

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1928

WELCOME TO SYNOD.

NOTHING tends to develop a community like frequent intercourse with outside points, and the getting together in its midst of representatives and members of great organizations. We just have had the experience of the visit of the Empire Parliamentary Association, representatives of the governing bodies of the whole of our United Empire. They came, saw, met and got acquainted with life and conditions here, and, according to their own showing, they have left with very happy impressions of our people and the homes in which they live, move and have their being. Informal interchange of views between the visitors and those they met did more to enlighten one another as to the different viewpoints than years of controversy or the reading of official publications. The human touch, the friendly hand grasp, the viva-voce questioning and explanations on matters of common interest, make more for the brotherhood of man than any other means of communication and education the human mind has conceived. We welcome such conferences, therefore, and hope many conventions and gatherings of the kind will meet in our midst as time rolls on. Today another great convention foregathers here in the Maritime Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It is nearly ten years since it was previously convened here, and much ecclesiastical history has been written in the interval. It is not for us as a community to enter into the why and wherefore of organizations, or to discuss their merits or otherwise; all we have to do is to extend the hand of cordial welcome and make their stay in our midst as pleasant as possible. Charlottetown and the Province is getting better and more widely known as a suitable place for great conventions and notable gatherings. The Canadian Medical Association last summer did a very great deal to publish abroad our manifold advantages in this respect; and we are sure the members of the Presbyterian Synod, about to be convened, will not be slow to appreciate them. We extend a hearty welcome to them and trust they will have a profitable and enjoyable stay in our Province during the present week.

U. S. GETS LION'S SHARE.

CANADA'S trade with the United States continues to be a theme for exultation in the American press. The Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has analyzed the figures. "Canada" we are informed by a recent Washington despatch, "with a population of about 9,400,000, somewhat less than that of the metropolitan district of the city of New York, in the first half of this year purchased American goods amounting to \$429,199,000, or 18.1 per cent. of our total exports, thus becoming by far our most important market, having outdistanced her nearest competitor, the United Kingdom, by nearly 45 millions of dollars. Our Canadian neighbors, in displacing the United Kingdom as our best customer, increased their purchases nearly six and one-half per cent., buying \$45.70 worth of the American goods per capita in the six months." This is a further result of the King Government's policy of legislating for the greatest good of the greatest number—in the United States. Last year Canadians purchased \$763,000,000 worth of United States commodities, whilst Americans purchased from Canada only \$482,000,000 worth, mostly natural resources, like pulp and nickel. To the complaints of Canadians that a changed tariff policy is necessary for the development of their

that America is sending tourists into Canada who, it is estimated, will spend over \$400,000,000 this year. They will travel by train, boat, and by three million autos. This is a very large amount of business, but, as the Vancouver Sun points out, Canada sends more tourists proportionately to the United States than our southern neighbors send to us. The tourist traffic at best is a seasonable and migratory business that fits all over the globe, and has little to do with trade although trade does follow the tourists. For every dollar that Canada spends on the purchase of United States commodities, Canada is entitled to expect United States to spend an equal amount with Canada. This is the whole point, so far as Canadians are concerned. We cannot expect our American neighbors to see the justice of this argument, nor do we need to consult them about the matter. Our tariff policy is in our own hands. It is time that we ceased looking to Washington and consulted our own interests.

THE PEDESTRIAN.

THE rights of pedestrians on the city streets have been the subject of much comment in the press recently, both in the United States and Canada. The problem, it appears, is equally difficult of solution in connection with the highways of the person who walks on a country highway has been greatly changed by the increased volume of motor traffic. In years gone by such persons had no sidewalk to use, it is true, but they usually found a beaten path by the roadside, and if they did occasionally stray on to the road itself it was necessary to watch only for horse-drawn vehicles moving at moderate rates of speed. Today the pedestrian on the country roads is still without a sidewalk, and the road in many instances runs between ditches. He has his choice of walking on the rough ground beyond the ditches, or on the road itself, and if he elects to use the highway he must be vigilant to avoid being struck down by motor vehicles passing frequently at high speed. Everywhere the danger and inconvenience have increased, with no compensating advantages. A cartoonist has depicted, in a satirical vein, what may be expected in the evolution of the pedestrian during the next few hundred years. He may develop a kind of defensive natural armour, resembling front and rear automobile bumpers; he will be far nimbler on his feet than the pedestrian of today, and his eyes will be keener and will have the capacity of seeing in two directions at once and even around corners. Yet with all these defences he will tend to become a rare species and eventually will have to be confined to reservations. The day may come, it is predicted, when the last pedestrian will be "bagged" and only a few embalmed specimens will be available for the museums. Centuries will roll by, and the very memory of the existence of such a creature will become faint and confused. Myths will grow around him, and he will finally take his place, with the Centaur and the Hippogriff, among the fabulous monsters of antiquity.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Seven more drunks arrested in the city on Saturday night, bringing the total number arrested for drunkenness in September well over the half hundred mark. This is how the Saunders Government is enforcing the Prohibition Act. As an American paper puts it: "The five cent campaign cigar and the campaign promise are handed out

Notes by the Way

IT was a great bargain that was made by Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues when in their first term of office they bought the Northwest Territories from the Hudson Bay Company for \$15,000,000. Two millions of prosperous Canadians are living in that region now, who produced this year half a billion bushels of wheat, to say nothing of vast quantities of other grains, with live stock and other farm products galore. All this, to say nothing of lumber and mineral wealth, worth hundreds of times the purchase price, came into Canada's possession as the result of "that epoch-making bargain. Weigh against it all that Liberal Governmentments from Alexander Mackenzie to Mackenzie King have done to make the Dominion what it is, and what do they amount to?"

The population of the United Kingdom in 1870 was 26,072,000. Now it is 44,182,000. In 1870 the voters numbered between four and a half and five millions. Today they are estimated at twenty-two millions, twelve and a half million men, and nine and a half million women, which does not include the recently enfranchised, "Plumper Vote" which it is computed will add another five millions. "The question is sometimes put whether our national characteristics have altered," says Lord Riddell, and he goes on to say: "There appears to be no evidence that they have. The British were still the same energetic, enterprising, good-natured, tolerant race. On the other hand, there has been a vast change in external conditions."

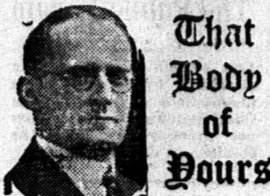
Peat for fuel is still being tested at Alfred, Ont., where a new plant was completed four months ago, and has been operating day and night for 100 days. This season, owing to many rainy days, about 10,000 tons of merchantable peat will be turned out, while in more favorable seasons twice that quantity can be produced. Another peat plant is now being constructed at a bog near St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, with an estimated producing capacity of 15,000 tons on a new plan. A powerful hydraulic engine will lift the peat and water and dump the mixture into shallow basins, where the water will be drained off and the peat will then be sun-dried and cut into blocks for transportation.

Prohibition received a set-back in Australia when the bone-dry proposal was defeated by a vote of two and a half to one recently. What has happened in New South Wales resembled what is happening in Canada and elsewhere. Unexpected evils follow in its train and the difficulties of effectually enforcing a law to which so many are opposed seem to be insurmountable. Mr. Hoover in his presidential platform says the Eighteenth Amendment was "noble in its purpose," and so it was in the minds of its sincerest advocates, but the purpose of the man who says to his neighbor: "I don't drink and therefore you must not," is selfish rather than noble.

France has now appointed a Minister to Canada in the person of Hon. Georges Knight. His offices, secured by the French Government, face the Parliament Building and will be ready in October. The Japanese Government have secured offices in the same building for their Minister. In the same block will be the offices of Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner, and the new building for the United States Embassy. There will be a plentiful supply of ambassadors in Ottawa hereafter, as well as a plenty of Canadian ambassadors scattered from Washington to Tokyo. Thus the Dominion makes its grand entry into the diplomatic arena.

The slaughter by motor cars goes on, and the week-end period seems to be more especially noted for fatalities, wounds and bruises. This is true from coast to coast in Canada and elsewhere. In our own city a number of prominent citizens have had narrow escapes from instant death recently, and the peril to pedestrians in crossing the streets seems to be increasing. More and more bicycles are also appearing on our streets of late, and these are a source of danger to their riders and a further call for the greatest care and skill in car drivers.

Mining the soil instead of farming it, is the grave charge that an observant Parliamentary delegate makes against the western grain-growers. Their method of taking everything out of the soil and giving nothing back, is unsound, and if continued will end in the abandonment of farms whose fertility has



GALL BLADDER INDIGESTION

Perhaps you are a sufferer with pains in the abdomen, and after deciding that these are not simple gas pains, your doctor has in mind chronic appendicitis, or a chronic inflammation of the gall bladder. That fullness after meals, gas distention, more or less stomach discomfort, amounting sometimes to actual pain, is known as gall bladder dyspepsia. Dr. Jno. B. Deaver says that "it is a well established fact that, next to chronic appendicitis, chronic distention of the gall bladder is the most common cause of pain in the region of the stomach."

I have spoken before of the Graham-Cole method of diagnosing gall bladder trouble by means of a dye. The dye shows up the gall bladder by the use of the X ray, and if it is in proper position, has no irregularities in outline, it is considered normal.

Dr. Moynihan, the British surgeon, says that if the dye does not show up the shadow of the gall bladder, or if the shadow shows irregularities, or if the shadow is late in appearing after the dye is taken, that the gall bladder should be removed.

Now while there are a great many people living who have had the gall bladder removed, you can avoid any need for such an operation by watching what to eat so as to prevent discomfort. Greasy, heavy, or very acid foods will cause an uneasiness in the stomach, and is a direct command to you to avoid pork, liver, goose, duck, oysters, and shell fish, rich soups, cabbage, cauliflower, sauerkraut, raw vegetables, onions, berries, figs, nuts, sweets, fats and oils, and alcohol.

You may eat green vegetables, asparagus, spinach, peas, some potatoes, cooked breakfast foods, fresh meat, white fish, eggs in moderation, small amount of butter, toast, lettuce, plain cake, puddings, grapefruit, oranges. If, as mentioned so often before, if you will keep your liver stirred up by a little daily exercise you will not only keep free from gall bladder indigestion, but can eat just about anything you like.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By Roberta Lee

The Piano Strings To keep the piano strings from rusting during damp weather, try burning an electric light bulb inside the piano from time to time. The cost is trivial compared to the beneficial result.

Soap Paste Save all of the broken pieces of scouring soap and put them in a cup. Add enough boiling water to stand an inch above the soap. The soap will gradually dissolve and form a soft paste.

Candles If candles are varnished with a good clear shellac it will add to their appearance, and still more important it will prevent the candles from dripping on the table cover or wherever the candles may be placed.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE Q. What was the Duke of Devonshire connection with Canada? A. The Duke of Devonshire connection with Canada was, as the forty-ninth Governor-General of Canada from 1916 until 1921, thus covering the last two years of the Great War, succeeding the Duke of Connaught. It was during his regime that the Union Government was formed to facilitate war preparations and activities, and compulsory enlistment made law. The fiftieth year of Confederation, on July 1, 1927, occurred in his term. In 1921 the Duke of Devonshire was replaced by Lord Byng.

Daily Lessons in English

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "Charles is a smart boy." Say "bright boy," or "clever boy." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: device (noun), c as in "ice"; devise (verb), s as z. OFTEN MISPELLED: granddaughter; two effect, execute, perform, achieve, accomplish, fulfill, discharge. 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: CONFLICTING; being opposite; contradictory. "She was agitated by conflicting emotions." The French government has approved plans for poping improvements at Bologna that will make the out-

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barjon, M.D.

Great Britain is determined to avoid any repetition of the fiasco of last year's naval disarmament conference. Twice during the current session of the League Assembly at Geneva, Lord Cushendun, the British representative on the Council has made this clear. Ten days ago, he deprecated the setting of a definite date for the next meeting of the preparatory commission of disarmament and on Tuesday he objected to the proposal of the Dutch chairman that a private meeting between representatives of Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Japan and United States should be held in Paris, to find a basis on which the disarmament commission would continue its work. With regard to the latter proposal, Lord Cushendun pointed out that it would amount to a premature review of the Washington agreement of 1922, which automatically will come up for review in 1931.

Britain Between Two Desires

The furor over the Anglo-French naval compromise has given Britain additional warning of the immense difficulty of bringing into line her desire for friendly relations, on the one hand, with the United States and on the other to preserve stability and peace among the nations of Europe. And it may be said here that one of the chief intricacies and difficulties of modern diplomacy of "cards-on-the-table" type is the immense industry and ability to manufacture ulterior motives, where none exist, of the European correspondents of United States newspapers.

Notoriously, the British Government lags behind all other powers in the matter of propaganda. It has never attempted, by means of propaganda, to explain its motives or actions, and when unjust criticism breaks out, prefers to allow time to justify its position. In the present instance, it may be expected therefore in certain quarters, the British attitude will be construed as a desire to postpone disarmament for some unnamed reason. The only answer to this unjust accusation is to be found in Lord Cushendun's recent speech to the Assembly in which, without heroic, he stated that Britain had actually done to disarmament, while others had talked far more about it from across the Atlantic. The question of European disarmament may seem comparatively simple. A closer view reveals the immense complications which continually block the road to any approaching permanent peace in Europe.

England's Position

England is in Europe, but not of it. If she could, she would sever herself from the European entanglements and alliances and assume again her role of "splendid isolation" but whether she wills or not, this can not be, at any rate in the such policy so strongly advocated by Lord Beaverbrook, would entail her establishing herself in a position of such strength that her isolation from possible European wars could not be threatened. Britain's detachment from European troubles can only be attained if and when the Empire and the United States stand together as a unit against war. Theoretically, since the signing of the Kellogg pact, the condition exists today. Practically it is hard to find that it does exist. The present position of the Rhineland problem would seem to demonstrate force has by no means been dispensed in the spirit of the Kellogg pact. Meanwhile Britain, at Geneva, trends warily, watching, as she must the currents of European diplomacy and keeping always before her the essential condition that friendship with the United States is the cardinal principle of her policy.

Steel Wall for France

And, while the echoes of the speeches of brotherhood and goodwill which surrounded at the signing of the Kellogg pact, are still to be heard, France announces details of her plan to build a wall of steel and concrete along her entire eastern frontier. M. Painleve, the French minister of war, declares this is really merely a step forward in France's

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Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

October 2, 1928

PRAYER FOR COMFORT—Lord, I will praise thee: though thou wast angry with me, thine anger is turned away, and thou comfortedst me.—Isa. 12:1.

PRAYER—We rejoice, O Lord God, in the continual presence of Thy spirit with us as the Comforter.

TEARS AND SMILES

The skies cannot always be clear, My dear; The merriest eye must still have its tear, My dear; The clouds that are frowning above us to-day, presently break and go floating away, And the skies will be blue that are sullen and gray, My dear!

We can't have just happiness here, My dear; You would never be glad if you never shed a tear, My dear; The sorrow LILIT lurks in your bosom to-day, Like the clouds, when you've wept, will go floating away, And the skies will be blue that are sullen and gray, My dear.

If it's going to rain, it will rain, My dear; No matter how bitterly we may complain, My dear; There are sorrows that every good woman must bear; There are griefs in which every good man has a share; It is only the fool who has never a care, My dear.

The skies cannot always be clear, My dear; There's wouldn't be sweet were no bitterness here, My dear; There could never be joy if there was no sorrow, The sobs of to-day may be laughter tomorrow, And there's gladness as well as vain trouble to borrow, My dear!

Modern Etiquette

By Roberta Lee

Q. Is the luncheon a feminine or a masculine affair in American society? A. Feminine, as a rule. Q. Is a woman ever permitted to receive a man in her bedroom? A. Only her physician in the time of illness. Q. In what ways should a letter of introduction be presented? A. In person or mailed.

pacifist policy but it is hard for other nations to take so strange a view of the expenditure of \$250,000,000 on frontier armament. Supporters of the French viewpoint argue that, for one hundred years and more, France has never been victorious in war. Is it reasonable they ask, now that France for once is victor, to ask her to give up the sanctions which she holds for due performance of the peace treaty stipulations, or to forego the chance of making her enemy pay for establishing her defense. There may be justification for such arguments, but they are hardly in accord with the spirit of the Kellogg pact. Meanwhile Britain, at Geneva, trends warily, watching, as she must the currents of European diplomacy and keeping always before her the essential condition that friendship with the United States is the cardinal principle of her policy.

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