

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SHEEP INDUSTRY THREATENED.

Not only has the Australian treaty threatened the dairy industry of Canada, but it is now undermining our sheep industry. The Canadian Woolgrowers' Association, in its bulletin, says:

"Sheep raisers are viewing with some concern the recent decline in lamb prices. Undoubtedly one of the contributing factors has been the heavy imports of lamb and mutton from other countries, chiefly New Zealand and Australia, and particularly at a time when our home grown product is coming on the market. Supplies from these two countries have been coming in very freely, and as a result, have had the effect of increasing the cold storage stocks in this country, which are considerably higher than this time a year ago, according to recent statistics from Ottawa. The continuance of the present conditions might easily result in a situation which would seriously affect the condition of the sheep industry here, which has been expanding quite rapidly in the past few years."

In this Province the sheep industry has grown rapidly in recent years. The warning of the Canadian Woolgrowers' Association will therefore be of particular concern to our farmers. The Australian trade treaty, by which the duty on Australian and New Zealand butter was reduced from three cents to one cent per pound, has resulted in converting Canada into a butter importing rather than exporting country, the decline in milk production being approximately equal to the amount of butter imported from these countries. Now that the sheep industry is threatened, it is indeed time that a halt were called to the pranks of the theorists at Ottawa who insist on experimenting while our basic industries are being invaded and seriously affected.

THE UNHAPPY WARRIOR

Mr Sinclair's response to the announcement that an election will be held on October 30 is well calculated to further lower the temperature of his already chilly supporters, and at the same time to puzzle those who do not belong to his own political camp, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, in a leading editorial on the political situation in Ontario. The article continues:

"It was to have been expected that at the sound of the gong the challenger would leap to the centre of the ring, his eyes flashing, his brow clothed in thunder and his biceps flexing fearfully. Instead of that Mr. Sinclair is understood to mumble that this is no time for a contest, that it is altogether too soon and in every respect inopportune. If, as he has contended, the affairs of the province are being improperly administered, and if the present Government can be ousted, the better, not only for Mr. Sinclair himself, but for the public generally. One would rather have expected him to be chafing at the delay and eager for the time to come when he could arraign the Ferguson Government before the electorate. That is what the public looks for in a happy warrior."

Even if he should lack convictions, suggests the Mail and Empire, perhaps unkindly, it surely would be strategy to affect them and not to turn rather pale when the bugle for battle sounds. Wordsworth, in his poem "The Happy Warrior," describes all the virtues which the champion of human kind should possess when joining issue with an adversary, and also the thrill which the opportunity for offering fight should give to one whose strength is drawn from this inexhaustible source, Mr. Sinclair seems to possess all the qualities of the Unhappy Warrior.

CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNMENT

Viewing the situation in Saskatchewan from the detached viewpoint of a non-partisan observer, the Toronto Saturday Night sees a political experiment of great interest going on in that Province, now that the defunct Liberal administration has been cleared out of the way. That Mr. Gardiner "should have given himself the melancholy pleasure of assembling the Legislature in order to be officially voted out" is, it de-

clares, a unique episode in Canadian politics. Some Westerners attributed the former Premier's course to his belief that the Conservatives and Progressives could never coalesce, and that something would happen to upset the apple cart even at the eleventh hour. If so, he misjudged the resolution of the independents who proclaimed themselves his opponents prior to the election of June 6th last.

"It will be noted," says the Saturday Night, "that the party which has assumed the reins of office under the leadership of Hon. Dr. Anderson is not called Conservative but the Co-Operative Party, a new name in Canadian politics. To those who know Saskatchewan the adoption of this title is an interesting political coup. For many residents of the province the word "Co-Operative" possesses an almost mystical significance like the words "Ebenezer" and "Salem" among the ancient Hebrews. Even financial fakery has used the word to sell stock in enterprises in connection with which its use was wildly fantastic. Now it has taken its definite place as a political title purged of all reproach."

MAN A BUBBLE

Many have been the attempts to define Man and his meaning in the schemes of the cosmos. Modern philosophers have resorted to "behaviorism" and other so-called scientific theories calculated to lessen the conviction, inborn, it seems, in humanity, that life is essentially a moral issue. People, however, continue to have a healthy conviction that their faults and failings are attributable to their own actions. As an antidote for the new-fangled idea that man is more sinned against than sinning, it is good to read occasionally a pessimistic theologian of the old school. Take, for example, the following pregnant passage from that fine old divine, Jeremy Taylor, which we leave with our readers for their Sunday meditation:

"Man is a bubble. He is born in vanity and sin; he comes into the world like morning mushrooms, soon thrusting up their heads into the air, and conversing with their kindred of the same production, and as soon they turn into dust and forgetfulness; some of them without any other interest in the affairs of the world, but that they made their parents a little glad, and very sorrowful. Others ride longer in the storm; it may be until seven years of vanity be expired, and then peradventure the sun shines hot upon their heads, and they fall into the shades below, into the cover of death and darkness of the grave to hide them. But if the bubble stands the shock of a bigger drop, and outlives the chances of the child, of a careless nurse, of drowning in a pail of water, or being overlaid by a sleepy servant, or such little accidents, then the young man dances like a bubble empty and gay, and shines like a dove's neck, or the image of a rainbow, which hath no substance, and whose very imagery and colors are fantastical; and so he dances out the gale of his youth, and is all the while in a storm, and endures, only because he is not knocked on the head by a drop of bigger rain, or crushed by the pressure of a load of indignation, or quenched by the disorder of an ill-placed humour; and to preserve a man alive in the midst of so many chances and hostilities, is as great a miracle as to create him."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Liberal organ takes umbrage at the suggestion that it is hostile to our claims for compensation on account of the Dalton Sanatorium. If it is not hostile, why does it object to the request that Premier Saunders present his claim at Ottawa?

It has been decided by the Conservatives of Compton County, Quebec, to oppose the election of Mr. A. R. McMaster, who has been slated as successor of Mr. Jacob Nicol, for the Provincial Treasuryship of Quebec in the Taschereau Government. The candidate selected in the Conservative interests is Major A. L. Pomeroy of Compton, brother of Mr. A. A. Pomeroy of Charlottetown. Mr. Pomeroy has been a leading politician in the Eastern Townships for many years, and has been unanimously chosen to carry the Conservative

Notes By The Way

Here are some topics in brief compiled from many newspapers by the The Reader's Digest. Most people believe in law and order so long as they can lay down the law and give the orders. No mere man can ever understand why a woman will pay five dollars for a pair of stockings that give the impression that she isn't wearing stockings.

It is a strange commentary that the head never begins to swell until the mind stops growing. We understand from the advertisements that the college lads are at least passing their cigarette tests with great success this year. Making highways 40 feet wide wouldn't change things much, except that buses would expand to 38 feet.

A heathen country is one in which the pay-roll can be transported without an armored car. The back-to-the-farm movement has been a complete success. There are now more backs to the farm than ever before.

More than 13,000 new laws were passed by Congress and the State legislatures last year. There seems to be an ample allowance for breakage. One of the oddities of Wall Street is the dealer and not the customer who is called broker.

One of the somewhat disillusioned brides of this neighborhood wonders if Lindy snores. Another assignment for the reporters.

With some car-owners the turn-over is more costly than the up-keep. A girl and a car are much alike. A good paint job conceals the years, but the lines tell the story.

Even if you can't tell a mother and her daughter apart now, there is very little that you can't tell them together.

Americans have become so extravagant that it is now almost as hard to live within an income as without one.

One way to abolish wars for all time would be to agree to postpone the next war until the World War debts are paid.

Some unpleasant experiences of Good Roads delegates in short journeys out from the city by motor cars, must have convinced them that if the cars were all right the same could not be said of the highways in this vicinity. And many commodities, public utilities and services are judged by visitors from the samples which come under their notice.

Island scenery and hospitably received hearty commendation from the visiting delegates, but all good citizens must regret that these deserving qualities of the Province and its people were so heavily discounted by road conditions that are far from what they should be.

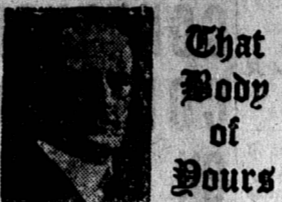
The Soviet Government in Russia has abolished Sunday and shortened the hours of labor with the avowed object of giving employment to all the working people, so that five years hence there shall be no worker without a job. But what can be thought of a nation whose leaders have declared there is no God? Are not those leaders about as crazy as the Russian Doukubors who came to Canada many years ago and are still so uncivilized as to continue their old practice of marching publicly in stark nakedness?

A writer in the Wall Street Magazine asks the question, "Shall we (the United States) cancel the War Debts?" He argues that nobody loves a creditor; that debt-paying is bitter; that every day will be a day of malediction in Europe; that they all feel over there that the Great Republic, already incomprehensibly wealthy, is draining them of their substance, retarding their growth, and so on. "At the same time," he says, "we shall become more and more dependent upon foreign trade and good will. We shall be far more in need of their patronage than their debts."

"Five or six hundred millions a year from Europe means little or nothing to us, but for Europe it means a ghastly impairment of her ability to expand and prosper. . . . Better to lose ten billions that are already gone than hundreds of billions to come. We won't miss the debts but we will miss the business."

Wealth and power are sought after by individuals and nations alike, but they do not always bring happiness to their possessor. Many a man has left a great fortune to a son who spent it all in riotous living and died penniless. Babylon and Nineveh, once the richest cities in the world, are uninhabited today. Alexander the Great who conquered the known world and squired for other worlds to conquer, died miserably, leaving no heir. So transient is the glory of this world.

Prince Edward Island boasts no millionaires. Her frugal people have so far as a rule followed the golden means and lived contentedly between the little and the great. And our small community under the smile of



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

TURNS IN THE INTESTINE

When you think of the tube which carries your food from the mouth to its exit from the body and trace its winding course uphill, down hill, around single curves, and then around double or "S" curves the wonder is that there is not even more trouble than there is.

Because this tube is not like an elastic tube in that it can be stretched at certain points and the "stretch" or elasticity (taken out if it be kept dilated too long and too often.

First the tube going from the mouth to stomach can be dilated if there is any obstruction or "spasm" where it enters the stomach.

The stomach itself can get distended by too much food, too much water, or because it hangs a little low anyway. This makes a hard "climb" for the food up to the opening into small intestine. Sometimes this opening has an obstruction or spasm which prevents or delays food passing from stomach to intestine.

Then just a short distance from where it joins the large intestine the small intestine curves and may have a kink or obstruction.

As the food leaves the small intestine by means of a valve the food is prevented from flowing back. However it fails or flows downward a few inches and then has to climb upward about twelve inches. There is often a delay here and this part of the large intestine, filled with waste matter, becomes pouched or dilated. This is often mistaken for appendicitis.

After climbing up this distance it makes a sudden turn across the abdomen from right side to left. When it makes this sudden turn there can be a kink or obstruction. Halfway across it sometimes loops downward and at centre of this loop there can be another delay. After getting across to left side it makes another sudden curve downward and again there can be a delay.

And finally just before leaving the body there is a double or S curve again which causes a delay and dilatation above.

Now what do all these curves, spasms, and kinks mean?

That something in your manner of eating, in the kind of food you eat, in your habits of sitting or standing, helps to cause kinks and delays and make ordinary curves sharper or harder to get past.

Eating slowly, eating enough fruit and vegetables to keep intestine slightly irritated and thus moving or contracting, spreading meals well apart, standing or sitting erect always with abdomen drawn in, should prevent trouble.

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A CRADLE SONG

O, men from the fields! Come gently within. Tread softly, softly, O! men coming in.

Mavourneen is going From me and from you, Where Mary will fold him With mantle of blue!

From rock of the smoke And ood of the floor, And peering of things Across the half-door.

O, men from the fields! Soft, softly come thro'. Mary puts round him, Her mantle of blue.

—Padric Colum.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

THE KIRKE CAPTURE OF QUEBEC

Q. What was the Kirke capture of Quebec? A. The capture of Quebec, by Kirke, took place three centuries ago, on July 20, 1629, when the cross of St. George was planted for a time in lieu of the French cross. The victory was an essay one as Champlain and his few half-starved followers were unable to resist the attack. Very little profit resulted, however, to England, as New France was soon after given back to France. Kirke granted a safe passage to Europe for the conquered leader. Both men became great friends during the interregnum.

Heaven, is quite as happy as any other of like number in North America or elsewhere.

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 32

During the month that elapsed between the signing of the Armistice and the arrival of President Wilson in France, Colonel House exercised no definite functions apart from those implied in his commission as personal representative of the President. It was however, one of the busiest periods of his entire career. To him came naturally the representatives of all the peoples who desired American assistance in the approaching Peace Conference. He began the development of a service of information through American observers placed in the areas of unrest, which, in view of American intervention in European politics, had become a matter of necessity. Once the place and the personnel of the Conference were determined especially through the abolition of the recognition of English as an official language on a par with French. He strove also to facilitate a return to normal conditions, he took up the vital question of the censorship and the organization of economic assistance to Central Europe.

House's interest in organizing relief on a large scale was intense. To the steps taken in this direction soon after the Armistice may be traced the building up of a great system which was ultimately put under control of Mr. Hoover. During the two following years it became one of the most important international agencies in the world. Before the German Armistice was fully drafted, House had proposed to the Supreme War Council a resolution which was not merely justified on grounds of humanity, but calculated to induce the Germans to accept the Armistice in the hope of securing food: "If the peoples of Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and of Turkey appeal to the Allies and Associated Powers to furnish food, the latter will do all they can to help them in the name of humanity. The resolution was passed. As soon as it became clear that Germany would sign the Armistice, House took up the question of raising the blockade on the enemy states and providing relief for them as well as for the regions devastated by fighting.

EDWARD HOUSE. COLONEL HOUSE TO THE PRESIDENT

Paris, November 23, 1918—I am in receipt of the following message from Lloyd George: "Monseigneur Clemenceau is coming to London on 1st December and I earnestly hope you will be able to come also, as a number of urgent questions require discussion. As I shall not be able to attend any Conference in Paris before the election of the 14th of December, this is especially important. I am inviting Signor Orlando also."

I have advised Lloyd George that I am still in bed, but that I hope that my doctor will permit me to go to London on or about December 1 for the Conference in question. I am feeling better, but am still weak, and I will not be able to tell before Thursday or Friday of this week whether I can make the journey.

EDWARD HOUSE. WILSON NEARS FRANCE

Because of his illness House was finally unable to attend the London conversations between the British, French, and Italians, at which the first definite steps were taken towards preparing questions for the Peace Conference. The chief topics discussed at London concerned the appointment of a commission to study the enemy's capacity to pay reparations, the trial of the Kaiser, and international relief. One important decision was that at the preliminary Peace Conference the smaller Allied Powers should be represented only when questions of particular interest to them were under discussion, and that new States be allowed to present their claims to the Conference. In this way the composition and to some extent the procedure of the Peace Conference were settled.

CENSORSHIP OF AMERICAN PRESS COLONEL HOUSE TO THE PRESIDENT

Paris, November 16, 1918—I suggest that you send me a cable which I can show to the heads of the British and French Governments for the purpose of obtaining from them the entire suspension of the present political censorship upon American press dispatches. Military necessity can no longer be invoked as a defense of the drastic censorship now being exercised. There seems to me to be no adequate reason why the character of the political information supplied to the American people should be dictated by the French and British Governments.

EDWARD HOUSE. (Diary.)

November 16, 1918: I came to discuss the question censorship. We seemed to be in total disagreement. I desired the lifting of the censorship to desire the same result, but though it impossible. Curiously enough, he gave as his reason that the members of the Peace Congress would not wish reports of the proceedings to be without censorship. He thought they were entirely justified in this feeling. I did not tell him that my thoughts ran in the other direction and that one of the reasons I wanted an immediate lifting of the censorship was that a free public discussion might be had about what was going on at the Congress.

"I have come to the conclusion the consensus of public opinion comes nearer being right than the opinions of the leaders of a country only now and then you find a leader who sees more clearly than the people in the aggregate."

November 19, 1918: I asked Derby to ascertain the views of his Government on the lifting of the French censorship at the same time I made the request that the English censorship be lifted as far as the United States was concerned. I shall not press the French Government, until I hear from the British."

EDWARD HOUSE. (Cablegram)

Paris, November 21, 1918—I have just received the following communication from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "You were good enough to communicate to me under date of yesterday telegram of President Wilson expressing desire that the political censorship applied up to this present to press telegrams from France to America be completely suppressed. I have the honor to inform you that the French Government is happy to respond to the desire of President Wilson. Dispositions will therefore be taken immediately to suppress all censorship of press tele-

grams sent from France to the United States. Please accept, etcetera. (Signed) S. Pichon."

This is of course very satisfactory. I have taken this matter up with the British authorities through Lord Derby and I expect to have an answer from them before long. I shall advise the press correspondents informally of the action of the French Government and request them to advise me of any future interference with their press despatches.

EDWARD HOUSE. (Cablegram) Paris, November 25, 1918—I am in receipt of the following message from Lloyd George: "Monseigneur Clemenceau is coming to London on 1st December and I earnestly hope you will be able to come also, as a number of urgent questions require discussion. As I shall not be able to attend any Conference in Paris before the election of the 14th of December, this is especially important. I am inviting Signor Orlando also."

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