

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1931

By Way of Comparison

An idea of the havoc which Free Trade and post-war depression have wrought with agriculture in England may be gathered from the following incident cited by Arthur S. Bent in the Los Angeles Times:

The Earl of Warwick recently called his farmer tenants together and told them he had decided to cut up some of the finest of his vast holdings and sell to them on easy terms which would enable them to become owners without burden or risk.

Sir Andrew Macphail put the situation another way when he wrote that the rural population in England is at present divided into two classes: those who want to sell their land, and those who do not want to buy.

There is food for thought for our agricultural readers in the statements above quoted. Farm prices in Canada may not be all that the farmer could wish, but the industry is on a sound basis, its future prospects under the present federal administration are bright, and even the western wheat-grower would prefer existing conditions to the problems which confront the agriculturist in the Old Country.

Sage Counsel

Lord Willingdon's farewell message to Canadians expresses the hope that co-operation may be the main impulse of our lives in the future; co-operation between the two great races which form the main population of our country; co-operation between the people of all the various provinces to increase and strengthen the national spirit for the common good; co-operation to encourage and strengthen the higher and more spiritual side of life in the country, as well as its material development. These are words of wisdom, fruit of ripe experience in life and statesmanship.

War in Holy Land

The Rev. Moorehead Legate's illustrated lecture entitled, "With the Australian Light Horse in Palestine" which is to be delivered in St. James' Hall next Tuesday evening has the double interest of both the Great War and the Holy Land. The Rev. Mr. Legate was chaplain to the 3rd Brigade of the Australian Mounted Division. The eastern campaign was not so much in the lime-light as that on the western front, but it had an important bearing on the purpose of the great world struggle, and set the pace for an early finish of the war which would have been otherwise impossible. Many of the lantern slides to be projected were taken by the official Australian war photographer, and musical numbers, in the shape of some of the old war songs, are to be rendered by well-known singers. Those who attend are sure of a pleasant and profitable evening.

Where Initiative Counts

As further evidence that the Atlantic Provinces have suffered less from the depression now drawing to a close than perhaps any other portion of the country, the Toronto Mail and Empire cites the fact that no fewer than 2,200 new settlers during the Province of New Brunswick during the past twelve months. In spite of the inhibition against immigration, insisted upon by most of Canada, New Brunswick is still proceeding calmly with a practical settlement programme. The immigrants have come mainly from the British Isles, with nearly four hundred from Scandinavia, while a considerable number of New Brunswickers were placed on farms by the Provincial Farm Settlement Board. An important factor in New Brunswick's success in this respect, of course, has been the initiative of its immigration and colonization department which...

Notes by the Way

Gulls are regarded as sacred in Utah. In Salt Lake City there is a monument erected to the honor of the bird and the dome of the Capitol is decorated with hundreds of these birds executed by a great artist. The explanation is that the first settlers, having reached the spot of their selection after overcoming great difficulties, were about to see their grain planting destroyed by crickets which would probably have meant starvation. But just at the right moment a great flock of gulls appeared and devoured the crickets. The gulls frequent the islands in the Great Salt Lake.

The Ramsay MacDonald Government is rapidly nearing the end of its existence, despite the Liberal leader's open bid to buy it a few months of life by pawing the soul of his own party to shield it from defeat. The Liberal members of Parliament, nearly all men of honor, will be shamed out of the immoral and illogical position into which their leader has forced them, and will place consistency and public decency ahead of party discipline. When that time comes, as it inevitably must, the Government will fall, and the verdict of the people will make itself heard.

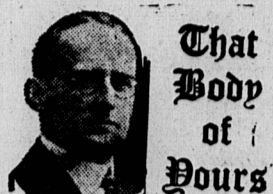
In 1887, an officer at the Presidio, San Francisco, wrote a novel which he called "A. D. 2000." He pictured the United States at the close of the present century as having motor cars, airships, submarines and a newspaper distributed simultaneously in all parts of the country. He had the Northpole discovered by airship. With the transmission of the front page of a newspaper from San Francisco to Scheidestadt, all of his predictions have been fulfilled in 43 years.

Canadian have been chided for declaring perhaps with juvenile boastfulness, that they have "the greatest banking system in the world." Perhaps it is not quite that, yet, nothing what has been going on across the line, they may be pardoned for thinking that it is better than some other systems. Last week, for example, the United States Federal Reserve reported that for the first eleven months of 1930 no fewer than 981 banks with deposits of \$515,466,000 were suspended. We have had our bank failures in Canada, and some of them caused hardship; yet we are going through a period of admittedly difficult times at present and no one even suspects or hints possibility of a bank failure. It is a tremendous tribute to the stability and solidity of our banking system.

The weather during the first half of January 1931 has been more than ordinarily freakish. In Western Canada it has been so mild that many of the oldest inhabitants are said to have made up their minds that the climate was changing perceptibly from year to year and predicted that within the next fifty years winter in the prairie provinces would be as summerlike as in California. In our own province during the period referred to it was exceptionally mild and even a robin or two visited the Province or had prolonged their summer sojourn so as to bear testimony to what many regarded as a distinct change in the climate. It has been proved however on more than one occasion that "one swallow does not make a summer" and the weather performances of the past week clearly indicate that there is some kick in the old winter yet. There is nothing so far upon which to build a hope in North America that the climate has changed. There are variations but nothing more. As there are still some snowstorms in prospect. It would be well to make an effort to have the city by laws enforced with respect to sidewalk shovelling and so make travelling on foot a little safer and more comfortable.

A writer says of thinking: "There is a well of thought which has no bottom: the more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful it will be. If you neglect to think yourself, and use other people's thoughts, giving them utterances only, you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come out in lumps, homely and shapeless, but no matter: time and perseverance will arrange and polish them. Learn to think. The more you think, the better you will express your ideas."

You will find as you look back upon your life that the moments that stand out, the moments when you have merely lived, are the moments when you have done things in a spirit of love. As memory scans the past, above and beyond all the transient pleasures of life, there leap forward those supreme hours when you have been enabled to do unnoticed kindness to those round about you; things too trifling to speak about, but which you feel have extended into your eternal life.



By James W. Baylon, M.D. PYORRHOEA MAY CAUSE SERIOUS TROUBLE

I often wonder why physicians and dentists do not talk more about pyorrhoea when we think of all the damage it can do to the system. The danger from infected teeth and dead teeth has been so well established that it seems almost unnecessary to even mention it. Dr. Mayo the renowned surgeon, and Dr. Weston Price the great dental authority, both tell us that infected teeth and dead teeth are a terrible menace to health and life itself.

And yet pyorrhoea is a pus condition, as its name implies, due to changes in the tissues surrounding the teeth.

The causes are due to neglect of the teeth, to faulty diet, and also to the fact that the lower teeth do not meet the upper teeth evenly, and there is thus some jarring at the roots of the teeth.

There is a collection of organisms and pus between the tooth and the tissue that forms the tooth socket. This infection can get carried to other parts of the body by means of the blood vessels just as with the infection from abscessed or dead teeth.

That is the reason that physicians should be thinking more about pyorrhoea and its general effect upon the body. The beginning of pyorrhoea is usually in the form of deposits of lime at the margin of tooth and gum, and this "tartar" "calcar," or other names by which it is called, must be removed. It is formed by the hardening of sticky saliva—the mouth digestive juice—when the food eaten contains too much acid. Food particles lodge in and around these deposits and ferment, with a consequent increase in organisms. The pressure of these hard deposits on the lining of the surrounding tissues opens up the blood vessels; inflammation starts around the margin of the teeth and forms pus pockets.

Only a skilled dentist with special instruments can remove these deposits.

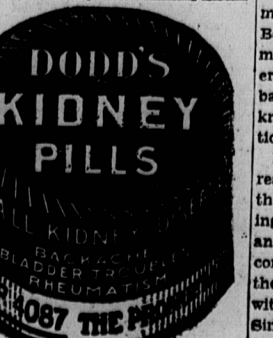
If it is not removed the gum margin gradually disappears, together with the bony socket, and the teeth become loose. Dr. Allen Griffith, Chicago, tells us that where one third of the bony socket is left most teeth can still be saved; and one tooth is worth many artificial ones. So do not neglect pyorrhoea. Get the tartar removed, and keep the gums healthy by frequent brushing. Cut down on your starchy foods, and get a little more lime into the system by the use of cod liver oil.



MEETING AT NIGHT— The gray sea and the long black land; And the yellow half-moon large and low; And the startled little waves that leap In fiery ringlets from their sleep, As I gain the cove with pushing prow, And quench its speed 't the slushy sand. Then a mile of warm sea-scented beach; Three fields to cross till a farm appears; A tap at the pane, the quick sharp scratch And blue spurt of a lighted match, And a voice less loud, through its joys and fears, Than the two hearts beating each to each! —Robert Browning.

There is no logical answer to a guffaw.—Arnold Bennett.

To live indeed, is to be again ourselves, which being not only a hope, but an evidence in noble believers. 'Tis all one to lie in St. Innocent's churchyard, as in the sands of Egypt. —Sir Thomas Browne.



The Public Forum

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

OUR CLAIMS FOR INCREASED SUBSIDY REVIEWED

Sir:—Some forty years ago when I began taking an interest in public affairs I noticed that our "Claims" against the Dominion Government for increased subsidy were much talked about, and at every provincial election since then they have been a fruitful theme of discussion. I do not know what the politicians may have thought, but I do know that many of the electors were of the opinion that these "Claims" constituted an asset of very doubtful value. Of late years public opinion has changed, in this regard, and we now look upon our "Claims" as a matter of great provincial importance.

Senator Hughes read a paper before the Charlottetown Board of Trade last January, which brought forth some new ideas, and which started, or at all events, intensified discussion on the subject, both in the press and in the Legislature. This discussion showed a wide range of opinion on the question, and particularly showed a very great difference of opinion in regard to the amount of additional subsidy we should receive. It would therefore appear to be a proper and perhaps a profitable thing to carefully examine the sayings and the writings of our public men upon this matter, so that we may get as clear an idea of the merits of our case, as ordinary people can expect to obtain. For this purpose it is necessary to examine not only the actual sayings and writings alluded to, but to consider, as well, the natural and reasonable inferences to be drawn therefrom.

U. S. And The War

The admission that the United States might have ended the war in 1918, thus saving the loss of many lives and much treasure is astounding coming from the source it does. It is made by no less a personage than General John J. Pershing, who is contributing to the Boston Globe a series of articles on his experience in the war as commanded-in-chief of the United States forces. In the course of his first article General Pershing says:

"The invasion of Belgium was in fact an open declaration of Germany's attitude toward all neutral rights. If our people had grasped its meaning they would have at least insisted upon preparation to meet more vigorously the later cumulative offenses of Germany against the law of nations, the most inhumane of which was the sinking of the Lusitania. Here was provocation enough for very positive action by any government alive to its obligations to protect its citizens. Practically nothing was done in the way of increasing our military forces or of providing material for their equipment."

"Thus we presented the spectacle of the most powerful people in the world sitting on the sidelines almost idly watching the enactment of the greatest tragedy of all time, in which we might be compelled at any minute to take an important part. "It is almost inconceivable that there could be such an apparent lack of foresight in Administration circles regarding the probable necessity for the expansion of our military forces and so little appreciation of the time and effort that would be required to prepare for effective service. "Let us suppose that instead of adhering to the erroneous theory that neutrality forbade any move toward preparations we had taken the precaution in the Spring of 1916 to organize and equip an army of half a million combatant troops, together

with the requisite number of supply troops for such a force. This could have been done only by increasing the Regular Army and National Guard to war strength. It would have given us the equivalent of 40 French, German or average British divisions ready to sail at once for France upon the declaration of war. "The actual situation at that time on the Western Front was more favorable to the Allies than at any previous time. "It is not extravagant to assert

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Royal Commission, saying that the appointment of such a body would mean the delay of a year which we could ill afford, that our case was well advanced with the Government and would be determined by a Committee or body of experts which he fully believed would give a satisfactory decision in a short time. Premier Saunders who was then in Ottawa returned to the Island a few days afterwards and on the 25th of January gave an interview to the Patriot in which he expressed surprise that anybody would advocate the appointment of a new Royal Commission; stated that he could see no useful purpose which such a Commission could serve, stated also that he had had a very satisfactory interview with the Government; that an Audit Board had been appointed to make a final adjustment of our claims; and that said Board was working with all haste upon them, that he himself had spent a great deal of time studying our case, had read everything bearing upon it, understood it well, and had given the Government and the Audit Board full information in regard to it. "In short," stated the Premier, "The claims of Prince Edward Island are engaging the attention of the Federal Government as 'never before.' Well, twelve months have since elapsed and so far as we know nothing has been done, therefore, somebody must have been misleading Senator Sinclair and ex-Premier Saunders, and I am sure these men must feel disappointed. On the day that Mr. Hughes read his paper before the Board claiming that we were entitled to more than a million dollars additional subsidy, the Patriot, by the authority of Hon. Mr. Lea, Acting Premier, published a document called a "pamphlet"

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