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HISTORY REWRITTEN

The struggle for self government in Prince Edward Island is of perennial interest to political students. The subject has been dealt with by leading authorities in Canada, and available sources have been searched diligently for information that might throw fresh light upon the matter.

A previous monograph on the attainment of responsible government in Nova Scotia by the same author is referred to in an introductory note by the editor of the series, who adds:

"In that province the leaders sought to set an example which the other parts of the Empire could follow. To them Nova Scotia was the 'normal school' for the rest of the colonies. Prince Edward Island followed the way along which Nova Scotia had travelled but the forces and circumstances of her own life carried her along independently of her sister province. The triumph in Halifax in 1848, however, gave to all the neighboring colonies a new enthusiasm in their contest for the new principle. In Prince Edward Island the struggle was unique because of the system of land tenure established at the beginning of her history. When self-government was finally won there was no disturbance of the rights of property as had been anticipated. This revealed the character of the citizens of the island and is another illustration of the genius and skill of the British people in creating and administering institutions of government."

Appendices to the monograph include some interesting correspondence between Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lieutenant Governors Harvey and Campbell. A bibliography is added, which, curiously, mentions only one "History of Prince Edward Island," that of Duncan Campbell, published in 1875. The author seems to have been unaware of the more recent comprehensive history written by the late Judge Warburton.

NEW TRADE MISSION

Australian newspapers to hand contain much news matter and editorial comment with respect to Canada's goodwill ship, Canadian Constructor, which sailed from Melbourne on September 1 with a cargo of Australian goods for the Dominion. The event seems to have captured the imagination of the Australians, and all the comment published in the press is favorable to better trade relations between the Commonwealth and the Dominion. It is recognized, judging by the remarks of speakers and the comment in the newspapers, that each country should protect its own industries, but at the same time it is declared that the two countries can do much trade with each other, and that this reciprocity will benefit both. The goodwill ship carried a full cargo which fact is attributed to the signifying of the reciprocal trade treaty recently negotiated by Hon. Mr. Moloney, the Minister of Markets. Legret is expressed that the Canadian Constructor could hold no more.

One of the features of the ship's

mission was a luncheon tendered by the Canadian trade commissioner, Mr. D. H. Ross, to public and business men, which was attended by representatives of the Australian federal and state parliaments, bankers, trade commissioners and other interested persons. The Prime Minister, Mr. Scullin, was among the principal speakers, and he stated that the treaty with Canada was a result of the policy put forward at the Imperial Conference last year by the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, and himself. The treaty, said Mr. Scullin, would do much to forward the principles of trade among the countries of the British Empire. Every opportunity should be taken to buy and sell within the Empire, which grows or manufactures everything its peoples can require. In the past Australia tried to bring in more goods than she sent out, which, said Mr. Scullin, was a mistake. It was possible, by the employment of a scientific tariff, to keep out the goods they could make and to bring in those they could not make and that was what they were trying to do. The Prime Minister concluded by hoping that traders in Canada and Australia will realize that the Canadian Constructor is not taking goods only; it is also carrying a cargo of goodwill.

The Sun, Melbourne, editorially remarks that the goodwill ship, the Constructor, laden with Australian goods "for display and sale throughout the great Dominion, may be made the pioneer, under the new Australian-Canadian treaty, of business relationships that will mean new wealth and work for the people of both countries." Even more significant than this friendly editorial utterance is the fact that the federal executive of the Australian Labor party met at the Trades Hall and adopted a resolution congratulating the Minister of Markets, Hon. Mr. Moloney, "on the highly successful outcome of his efforts in concluding the trade treaty with Canada." It is evident that the goodwill venture will prove a lead for better Empire trade and that the new treaty will be of advantage to both Commonwealth and Dominion. The Australians have welcomed it heartily.

BEST ADVERTISING

A remarkable instance of the power of newspaper advertising is provided by the progress of the famous British firm of H. J. Heinz, manufacturers of the well-known fifty-seven varieties of Pure Food Products. The company introduced their commodities to the British public over thirty years ago. By consistent newspaper advertising and maintaining the highest quality, sales grew, until in 1925 a plant capable of turning out 300 tons of baked beans per minute arose in London.

Heinz then decided to increase their newspaper advertising appropriation by more than 50 per cent, and the result was an increase in sales in a year of 100 per cent. This process of increased newspaper advertising followed by increased sales has gone on ever since.

THE FIRST STEP

The effectiveness of organizations like the Board of Trade depends wholly upon their non-partisan attitude on public questions. The members of the Charlottetown Board must feel humiliated at the manner in which their agitation for better railway service has been converted by the local Liberal press into a political football. If its members are sincere, as we believe them to be, in their efforts to support the local authorities in securing better service from the railway management, their first step should be to dissociate themselves publicly from all partisan propaganda.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Thirty-one days of cool, invigorating weather, perfect motoring, ideal working temperature, brilliant panoramas and glorious skies. That describes October. There is some doubt as to the existence of an Indian Summer, but if there is such an ideal season it is October. At least October weather corresponds with that of the mythical Indian Summer. October is death to vegetable life but it is life to men. While the leaves take on their colorful shrouds and the green meadowlands fade to the brown of death, man's blood is all a-tingle and the joy of living is at its zenith. Every October day is made for work and play. The bright, crisp mornings are an inspiration for work or for communion with nature, the days make one strive to make the most of them and the night are "built for sleep." Sad and dreary will be the parting when October drops behind and November ushers in sober clouds and chill winds. No wonder the poet raved slightly about "October's bright blue weather."

Mahatma Gandhi may be a saint and a mystic and all that, says an exchange, but he seems to combine with these traits the instincts of a pretty shrewd bargainer. Thus in Lancashire, over the week-end, and aiming to get the support of Lancashire's powerful textile industry, Mr. Gandhi said this: "If Great Britain grants India her freedom and makes her an equal partner in the British family of nations, then I should be willing to advocate a prohibitive tariff on all foreign imports, except those of Great Britain, of which India would take the amount needed beyond her own productive capacity, such things as prices, shipping, etc. being equitable."

The Cardiff branch of the Railwaymen's Union is the fourth local railway union to signify approval of Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas's decision to put country before party at a time of national crisis. Mr. Thomas followed the dictates of his conscience and it is a good sign that he is now receiving support from some sections of labor that on first thought condemned his patriotic attitude. They also are showing that they possess common sense, conscience and understanding.

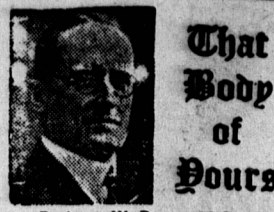
This is a bad season for the throwing of monkey-wrenches into the economic machinery. It is laboring under a heavy load as it is, and if workers as well as owners are to benefit, every possible handicap must be removed and kept removed.

The statement of Mr. William Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor, that a revolution in the United States in the near future is by no means an impossibility, says the London Saturday Review, clearly deserves closer attention than it has received on this side of the Atlantic. Ever since the enactment of prohibition there has been a growing disregard for law and order, and when to this is added unemployment and destitution on a large scale (it is said that there will be 12,000,000 unemployed in the United States by next year) it is obvious that a crisis of the first magnitude is at hand.

The British people are now at grips with a crisis in which the strength and resources of the whole nation will be put to the test. For several years Britain has been struggling with fiercely competitive foreign markets and with a steadily-increasing registry of unemployment. A revival of British trade is the essential on which the future prosperity of the country depends; a country dependent on purchases of raw material from every part of the globe for the maintenance of her industries and for the food of her people.

Of all the absurdities or partisan spirit gone mad, nothing surely could be more extravagant than the effort made in certain quarters to hold the Federal Government responsible for the temporary fall of our Canadian dollar in the United States, says the Quebec Chronicle Telegraph, the fall of the Canadian dollar in the United States represents a perfectly normal economic process, governed by the well-known law of supply and demand. Canadians are buying much less from the United States than formerly, but they are still buying considerably more than they sell to that country, where almost all imports of every kind are barred out by a prohibitive tariff.

All idea of waste is repulsive to human nature in these times. City folks have been lamenting the loss of fruit and vegetables on farms. The Arthur Enterprise-News counters with charges that considerable quantities of unsold bread are daily



By James W. Barton, M.D.

PREVENTING DECAY IN TEETH

One of the discouraging things a mother frequently meets is to have a youngster to whom she is giving every possible care, begin to have early decay of the teeth.

Knowing that diet is a factor she persuades the youngster to eat the various foods containing lime and phosphorous, has him take cod liver oil and also plenty of milk. In some cases this will stop the decay, but in other cases this is not sufficient and the youngster loses his first set of teeth years before they should be making way for the permanent teeth.

Now what should be done to prevent the decay of teeth in youngsters, and to save those already attacked?

That too much starch may cause trouble is true to some extent, because a youngster filling himself up on bread, candy, sugar, potatoes, pies and cakes, is not going to have the room for the other kinds of food that are rich in minerals. A youngster needs starchy food to give energy for play, and it hardly seems right to deny him sugar, bread, and potatoes. However the precious vitamin C, as well as vitamin D (in cod liver oil) is necessary for the growth and development of the teeth and so the starchy foods must be cut down somewhat to make room for fresh ripe fruits, oranges and grapefruit. The minerals lime and phosphorous found in fruits and vegetables are equally necessary to build teeth and prevent their decay.

Another point is that if the youngster sees the dentist every three or six months any little cavities will be discovered and if there are filled, decay is prevented.

The mouth and teeth should be washed out after every meal, as particles of food resting on the teeth can actually start a tiny crack or cavity in the enamel, and as the slogan goes, "save the surface and you save all" applies as far as the outside or enamel part of the tooth is concerned.

Dentists tell us also that a youngster will sometimes chew on just one side of the mouth for various reasons and the teeth on the side on which he doesn't chew, are therefore likely to begin to decay early.

These little suggestions from doctors and dentists should be remembered by parents.

Man Who Jeopardized The War

(Reginald Berkeley, reviewing in the Fortnightly General J. J. Pershing's book.)

Pershing had one preoccupation. So indeed had the Allies. But theirs was to bring the War to a speedy end. His was to build up a vast American Army. In vain the Governments of France and Great Britain laid the figures of their losses and their potential replacements before him, showing the swift wastage and inevitable decline of their numbers. In vain the Government of the United States identified itself with the appeals of the French and the British, and urged him to reinforce the line.

In vain Sir Douglas Haig worked out a scheme by which American Divisions, under American commanders, could be built up into an American Field Army in the line itself; and a great scheme it was, by which, if it had been carried out, the disasters of March, 1918, would unquestionably have been averted; for the area to be reinforced was the tenuously held Fifth Army front opposite St. Quentin.

In vain, when human intelligence had exhausted itself against human stupidity, the enemy reinforced argument with practical demonstration. With Ludendorff hammering at the British and French, and with 400,000 Americans idle, the Allied Prime Ministers met the military heads to plead with Pershing to agree for the moment on bringing over infantry and machine-gun reinforcements from the United States. Pershing refused. Poch said, "You are willing to risk our being driven back to the Loire"; and Pershing answered, "Yes, I am willing to take the risk." Lloyd George warned him that the war

destroyed in the larger centres of population. This is bread which is returned to the bakeries when it has become too stale for sale.

There should be means of avoiding waste of this kind, so long as men are going hungry. Many people prefer "stale" bread to that fresh from the bakery. It is merely a little harder and drier than that just baked, but its food value is not lost.

FIRST PRINCIPLES

(Ottawa Journal)

The cynic may scoff and the superficial sneer, but few thoughtful people will reject the reverent and deeply religious address by Premier Bennett on Thursday night before the United Church missionary congress. What, he asked, is wrong with the world? And answered:

"The orgy of extravagance, reckless expenditure of money, forgetting old and homely virtues of thrift or care for the morrow, believing that get-rich-quick should be the motto of our lives—all these things have brought us to this pass."

This is no new note. It was stated only recently, and with great power, in an encyclical of the Pope, and it was expressed this week, in challenging terms, by the pastoral letter of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. But, whether it is an old note, or new, no one can deny that it is true. The world, during the years following the war, all but took leave of its senses. It went mad in a race to get rich. Individuals drove forward blindly in a scramble for wealth; we had the maddest stock-market orgy since the South Sea Bubble; and nations, inspired by national selfishness and economic imperialism, fought for a place in the sun with a rivalry unparalleled in centuries.

Today, in the world, there is trade and currency dislocation, a shattering of exchanges, demoralization of credits, a threat to the structure of finance. Why? The answer, unquestionably, is the determination of nations to exact the last pound of flesh, to destroy their competitors, to make selfishness their guiding stars in their dealings with other peoples. The old fair laws of decent barter and exchange have been lost sight of.

These things will not be changed by economists or currency experts or by doctrines of politicians. Says Mr. Bennett:

"I am firmly convinced that nothing but the grace of God will save this world. You may talk about your economic theories, the application of the gold standard, the demonetization of silver, balances of trade exports and imports, but one thing only will save Christianity, and that is the 'grace of God. That is my conviction.'"

Who, reading history, who has followed the course of humanity all down its turbulent stream through the ages, can doubt that conviction? Let the fate of nations who reared their temporary greatness upon greed and avarice and pride of power and conquest make answer.

To sermonize is not the function of a newspaper. But we should like to see Premier Bennett's words emblazoned all over this country, like to see them read and pondered in every counting house in Canada, dwelt upon and taken to heart by the leaders of capital and labor. For it is not to governments, nor to statesmen and politicians that we must turn for improvement and reform. That can only come from a change of heart on the part of all of us, from a greater sense of individual social responsibility, with an elimination of selfishness and a religion that ethics and religion cannot be divorced from business.

In the words of the pastoral of the Episcopal Bishops: "Until business is converted and is conducted in the sight of God, who is the Father of all men, no change in technique will be of permanent value."

might be lost for want of his support. Clemenceau and Orlando echoed the warning. Pershing retorted, "with the greatest possible emphasis, 'Gentlemen, I have thought this programme over very deliberately and will not be coerced.'" He had. He had made up his mind, though it should take till the following year, to form a gigantic American Army.

During the ensuing months the totals rose by hundreds of thousands; and the British and French hung on, stayed the enemies' advances, and bled their populations white. By August the American forces had grown to one and a half millions, of whom a small proportion had now been permitted by Pershing to enter the trenches. But on August 8, the war-weary British, at whose "low morale" General Pershing was sneering at the conference with the Allied Prime Ministers, struck at the German line and broke it. By November, when the thing was over, the American strength had reached the total of two millions, and a third American army was formed—a little late for effective intervention. But Pershing had attained his ambition. At whatever inconvenience to the Allies, and however distastefully to his ardent soldierly, who wanted nothing more than to engage the enemy, he had formed a magnificent self-contained American Army just in time to lead it back to America.



FROM "GLEN-ALMAIN, THE NARROW GLEN"

In this still place, remote from men, Sleeps Ossian in the Narrow Glen; In this still place, where murmurs on

But one meek streamlet, only one; He sang of battles, and the breath Of stormy war and violent death; And should, we think, when all was past,

Have rightfully been laid at last Where rocks were rudely heaped and rent

As by a spirit turbulent; Where sights were rough and sounds were wild,

And everything unreconciled; In some complaining, dim retreat, For fear and melancholy meet; But this is calm; there cannot be A more entire tranquillity.

And therefore, was it rightly said That Ossian, last of all his race, Lies buried in this lonely place.

—Wordsworth.

U. S. Comment

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

We have already referred to a series of articles appearing in the Rochester Times-Union and the other Gannett newspapers regarding the forthright manner in which the Canadian Government is dealing with the present unemployment situation. It comes out that the articles are written by Mr. Paul Benton, managing editor of the Times-Union. He has been studying the situation at first hand in this country and he has passed on what he has learned here to his readers in the United States in the obvious hope that the public authorities in his own country may benefit by the Canadian example. In one of his letters, Mr. Benton says:

"Granted a 'blank check' by Parliament, Richard B. Bennett, fighting Premier of Canada, faces the most stupendous task of intelligent governmental unemployment relief ever undertaken.

There is no 'dole' in the Bennett plan. Those able to work must work if they are to be paid. The comparatively few unable to work will be assisted by the ordinary methods of relief, supplemented to some extent by Government, but it is believed this group will be little larger than in ordinary years.

When the end of the Bennett scheme arrives it is expected to find Canada richer by hundreds of needed public improvements of all sorts, from Vancouver to the maritime provinces of the Atlantic coast. All are to be of a nature ultimately necessary, although many under ordinary economic circumstances would have been accomplished over a period of many years.

The writer explains that one of the out-standing facts about the Bennett plan is the care exercised to emphasize the rights and duties of the smaller civil units. The Dominion Government is not usurping the functions of the provinces. It is merely making possible enterprises by the latter which they would be unable to undertake without assistance. The immediate crisis is being dealt with so that the country will receive a proper return for the money now expended for public relief.

Nor is this Rochester editor at all doubtful about the ability of this Dominion to carry the load. Canada, he points out, possesses territories of an immensity which surpasses the imagination of most 'Americans' and which are capable of supporting an ultimate population of 200,000,000. Canada, he adds is to a great extent an undeveloped country. Enormous public works, he concludes, are needed, or will be needed some day. Briefly, it is the Bennett plan to provide work by bringing some of these public works into existence during the present economic crisis. It is a plan that is immensely preferable to any dole system. Nothing comparable to it has yet been launched in the neighboring republic with its 7,000,000 unemployed.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo with the text 'DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS' and 'FOR RHEUMATISM'.

Advertisement for 'The Chew for You' by Hickey & Nicholson's, featuring a portrait of a man and the text 'BLACK TWIST CHEWING'.

Advertisement for E. R. BROW, 146 Richmond St., Charlottetown, offering Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis.

Advertisement for LOOK For Our New Missing Letter Contest Page, Educational and Interesting. Free Merchandise Prizes Each Week.

Advertisement for Revolution On Maritime Girl's Home, featuring a list of DRUG SPECIALS such as \$1.00 Bottle Beef Iron and Wine, \$1.00 Bottle Syrup Hypbosphites, etc., and a list of TOILET COMBINATION SPECIALS like \$1.00 Box Coty's Face Powder, etc.