THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

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Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1928

YESTERDAY'S BYE-ELECTION

The return of Mr. Callum Bruce, the Government candidate, in yesterday's Bye election in the Belfast district was in the circumstances, not surprising.

The people no doubt felt that the return of an opposition candidate at this juncture would not very materially affect the administration, as the Government still held a large majority in the house. It was felt, as had been plainly intimated by supporters of the Government, that to turn down the Government candidate would mean the withdrawal of any patronage that might be expected by the constituency, and many of them voted accordingly.

The intrusion of a third party into the contest no doubt had some effect, and it is significant that the votes secured by Mr. Bentley practically equalled the shortage in the vote given to Mr. George MacLean, the Conservative candidate, which would seem to indicate that the Prohibition Conservatives who voted Liberal at the last election supported Mr. Bentley in yesterday's contest.

Mr. MacLean is to be congratulated on the splendid support he secured, considering the great odds against him, and it is quite sure that when the contest comes up between two straight parties, one of them a discredited Government, his election will be a foregone conclusion.

The situation now remains as it was after the general election, and there is little room to hope or to fear anything better or worse than we have had during the past year. The third degree to which Premier Saunders and the Hon. J. P. MacIntyre were subjected during the campaign will doubtless have a salutary effect upon the government, and cause it to be less reckless in its expenditures, and more careful in the matter of the roads and other Public Works. This at least may be hoped for, and there is some satisfaction in knowing that matters are at least no worse than they have been.

THE EXHIBITION.

ALL are looking forward to the great holiday of the year,—the Prince Edward Island Exhibition,—and this year preparations on a larger scale than ever before have been made.

The Exhibition Association has spent upwards of $5,000 in improving the race track, grounds and the buildings, and a splendid new entrance gate has been set up, and the whole plant is now on a scale which will compare very favorably with the best in Canada.

Special privileges have been secured this year on account of the early date on which the Exhibition is to be held. Attractions have been secured which it would not have been possible to secure had the other exhibitions been in progress. As it is, attractions booked for other exhibitions have been secured, and everything now points to the biggest exhibition ever held in Charlottetown. Coming as it does between hay-making and harvesting, the farmers will have an opportunity of attending without loss of time and they are entitled to the holiday. All these things considered the prospect is exceedingly promising, and it is quite sure that with favorable weather conditions there will be a large attendance, not only from our own Province, but from the neighboring provinces as well.

The Exhibition is an educational institution, the school which no farmer can afford to miss. The live stock section in this year's exhibit is very well filled and more animals of all kinds than ever before will be shown. Thoroughly informed judges will give lectures and explain the reasons for their awards. This in itself will be an education for all farmers and farmers' sons and daughters. The position the Province has secured in late years as the producer of disease-free cattle and the fact that our cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry have taken prizes at some of the largest exhibitions in our sister provinces, assure an added interest in this year's show.

The racing program, always a big attraction, as will have been seen by announcements in the columns of The Guardian, promises to be the biggest and best race meet we have ever held, so that we may look forward to days of unusual interest. The amusement feature has not been lost sight of by the Association. It is well-known that legitimate amusements are a necessity at gatherings of this kind, and as already stated, the management has been fortunate in securing many first class attractions. Some of these have been booked for the Toronto and other large exhibitions, and those who attend the Charlottetown Exhibition will have the privilege of enjoying such attractions as are made special features of in the largest fairs.

As already stated, the Exhibition season is a holiday time, old acquaintances will be renewed; farmers and others who have not met each other since the last Exhibition, will have an opportunity of renewing friendships and having a grand old time together. So far as exhibits go, every department, including art handicraft, live stock and racing, are more than ordinarily well filled and all are looking forward to the grand opening. The Exhibition is everybody's business. The business of the farmers, the merchants and the citizens, and it is up to everyone to boost it, and to contribute in every way possible to its success. It is the annual examination time for farmers and others. A time when the progress of the year will be noted. The progress of the Province from year to year is marked by the Exhibition, and we believe that this year's Exhibition will give evidence of greater progress in all departments than any previous one. Let us then boost the Exhibition and make it the success it deserves to be. This we owe to the efficient Exhibition Association which has spent time and money in making it better than any that has preceded it.

CANCELLING MOTOR LICENSES

HON. J. L. Perron, Minister of Highways in Quebec, has set a good example in the matter of making the roads of his province safe. Offenders against the motor vehicle law have their licenses cancelled in addition to having fines imposed upon them. Ottawa and Toronto have followed the good example and a great improvement has been effected. These large cities are now practically free from motor accidents caused by undue speeding and reckless driving. It has been demonstrated over and over again that fines alone are not sufficient to check the reckless driving. They must be reduced to walking and this method is now being followed by the principal cities. Cancellation for a period of days, weeks or months, in proportion to the gravity of the offence is the remedy, and it is an effective one. Charlottetown might well follow this example.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

And now the fields are whitening unto harvest.

The temperature of the past few days pleasantly reminds us that Summer is not yet over. The remaining days of August and the whole of September will still be Summer.

There is in every country a fairly constant revenue from the drink traffic. Under Government Control this revenue goes to the country's treasury and the taxpayers get the benefit. Under Prohibition this revenue goes to the bootleggers.

Notes by the Way

THE speech of Hon. R. B. Bennett on the working of the U. S. tariff and its effects upon Island produce must make enlightening reading even to the most inveterate doctrinaire free trader. The U. S. tariff is meant to protect U. S. interests, and nothing else matters. There is no thought of generosity or openhandedness in its operation; it is made to fit conditions in U. S. When will all our people realize and recognize that the only protection we have against U. S. intrusion in our markets is a serviceable tariff as well?

In this week's issue of "The Canadian Journal of Commerce," a periodical which long has had Liberal affiliations, we find the following remarks most apropos of Mr. Bennett's speech:—

"The potatoes grown in Prince Edward Island are splendid table stock, but as compared with potatoes grown in the United States, they take a much higher relative position as seed potatoes. For some years, Island stock has held a premier position at the Long Island tests for seed potatoes.

"This reputation, built upon quality, is now being assailed. The sale of so many tons of seed potatoes in the States has reminded the growers of New England that if they cannot compete with the Island on a quality basis, they have another string to their bow. Representatives of the Tariff Commission are now investigating the cost of growing potatoes in Prince Edward Island.

"A couple of years ago the number of beef cattle shipped to the United States was very small indeed, during the present year the number will probably not be far short of 300,000 head. This increase in the trade with the United States has been brought about by the scarcity of cattle in the States. The Canadian trade with Great Britain has dwindled from a sizable though not very profitable business of a year or two ago to nothing. The trade with the United States has grown from nothing to 300,000 head, probably worth in excess of $15,000,000.

"But just as with Prince Edward Island potatoes so with the Canadian cattle trade there is a sequel. The representatives of the United States Tariff Commission are now in Western Canada to investigate the cost of the production of beef cattle. Without reflecting upon the judgment or capacity of these Tariff Commission representatives in any way, it will be surprising if the tariff on potatoes and beef cattle remains very long after their report is received at the present rate. This is the way the United States Tariff Commission works. It is only too bad that Canada hasn't a body that would do likewise.

"The U. S. Tariff Commission suddenly discovered, on pressure of U.S. interests, that Nova Scotia gypsum is not raw but partly manufactured since the pieces are broken for ease in handling. Hence, it is subject to a duty of $1.40 per ton. Upon pressure of other interests, apparently more powerful, the imposition of the duty is deferred. The N. S. gypsum trade is at the mercy of the tariff policy of another country."

This is not a political deliverance, be it noted, but the considered views of political economists with whom politics play second place. What do our readers think about it—not politically, but materially and economically?

The Women's Institutes have been in annual convention and have assumed important responsibilities regarding the welfare of the Province. Education and public health are essentially questions with which women can deal, for they both directly and intimately affect the home; and, after all, the role of women in public life is just to help improve home conditions; it is out of the homes the standard of a nation rises. A country with homes of mean and low standards of life and morals can never attain any heights in the leadership of nations; while, on the other hand, the country with high domestic ideals rules the world in the sense that it sets the standard to which others seek to attain.

It is gratifying to thoughtful people to have at Government House occupants (though, alas, not residents) who enter so fully and so satisfactorily into the public life of the Province. Government House, since the advent of His Honor and Mrs. Heartz, has been the ideal centre of all provincial activities, a rendezvous where country and city may meet together socially and help to understand better one another's point of view. The people are appreciative of this, though it may not often be practicable to voice their sentiments.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

THAT FEELING OF INFERIORITY

You are hearing from time to time about "inferiority complex", that condition where the individual doesn't quite feel equal to his work, to his job, to his really rightful place in the community.

Now this doesn't mean that he hasn't the brain capacity of other folks; in fact many of these individuals are very well endowed with brain matter. However something is keeping them back in their attitude toward life itself, and there must be a reason for it.

In former days, it was just thought that they were "odd," were below par mentally, and there was nothing that could be done about it.

However, physicians and teachers are giving this subject considerable thought, and a determined effort on their part has brought surprising results in getting these individuals into a normal condition and view of life.

One of these individuals may be a member of a family of which he has not been quite as successful as his brethren.

Teachers naturally try to go back to the early life of these folks and are often able to trace this feeling of inferiority to the manner in which the child was treated in the years between babyhood and school days.

An overstrict parent or nurse, or an overindulgent parent or nurse. Thus the child's natural attempts to assert itself were prevented by threats or whippings, or were given such free rein that the youngster got an awful bump or surprise when he started school, and had to toe the mark.

However this feeling of inferiority often comes from some little physical defect such as poor eyesight or hearing, bad tonsils which by poisoning the system take away some of the ntural spirit and ambition, or other infection.

You can readily see therefore that the cause of this "feeling of inferiority" should be sought, and after any physical defects that can be corrected are corrected, the teacher or physician can then be in a position to reason properly and profitably with such cases.

Life is worth too much to us all to have anyone not get and give to his or her full capabilities.

BRIEF DIARY OF EVENTS

In Prince Edward Island.

GLEANED FROM OUR HISTORY

Historicus.

One often hears the question asked by one friend of another, while conversing in company, "Where was the first meeting of our Legislature held?" and the question remained unanswered on the occasion. We have in view a remedy as shown above. As far as our notes shall carry us, we propose answering when the leading events occurred. We cannot say at present how far we shall be able to perform this self-imposed task, but will do the best we can, viz:

"The first business of the Legislature, when it met for the first time in 1773 was as might be expected, a confirmation of the proceedings of the Executive Council, antecedent to calling a House together. This was followed by an Act to make valid in law process and proceedings as far back as the first of May, 1769."

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The second session was held in 1785. The revenue that year amounted to £161 25s. 11d. This year also provided "well water" for Charlottetown.

In 1795 the Confirmation of Titles was carried out. The geese were also placed in order by law.

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In 1795 £400 was granted to the use of His Majesty.

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In 1881 the name of the Island viz: "St. John," was changed to Prince Edward Island.

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In 1803 the Five Wardens were established in Charlottetown, and that year £1600 was raised for public offices in Charlottetown.

An Inspector of Bread was appointed in 1825, and an expert baker was appointed as chief for Charlottetown. In 1828 and 1927 Education received considerable attention. In this year Commissioners were appointed to negotiate a loan to build Government House.

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A steamship was first placed on the route between Georgetown and Pictou in 1785.

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In 1823 the Mail Service via Traverse and Tormentine was first established; passenger service, also; on sail and row boats.

Commissioners to superintend the erection of the Provincial (Colonial) Building were appointed in 1840, and the structure was completed in 1846.

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In 1845 an additional Term of the Supreme Court Circuit was established by the Legislature.

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In 1847 the exportation of grain, meal and potatoes was prohibited.

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The year 1845 witnessed the establishment of the Telegraph Co., at the Capes. A new Southport ferry boat was also authorized and the Temperance Hall was incorporated.

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The highest cliff in this Island is called Orby Head, situated 5 miles from Cape Tryon, and rises 120 feet high. It is quite an attraction to visitors.

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A motion made in our Legislature in 1827, to have the census taken, was voted down. We wonder if the mover is living yet.

Little Stories About The Canadian Farm

WEEDS—PIRATES ON PEACEFUL CROPS

When the rogue's gallery of pirates which prey upon the farmer's crops is fully revealed, weeds will head the list as the greatest rascals. They account for countless millions of dollars of loss in lowered crop yields every year on Canada's farms. The man who grows useful plants of any kind in the garden or field knows that these undesirable, and mostly useless, plants steal the vital plant food and mosture from the very mouths of his hungry crops.

There are at least one thousand different plants in Canada which may be classified as weeds; many of these, of course, are of minor harmfulness. The greatest rogues which are best known and most widely distributed would not number more than thirty.

Amongst this company of knave plants which the farmer most greatly fears are native sons, but many are undesirable immigrants which have invaded our broad acres, and generations of their rugged offspring are firmly entrenched. The perennial family of which the "yellow peril" sow thistle, the prickly Canada thistle and the long, strong-rooted couch or quick grass are members, is feared perhaps more than the annuals. The latter class, however, have some members which are extremely difficult to eradicate once they have become established. Wild mustard and stinkweed are both annuals. The former is common to Eastern Canada and the latter to parts of Western Canada.

When we consider that a single plant of wild mustard, stinkweed or pigweed will produce as many as 20,000 seeds, we little wonder that such plants are difficult to suppress. It is a fact too that the seeds of many weeds will live from 10 to 50 years in the soil, because of their hard oily coats, and when brought to the surface where heat and moisture conditions are just right, will germinate and produce plants. Old sod land which had not been disturbed for 40 years has been known to become yellow with mustard after the first ploughing. An English authority on weeds attributes the growth of poppies on the Somme battlefields to the germination of buried poppy seeds brought to the surface by the breaking of soil by bursting shells.

Weeds are nature's vegetative covering for the ground. When a field is left without cultivation it grows up to weeds. It is hard to beat nature, and no matter how hard the farmer works to keep his crops clean and free from these pests he will never fully succeed in killing them all.

If the farmers of Canada were to give uptheir war against weeds even for but a few years there would be a hopeless plague of weeds which would require endless years to control.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

LAKE WINNIPEG

Q. How did Lake Winnipeg get its name?

A. Europeans learned of the existence of this lake one hundred years before the date on which it is known a white man visited it. The lake became known to the Jesuit missionaries from the reports of roving Indians belonging to tribes living upon its shores. In the report sent home to France of the happenings of the year 1640, there is a reference to the "Ouinipigou" or "dirty people," so called because the word "Ouinipigou" the name of the unknown sea from the shores of which they came, meant "dirty water." The term "dirty water" is generally taken to refer to the turbid appearance of the lake after a storm.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

August 17, 1928

A DANGEROUS ATTITUDE — He, that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy. —Prov. 29:1.

PRAYER—Lord, take away our stony hearts and give us hearts of flesh ever sensitive to the whisperings of Thy love.

A GARDEN ALL MY OWN

If grown-ups got little and I got grown,
I'd plant a garden all my own.
But it wouldn't have gates or a stuck-up hedge
Or gravelly walks with a prissy edge.
I'd hire a squirrel to run my paths,
I'd invite the sparrows to public baths.
And sociable posies might run away
To visit their neighbors every day.
And there I'd live like a fairy story
In a bower of roses and morning-glory,
And four o'clocks would tell me the hours,
And even my dresses would smell like flowers!

—Harriet Eager Davis.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Scratches On Furniture

Marks on dark oak furniture may be removed by rubbing boiled linseed oil on the scratch, rubbing until the scratch disappears.

Flies

Put a few drops of lavender oil on a cloth and fasten to the top of the screen door where the flies collect, and see how quickly they disappear.

Green Peppers

In baking green peppers, if they are oiled first before baking they will not turn brown in the oven.

Modern Etiquette

By Roberta Lee

Q. Is it obligatory to return a stranger's first call even if not desirous of continuing the acquaintance?

A. Yes, and these first calls should be made within ten days.

Q. Who enters a hotel dining-room first, the man or the woman?

A. The woman.

Q. Is it obligatory to send a wedding gift when one in invited only to the church.

A. No.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "I most finished the work." Say "I almost."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: Elysian. Pronounce e-liz-i-an. e as in "he," both i's as in "it," a as in "an," accent second syllable.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: fraternize; z, not s.

SYNONYMS: ease, rest, repose, comfort, content, quiet.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: PREMONITION; previous warning or information; presentiment. "She paused on the threshold, with a sense of premonition."

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Roy Recommended For Paris Post

CANADIAN PRESS

OTTAWA, Aug., 15.—Hon Philippe Roy has been recommended by the Dominion Government to His Majesty the King for appointment as Canadian Minister plenipotentiary to Paris, Premier W. MacKenzie King announced tonight. Mr. Roy has been Canadian Commissioner in Paris for the past eighteen-years. No action to appoint a Canadian Minister to Tokyo has yet been taken, the Prime Minister stated.

It is expected that the formal commission for the appointed of Mr. Roy will be issued by his Majesty in time for the opening of the legation in Paris during the first week of October. Premier King will officiate at the evening, and the procedure for the issue of a commission by His Majesty to Mr. Roy as Canadian Minister follows that adopted in the appointment of Hon. Vincent Massey as Canadian Minister at Wshington.

Mr Roy was born on December 13 1868. At St. Francois, Que, and was called to the senate on March 8, 1906. He was appointed to Paris on May 1, 1911 being one of the last appointments made under the adminstration of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Roy was also appointed Agent-General for the Province of Quebec, at Paris, on January 15, 1912.

UNITED CHURCH W. M. S. ACTIVITIES.

Twenty five members and several visitors were present a the July meeting of the Montague W. M. S. which met at the hospitable home of Mrs Edward Bulpitt. Mrs S. M. Martin Heatherdale, one of the delegates from the eastern part of the Island who attended the Branch meeting in St. John was present and gave a splendid report of the sessions. At the close, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mrs Martin, for coming considerable distance to give the report.

On the evening of Aug. 2 the regular monthly meeting of the New Wiltshire W. M. S. was held in the church. Mrs D. M. Macleod, Hunter River, one of the delegates to the Maritime Branch which met in St. John was present and gave a report of the meeting, for which, during the evening, she was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

On Thursday, aug. 9, at 7.30 P.M. The three congregations, Murray Harbor, Little Sands and Murray River met in the United Church at Murray River and heard Mrs. S. M. Martin, Heatherdale give a very interesting and helpful report of the Maritime Conference Branch which met in St. John. Devotional exercises were led by Mrs. E. Giddings, assisted by several of the members of the three sections. The meeting closed with the Lords Prayer in unison.

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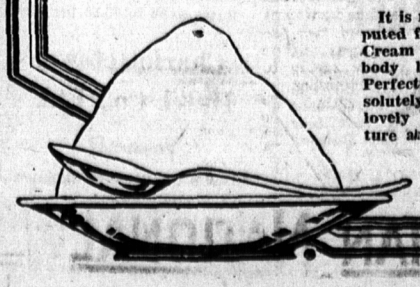

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