

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1929

MARITIME BOARD MEETING

It is to be regretted that at the recent annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade this Province was not more fully represented. The matters under discussion were of general interest to the Maritimes, one of the resolutions dealing with subjects with which this Province is particularly concerned.

In connection with the latter resolution, which was sponsored by the Charlottetown Board of Trade, there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the date of the completion of the project. The Guardian on Sept. 7 announced receipt of a communication from Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, giving the assurance that the plans and specifications for the new car ferry would shortly be ready, and that it was expected the steamer would be constructed and in commission about the latter part of 1930, which would coincide very closely with the completion of the work on the terminals.

In view of Sir Henry Thornton's assurance that the improved service could be ready by the fall of 1930, it is evident that misleading information was supplied to the Maritime Board of Trade and to the press in Ottawa despatch referred to by Mr. Saunders. Sir Henry, in his communication to The Guardian, stated that Mr. Saunders' information did not come from the Railway department. Evidently, however, it had come through some official channel, and in the interests of all concerned, should be traced to its source.

THE POTATO MARKET

The figures published in yesterday's Guardian giving the estimated potato yield by Provinces show that every Province with the exception of Quebec has a shortage this year as compared with 1928. This would seem to indicate that there is some in our Canadian markets for very large proportion of this year's crop. In addition to the shortage in Canada there is also a shortage in the potato growing border States, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. In view of the importance of this information to our potato producers, it is surprising that it was not available several weeks ago.

The mid-western provinces of the Dominion in a normal year produce about enough potatoes to supply their own demands and have none for export. This year the potato crop in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba suffered with the grain through a dearth of moisture and as a consequence the turnout was considerably smaller than the average and importations were required to supply the domestic demand. Four hundred cars of Maritime potatoes have moved to the western provinces within recent weeks, mainly from New Brunswick, according to an official statement from the Nova Scotia department of natural resources. The movement has been accelerated by a freight reduction of from 2 to 3 cents per hundred weight to correspond with the rates from west to east. Heavy bookings from Prince Edward Island for later shipments are reported, although up to the present only a few cars have gone forward.

The outlook for Maritime producers in the western provinces this year was known in New Brunswick to be particularly promising, early in the shipping season, and the result was a concerted effort to place New Brunswick potatoes on the western market in advance of all competitors. The producers in this Province should have been equally well informed as to the anticipated demand in the west. As it was, there were many rumors afloat which left our farmers in a state of considerable anxiety.

Here, surely, is a concrete instance of the advantage which would accrue through the operation of an independent marketing board, which would keep producers and dealers in touch with authoritative market reports and would be in a position to advise as to the prices which might reasonably be expected. The need of such a marketing board was recognized early in the season when this year's crop of potatoes was in the uncertain future, and when the almost disastrous conditions of last year were still fresh in memory. It was then publicly admitted that the prosperity of the Province depended upon the farmers receiving full remuneration for their produce, and that the only way in which this could be secured would be by accurate knowledge of market conditions and by judicious feeding of the market so as to avoid congestion at points of delivery. Naturally, the provincial Department of Agriculture was expected to have taken the initiative in this matter, as the governments of our sister Provinces have done. We are now in the midst of the shipping season, however, and the project of a marketing board is no further advanced. The producer, if he is in need of warning, encouragement or advice, will again be at the mercy of interested parties; he will be exposed, as in other years, to the dangers of sudden panic or unwarranted optimism, and his success or failure will remain largely a matter of chance. Having gone so far on the road to achievement we should not be content with anything but the most up-to-date methods of disposing of what is admittedly the finest product in the potato markets of the continent.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. Winston Churchill, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and long a political opponent of Mr. MacDonald, called on the Prime Minister in New York on Sunday, but hastened to explain to the newspapermen that his visit had not political significance. Nevertheless, Mr. Churchill is acutely appreciative of values, and the occasion served to remind the world that he is still in America. His name has received so little mention in the press lately that the public had forgotten that he was here.

Notes By The Way

"Plant pills grow bumper crops." is the headline of an article in Popular Science Monthly treating of a discovery in crop production which is believed to be of evolutionary importance. Through the use of a chemical "plant pill," administered to plants grown in shallow tanks of water, cereal and vegetable crops now are made to thrive under desert conditions of heat, arid soil and lack of humidity. Production of wheat, barley, rice and cotton, we are told, is increased from 25 to 50 percent. Beets, carrots, turnips and other root crops are speeded to full development 20 to 30 days ahead of normal, their size augmented by 60 percent, without loss of tenderness.

Tomatoes, grown by the new method show quantity increases of as high as 40 percent, with larger and heavier fruits. Full blown roses are produced in 65 to 80 days in normal house temperature in mid-winter. Parsnips four and five inches in diameter are common. Sweet peas five feet high and laden with blossoms are brought to bloom from seed in 60 to 70 days and in some instances in much less.

The plant "pill" is the development of many thousands of experiments extending over a period of five years, conducted by the University of California. The secret of speeding plant development consists in administering combination doses of the seven elements of plant food, in the exact quantity and quality required by each different form of vegetable growth. These elements combined in capsules, are dissolved in soil or water where the plants are to grow. The chemical combination contains nitrogen, phosphorus, magnesia, iron, potassium, sulphur and calcium.

Each variety of tree, cereal, or vegetable, or flowering plant demands a different combination of some or all of these seven elements. Reduced to groups, about a score of different combinations would suffice. The best medium in which to use the "plant pill," we are told, is water, but it has been successfully applied in soil. The entire scheme may seem complicated and fanciful to the average farmer, but Dr. W. F. Gerick, head of the Department of Plant Physiology in the University of California calls it "the greatest gift to agriculture since the science of fertilisation of soils was worked out."

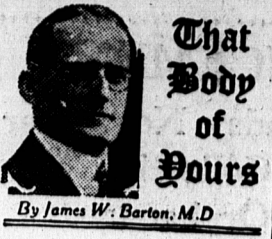
Nine additional athletic universities are shortly to be established in the province of Moscow, Russia, by the Soviet authorities to be supported by state funds and local taxes. This is being done to teach the students and to spread the damnable doctrine that there is no God.

The news casts a baleful light upon the proposal to re-establish diplomatic and commercial relations between Great Britain and Russia. What do Christian nations in Europe, America, and throughout the world think of such transactions? We would like to be informed what the Prime Minister of Great Britain in his inmost mind thinks of the situation. What faith can be placed in any treaty, pledge or promise made by any government or authority that has already abolished the Sabbath, the marriage bond, and which proclaims from day to day that there is no God above us? What fellowship or friendly relationship of any sort can Britons or Canadians hold with Bolshevism or Communism?

Tourist visitors left in New Brunswick \$15,000,000 in 1928, and \$18,000,000 during 1929 up to September 30, according to statistics compiled by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the N. B. Government Bureau of Information. The number of automobiles owned in the United States that entered the Province at the 23 customs ports of entry exceeded 400,000. This was largely due to the extensive programme of advance advertising and distribution of road maps carried out by the Tourist Association. It pays to advertise.

To be counted wise is an almost universal ambition; the student just graduated from college not infrequently thinks himself wise, much wiser indeed than he will think himself to be after he has learned a great deal more. We speak of philosophers, one of whom in later life confessed, "I have learned one thing—that I know nothing." And yet he was really wiser than most men of his generation. No man is wise in the superlative degree. The highest human wisdom does not extend beyond the comparative.

The ringing of the curfew bell in Windsor, Ont., for the first time, serves to remind us how old the curfew is and how desirable. It was introduced in England by William the Conqueror and was a signal to all to extinguish fires and lights and retire to rest at 8 o'clock. The custom is still kept up at some places in England and France at 9 o'clock. In the United States laws have been enacted to keep young people off the streets after a certain hour at night. Such a law has been in force in Salem, Mass., ever since the days of the Puritans applied to those under 15 years of age after 9 o'clock in summer and 8 o'clock in winter, without the written consent of their parents. Other American cities in recent years have adopted curfew laws.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

Prevention of Nervous Disorders.

One of the words that happily is passing out of use is 'asylum'. In former days asylum meant to most of us an institution where 'crazy' people were imprisoned so that they could not harm themselves or anybody else.

Once anyone was committed to such an institution it was understood that they would not likely ever return to their homes again.

How different everything is now in cases of nervous trouble.

Just as ailments of the heart, stomach, lungs, or other part of the body are investigated, their causes sought, and treatment given, so also is this the case now with disturbances of the nervous system.

A striking instance of this change in name and work of these institutions was recently recorded in Edinburgh. What was formerly 'Morningdale Asylum' is now known as 'Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders'.

The managers of this institution have started a vigorous campaign for the treatment of nervous cases, and are opening a special building equipped with fifty beds and an outdoor department where patients are invited to come and receive advice and treatment just as they would for any other ailment.

The very fact that nervous cases are placed on the same footing as any other ailment is naturally a great help to the patient and to his family. It takes away the old sting which always accompanies the word 'crazy' or 'insane'.

The idea of this new hospital building and outpatient department is to study early mental and nervous conditions, and it is hoped that by early preventive treatment many patients will rapidly recover, who under less favorable circumstances would require to be sent to hospitals for the insane.

There is no question but that this common sense method of handling these cases in these days of excitement and haste, will save many individuals from becoming wards of the state instead of useful citizens.

Don't hesitate to consult a nerve specialist if you or any of yours are having mental or nervous disturbances.

SHELVING MR. BROWN?

Sir,—It is quite evident that the liquor wing of the Liberal Party have decided on the elimination of the Chairman of the Liquor Commission. Mr. Brown has been urged to cease his activities and to empty the jails of convicted persons, but so far he has refused to comply with many of these requests. Hence the organization of a party in the Party determined on Mr. Brown's removal from office. This party have now a majority in the Government, and they have told Mr. Saunders very plainly that Mr. Brown must go. They have organized a campaign of letter writing which covers the Province. These letters tell Saunders if he does not act as requested that his own days are numbered. It therefore behooves the Temperance people to get busy. If the liquor interests get a commission to suit themselves Temperance will receive a blow from which it will not recover in this generation. We must stand behind Mr. Brown, and we must give Mr. Saunders and his Government plainly to understand that we placed them where they are, and that we will not stand for any more weakening on their part. Some members of the Government are standing firm. We know who they are, and it would be infinitely better for these men to leave the Government rather than sacrifice their principles. We must also ask Mr. Brown to stand to his guns. If he loses his position because of his principles he will not be

PICK UP YO' FEET  
Pick up yo' feet; don't shuffle along!  
Raise up yo' head; start humming a song!  
Look wif a smile at folks what you meet;  
Lif' up yo' head, chile; pick up yo' feet!

Raise up yo' thoughts; look up at the sky!  
Lif' up yo' voice; sing: "Hebben is nigh!"  
Send all de glooms back whar dey belong;  
Lif' up yo' feet, an' raise up yo' song!

Stick out yo' chest, and th'ow out yo' voice!  
Put back yo' shoulders; praise an' rejoice!  
Join dat joy chorus; make it complete,  
Lif' up yo' heart, an' pick up yo' feet!

—Douglas Hurn in the Christian Science Monitor.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGH

JUVENILE . . . . .

Q. What are the latest facts regarding Juvenile Delinquency in Canada?

A. The latest facts regarding Juvenile Delinquency for the year ending September, 1928, show a total number of Juvenile Delinquents brought before the Canadian courts was 10,133, a decrease of 86 over the previous year. This is an increase, however, of 3,457 in seven years. Over half or 5,975 were charged with major offences, 5,063 resulting in convictions and 4,158 with minor ones. The chief major convictions were for theft, receiving stolen goods,

breaking and entering, totalling 4,079, or 75 per cent of the total convictions. Other willful damage to property resulted in 620 convictions.

THE INTIMATE PAPERS OF COLONEL HOUSE

Friend And Adviser Of President Wilson - Recounts In His Diary The Great Events Of The War In Which His Country Was Concerned. (Copyright)

CHAPTER 36

The first determined effort to reach a decision regarding the chief issue of the Treaty with Germany was begun just before President Wilson's departure for the United States. It resulted directly from the difficulties connected with the renewal of the Armistice; The Germans had shown decided unwillingness to comply with the stipulations laid down in the Armistice; the Allies on their side displayed an equally strong tendency at each renewal, to insert new and more arduous conditions. While the political chiefs delayed the framing of treaty terms, the military leaders wished to put in the Armistice various conditions, which, if they were accepted, would prejudice the final settlement in both its territorial and economic aspects; if they were refused by the Germans, a revival of actual warfare seemed imminent. The dangers of this situation were apparent, and a movement developed in which President Wilson soon took the lead, with the purpose of ending this policy of pinpricks and wrangling a preliminary treaty to include terms which, as regards military matters, would be final. General Bliss later described the circumstances: (Ed. Note: Tasker H. Bliss, 'The Armistices,' in the American Journal of International Law, Vol. 16, p. 521.)

"When the time for the third renewal of the Armistice—February 11th approached, the situation had grown more serious. The Allied armies were greatly reduced and the process of reduction was rapidly continuing. Notwithstanding the fact that arms called for by the terms of the Armistice had been surrendered and that the Germans had abandoned on the field still more of many important articles of equipment than they had surrendered under the Armistice, there was a growing fear in certain quarters that there was still a great accumulation of arms in Germany and that

their manufacturing plants were still producing them in quantities. When we consider the total demoralization of Germany at that time, it is much ground for this apprehension. Nevertheless, the fear existed. It made itself evident in the still more drastic terms that were proposed to be imposed in this renewal of the Armistice. . . .

"The American representatives (General Bliss) expressed the following opinion: that the Allies had every reason for supporting the terms then existing this Government in Germany at that time was as nearly a democratic one as could be expected at that time and under the circumstances; that the continual pin-prick being made by the Allies were playing into the hands of the opponents in Germany of this Government that if another revolution came, this Government would probably be succeeded either by an imperialistic military one, or by a bolshevist one; and that, finally, instead of these continual additions of new terms to the Armistice, there should be drawn up at once the final military peace terms, which, being imposed upon Germany without further delay, would relieve the Allies of all further apprehension. . . .

(Continued on Page 12)

The Public Forum

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

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