next visit your dentist it would be worth while to have him show you some X ray films of 'impacted teeth'. These are usually the wisdom teeth, the ones that come last. It would seem that our mouths are not as large as those of our ancestors and there is not sufficient room for these teeth to develop properly.

Accordingly they get squeezed or jammed in different directions. Before the day of the X ray many patients complaining of severe pain in the face and about the ear had various operations performed for removal of branches of the facial nerve.

Others complaining of severe pain in the ear, and partial loss of hearing were unable to get any relief from the ear specialist. When the teeth were examined by X ray, the unusual position of these wisdom teeth were discovered and prompt relief followed when they were removed.

And now Dr. H. B. Anderson, Johns town Pa., reports two cases of vertigo or dizziness which entirely disappeared when impacted molar teeth were removed. One had three impacted teeth and the other had one.

His explanation is that the impacted teeth press on the little nerve branches and the impulses travel back to the root of the nerve, which lies close to the root of the nerve supplying part of base of brain, which when disturbed was often known to cause dizziness.

The pressure of a wisdom tooth against the ear, which contains the semicircular canals which enable us to balance ourselves, could quite easily interfere with the proper action of the fluid of these canals and thus cause a lack of balancing power or dizziness.

If therefore you are subject to dizzy spells don't blame it on the heart, it is due to the liver in the majority of cases, but may be due to an impacted wisdom tooth.

The X ray will tell the story.



SONNET XXX.

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought I summon up remembrance of things past, I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought, And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste: Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow, For precious friends hid in death's dateless night, And weep afresh love's long since cancelled woe, And moan the expense of many a vanished sight: Then can I grieve at grievances foregone, And heavily from woe to woe tell o'er The sad account of fore-bemoaned moan, Which I new pay as if not paid before. But if the while I think on thee, dear friend, All losses are restored and sorrows end. —Shakespeare.

Windsor Castle

There will be little entertaining at Windsor Castle this year, for the King although marvellously recovered, could not face the fatigue of playing host to distinguished guests.

In this, the most magnificent of all royal houses and the richest in historical lore, he will live quietly for a while.

Grey and time-mellowed this gigantic pile dreams beside the Thames. It is English history in stone. It is unique in the world.

King Edward did considerable entertaining here. Foreign princes, ambassadors, prelates and great statesmen came, and with them beautiful women. The castle is so vast, however, that the guest who is used to magnificence finds himself overwhelmed.

It is said that there a guest may get lost in the immensity of corridors, though that does not happen since there are guides.

Guests, other than foreign royalties and ambassadors are accommodated in the apartments reserved for the Royal Family. For examples, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald stayed at Windsor his apartments, commanding a prospect over the Great Park, were in close proximity to the King's private suite.

Visits to Windsor are statedly events. The guests are usually received by their Majesties in an outer hall, a simple apartment in white with oak furnishings and magnificent portraits of former sovereigns.

Once in his apartments, the guest, perhaps just a little over-awed, receives his royal host's wishes through a messenger. On State occasions dinner is served in the famous Oak Room, an octagonal apartment where hangs Angell's famous portrait of Queen Victoria beside the magnificent Gobelin tapestries.

The plate used on State occasions is of gold and is said to be worth £2,000,000. On lesser occasions silver is used.

Evenings are usually spent in the crimson drawing room from the great windows of which the Eastern Terrace may be seen. The Queen spends much time with her needles. In his robusier days the King often spent the after-dinner hour with close personal friends in the billiards room, or in his sanctum with cigar and talk for a spell.

It is customary for every guest to make a tour of the whole castle. It is a marvellous experience. For in this immense grey pile are shrined in stone, marble and precious metals, in magnificent books—there are 120,000 volumes—the whole colorful history of these Isles.

Here, amid the quietude of the beautiful Thames Valley, our King will pass from his advanced convalescence to complete health. Next year, fully restored to health, perhaps he will once more entertain within these historic walls and the old splendours will return.

In a Wiltshire churchyard is to be seen the following amusing example of rustic grammar:

"Her shall not return to we, But us do hope to go to shee." And that is really how they do talk, in Wiltshire.

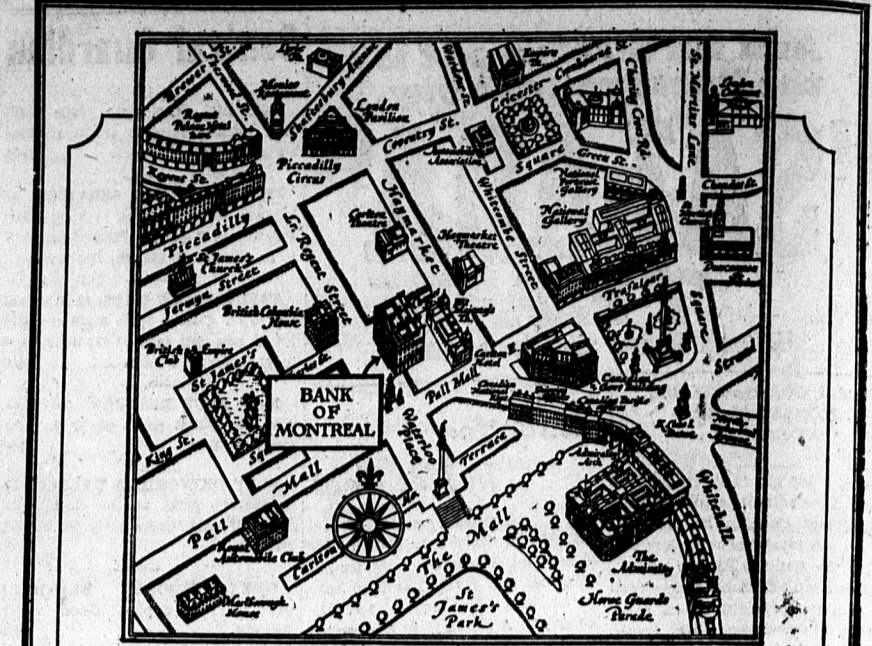
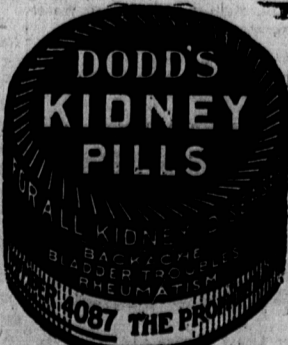
Thomas Gilliver, a cripple, crawled in his wheel chair to a boy of two in a canal at Donlisterpe, England, recently, and held the child while he sat up to his neck in water until his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. H. Gilliver, arrived and pulled them both out.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGH

THE KING'S PRIZE

Q. What is the King's Prize? A. "The King's Prize" is the chief award given to the best Empire rifle shot at the annual competition held at Bisleigh, England. This highly coveted honor was won in 1929 by Lieut. Colonel Blair, of Vancouver. The eight men comprising the Canadian Bisleigh team also won the prized Koolapore cup. Another Canadian, Lieut. Desmond Burke, was only one point behind Blair in the tie shoot-off.



Midway Between Piccadilly Circus and Trafalgar Square

CANADIANS when in London will find the Waterloo Place Branch of the Bank of Montreal, at No. 9 Waterloo Place, especially convenient for their use. It is situated in the centre of the West End, within a short distance of Trafalgar Square and in the heart of London's hotel, club, shopping and theatre district.

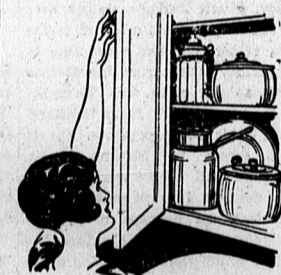
You are cordially invited to avail yourself of the facilities of this office while you are in England. Writing and reading rooms are available, current copies of the principal Canadian newspapers are on file, and you may, by arrangement, have your mail addressed care of the office.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$900,000,000

Charlottetown Branch: G. FILLITER, Manager



THE VERY BEST POTS AND PANS Do not skimp when it comes to kitchen utensils. Keep a full and complete assortment on hand all the time and your cooking will be made an easy and agreeable task. Having the right utensil on hand at the right time saves time and labor. Visit our hardware store and select the utensils you need to make your outfit complete.

The Rogers Hardware Co., Ltd.

Insidious Eye Strain

We use this adjective advisedly. Sufferers from Eye Strain may have perfect vision and therefore do not suspect the presence of any evil defect. The motive power of the entire human organism is Nerve Energy. Normal eyes, it is computed utilize about 20% of this Nerve Energy, but when Eye Strain is present, a much larger proportion is required. Hence defective eyes through their consumption of an excessive amount of Nerve Energy may seriously affect the functioning of other organs of the body and produce ill health.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED G. F. Hutcheson OPTOMETRIST

Dr. L. B. EVANS

Of London, Eng.

Noted Physician treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of STOMACH CONDITIONS, such as INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, SORE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, GASTRIC DISTRESS and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach with a prescription which we have procured and sell under the name of EVANS STOMACH MIXTURE.

WE ALONE have the sole rights on this prescription and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers. DONT FOOL with your stomach, serious conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble. Get a bottle today. Price 35c.

The 2 Macs

C. M. Lamson & Co., LIMITED, 64 Queen Street London, E. C. 4, England Public Auction Sales OF RAW FURS Shipping bags will be furnished without charge by applying to R. T. Holman, Ltd., Summerisle, F. E. I. Represented by Alfred Fraser, Inc. 212 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y. 10-15-1f.

EFFICIENT OPTICAL SERVICE EYES EXAMINED, GLASSES SUPPLIED AND FITTED. CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIR WORK.

J. W. JOHNSTON Registered Optometrist 157 Kent Street Charlottetown Phone 782-L

The SEVEN DIALS MYSTERY

By Agatha Christie

A Detective Story with a Thrill in Every Chapter Wherein a Girl Helps to Trap an International Spy.

STARTING NEXT TUESDAY IN "THE GUARDIAN"

WE'RE READY ARE YOU?



We are plentifully supplied with all kinds of Coal. Place your order now, either for immediate or future delivery.

In this way you will be assured of winter comfort. "THE MAXIMUM OF HEAT."

W. D. Gillis Co. COAL PHONE 178