

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1932

ECONOMIC PATRIOTISM

The patriotic and praiseworthy action of the Workmen's Association of Summerside in voluntarily petitioning the City Council to reduce their rate of pay from 30c to 25c per hour is worthy of more than passing reference. When everything was on the ascendant and prices were soaring workmen's organizations were in the forefront in demanding a corresponding rate of pay, and naturally so for the existence of such associations and organizations depends very largely on the successful efforts they make to protect their members financially and to advance their interests, especially with regard to remuneration and the cost of living. Since times have changed, and the order of the day has been depression and falling prices the great bulk of these labor organizations have been concerned mostly in opposing reductions. Notwithstanding the fact that the farmer is getting less than 50 percent of the value of his produce compared with three or four years ago, and notwithstanding the fact that the cost of living generally throughout Canada and the United States has been reduced, at least, 15 to 20 percent, many labor organizations have stoutly refused to make any concession in the rate of pay. In not a few instances they have ordered strikes in order to prevent any reduction. So far as we have ascertained, to the Summerside Workmen's Association belongs the credit of being the sole labor organization which of its own free will and accord, petitioned to have their rate of pay reduced. The reasons they give, as well as their decision, do them credit. Among other things the resolution forwarded to the City Council of Summerside sets out that "taking into consideration the present economic situation of our town, as well as our Province and the whole world at large, and further considering that the produce of the farm, as well as other commodities of living have declined to a very low level, making the purchasing power very much greater than it was a few years ago" and the Association "having at all times the best interests and welfare of our town and citizens at heart and wanting to do everything in our power to promote the progress and advancement of our town"; then, the resolution proceeds to petition for the reduction referred to. We think that this praiseworthy action should be broadcast throughout Canada and the United States as an example for similar organizations elsewhere to follow and adopt.

TREND OF POLITICS

Mr. Onesime Gagnon (Dorchester) "The young men and women of Canada are fed up with party politics as they have been played during the past eight days. More than fifty speeches have been delivered from the other side in order to prevent this government granting an additional sixty days to the municipalities and provinces to complete the works started to assist the unemployed. The young men and women of Canada are disgusted to hear hon. gentlemen opposite say when we happen to laugh in this house for one reason or another, that we on this side are laughing at the sufferings of the people. They are amazed at seeing the leader of what was once a great party take thirty-one minutes of the time of this house to define the word "bumbug" and eighteen minutes to define the word "demagogue". The young men and women are disgusted with such practices; they want men, they want chiefs, they want action, they want order, discipline and security and this party is the only instrument whereby they can get what they hope for. The name of the Prime Minister Bennett forever will enrolment is found almost wholly in

be associated in history with order, discipline and security. It will always be associated with the slogan "Canada First". "Canada First" has been proclaimed in Westminster as well as in Quebec city, Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg, and that will be the rallying cry of our party. The words "Canada First" embody all our social, economic and political aspirations. Because young men and women in Canada love order, peace, discipline and security they love Bennett, they follow him. And they follow Bennett because they love Canada."

MOUNTIES IN N. B.

It seems both the Government and the Opposition in the New Brunswick Legislature favor the introduction of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to replace the Provincial Police Force. One of the chief causes for complaint concerning the Provincial Force has been its costliness, another that to a large extent it duplicates existing forces in urban centres. Although not openly stated there was a suspicion as well that the police was not free from political influence. It is stated that the new arrangement with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police authorities will save New Brunswick from \$80,000 to \$100,000 per annum and provide a more efficient and reliable force than was possible under the Provincial system. The plan provides for the Mounties being responsible for services in connection with Customs prevention as well as Provincial policing, and under this arrangement increased efficiency and greater economy in administration is looked for. Notwithstanding the estimated saving of \$80,000 to \$100,000 per annum by this new move it is still estimated that the Provincial policing by the Mounties will cost New Brunswick \$100,000 per annum.

UNEMPLOYMENT

While unemployment has been prevalent in industrial centres in Canada the effect has not been so disastrously felt as in the United States, due to the depress on there. In the Senate recently Senator Hiram Bingham, Republican from Connecticut, stated there were no fewer than six million persons unemployed. His estimate was based on reports from Governors of most of the forty-eight states and on other reliable information. The Senator complains that the industrial centres in the United States are suffering more severely from depression than the Western agricultural states, pointing out that Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania had estimated the number of unemployed in his own state was not less than one million. While we in Canada and in the British Empire have every confidence in the development of inter-Empire trade as a way out of our depression, no such hopes are cherished across the border, and the outlook is far from rosy, though every endeavor is being made by the government to ease the situation, especially in view of the coming election in November. It is hoped after the election, and the country settles down to consider ways and means, that something may be done for the cancellation of war debts and reparations, for the consensus of opinion is that that would be the beginning of a revival of trade and commerce not only in the United States but throughout the world.

HOPEFUL SIGN

The enrolment for the school year ended June 30, 1931, according to the Education Report tabled in the Legislature last week, shows an increase of 229 and the attendance whereby they can get what they hope for. The name of the Prime Minister Bennett forever will enrolment is found almost wholly in

NOTES BY THE WAY

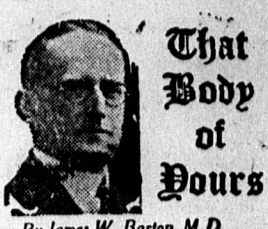
The Dominions have grown to man's estate and because they have discovered that their interests are not always complementary to those of the Motherland, they have gradually sought and been given autonomy. Such freedom cannot, of course, be one-sided. If the Dominions are free, then also is England free. The Crown Colonies on the other hand, are neither free nor is England free. England must stand or fall with us so long as we are governed from Downing street. This means then that we can ask and receive of England—and England can ask and receive of us—quite independently of what the Dominions may think about it. Trinidad Guardian.

Passing up the too-inclusive use of "America," when reference is to the United States only, says an Exchange one detects almost a certain naive pride in this new distinction conferred by its criminals on the American Republic. It is a country with the tallest buildings and the most millionaires, the most murders and the fewest executions proportionately, the richest bootleggers and the worst liquor in the world. That our neighbors now have on their hands this new "hoisting and snatching racket," so dramatically brought to their attention in the present celebrated case, perhaps is no more than they might have expected. None are more critical of the United States courts and American social conditions than well-informed Americans themselves. Perhaps the courts are inefficient, the police may be ridden by graft and politics, but a Public which lionizes, makes heroes of, common thugs like Diamond and Capone has no right to assume that the legal machinery can rise above the source of all its authority.

No other single country or group of countries politically associated, occupies a position comparable to that which the different countries owing allegiance to the Union Jack occupy jointly in respect to mineral wealth. Why does Canada sell her large surplus of copper principally in the United States, while Great Britain draws her supply in turn mainly from the United States and other foreign countries? Is it feasible so to arrange intra-Imperial trade as to secure that each part of the Empire may take its supplies of minerals in greater degree from other parts of the Empire? There is every reason to believe that once we come out of the present depression the world consumption of copper, lead, tin and other minerals will once more climb skywards. This is one prospect that makes it all the more essential that the forth-coming Imperial Economic Conference take stock of the Empire's potentialities in both the production and consumption of minerals.

London news despatches stated that the name of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader and President of the Council, is being mentioned, and is finding popular approval, as Great Britain's leading delegate to the Imperial Economic Conference which is to be held in Ottawa in July next. One thing is certain. It is that the British Government is determined that its delegation to Ottawa shall be the strongest and most representative that can be sent, and it would be particularly agreeable to Canadians were it to be led by Mr. Baldwin, who is man of long proved ability in business and public service. He is a statesman who has many political opponents, but no enemies, political or otherwise. He commands the loyalty of his followers and enjoys the respect of all parties. "I have but one idea," and that idea I inherited. It is the idea of service. It makes very little difference whether a man is driving a tram-car, or sweeping streets, or having a prime minister, if he only brings to that service everything that is in him and performs it for the sake of mankind." —Stanley Baldwin

Charlottetown and the larger graded schools. The increase in attendance is more general. In one-room schools, it was 168 and in the graded schools 352. The percentage of attendance, 72.8, is the highest yet recorded. In the one-room school it averaged 68 and in the graded schools 80. It is worthy of note, the report states, that the average daily attendance is higher than in any year since 1902. In that year the average daily attendance was 12,884 with an enrolment of 20,803, while last year the attendance was 12,721 with an enrolment of 17,596. That is to say, the attendance was within 163 of that made when the number of pupils enrolled was 3,297 more. With due



By James W. Barton, M.D.

FOODS AND EPILEPSY

A physician investigating epilepsy, had ten patients under observation, all of whom were having one or more attacks of epilepsy every day. As he considered food the exciting cause he gave none of them any food whatever and very little water for a period of ten days. Not one of the patients had an attack of epilepsy.

While this proved his point, that food started the attack, it is of course impossible for a human being to live without food. Further investigation has shown that in some cases, cutting down the amount of fluid-water, tea, coffee, or other fluids-will lessen the number and severity of the attacks.

Another discovery was that cutting down on the starches and increasing the fats would actually prevent attacks in some cases, decrease the number in others, and lessen the severity in others.

It would seem that another chapter had been added to the knowledge of the cause or causes of epilepsy; that is that some particular food substance despite its richness in food value, vitamins, or mineral contents, nevertheless was the match that started the fire or attack of epilepsy.

One of the latest reports is of a youngster that had no disturbance of any kind until she reached the age of 2 years and 3 months when she began to turn blue and hold her breath. This occurred two or three times daily; then about every week for a month. The attacks seemed to be brought on by loud noises or fright. The attacks stopped for a year and then began to occur every few days.

Suspecting a certain food as being the cause this was omitted from her diet, which was maintained for a period of nine weeks. During this time no attacks occurred. A small quantity of this food was then given and a very severe attack occurred. Since this attack none of this food has been given, and no attacks have occurred.

Unfortunately the patient or physician are not able to tell just what food or foods will bring on attacks in this type or kind of epilepsy. It can be any one of all the five kinds of foods.

Dr. R. H. Spangler in 100 cases of epilepsy found that 24 percent showed a positive family history and 88 percent showed tendencies to migraine (one sided headache) hives, hay fever, and eczema, all of which can usually be traced to some food factor.



FROM "IN MEMORIAM"

To sleep I give my powers away; My will is bondsman to the dark; I sit within a helmeted bark, And with my heart I muse and say:

O heart, how fares it with thee now, That thou shouldst fall from thy desire, Who scarcely dares to inquire, "What is it makes me beat so low?"

Something it is which thou hast lost, Some pleasure from thine early years. Break, thou deep vase of chilling tears, That grief hath shaken into frost!

Such clouds of nameless trouble cross All night below the darkened eyes; With morning wakes the will, and cries, "Thou shalt not be the fool of loss." "Absolutely still water will not freeze."

allowance for weather and health conditions, this clearly indicates an increasing effort taken by parents to send their children more regularly to school.

At the close of the fiscal year all the schools were in operation and the number of applicants for positions indicates that the supply of teachers now available is in excess of the demand, and this result is raising the standard of teaching in the schools.

Falconwood REPORT OF SPECIALISTS REGARDING CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

(Continued)

The following is the report of the Mental Specialists, Drs. W. T. B. Mitchell and Grant Fleming of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene on conditions at Falconwood prior to the disastrous fire and their recommendations thereat.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

Section XIII, Chapter IV, provides that "all applications for admission must be made" to the Medical Superintendent who "shall admit patients for whom admission is sought with power to refuse cases that are suicidal or dangerous through their violence to others, and that are from long standing not likely to be benefited by treatment in the Hospital and also epileptic or idiotic cases."

Section XIV states "In every case where admission is sought for a patient, a statement in writing in the form of Schedule A, to this Act annexed, shall be filed up and forwarded to the Medical Superintendent for examination, and his answer and approval shall be received before the patient is forwarded; no person shall be received into the Hospital for the insane as a patient without a certificate as in Schedule B from one qualified medical practitioner in actual practice in the Province."

Section XXV (a) "It shall be lawful . . . to receive into the Hospital any inmate of the Infirmary whose mental condition required such transfer, and it shall be lawful for the said Medical Superintendent to make out a certificate of insanity to receive such inmate of the Infirmary into the Hospital as a patient."

DISCUSSION

The forms in use at present are modifications of the forms specified in the original Act.

A perusal of the files of a number of patients admitted or discharged during the past six months showed that, in many cases, Schedule A had not been filled in; that in several cases, Schedule B (medical certificate) had not been received, and in other cases, Schedule B was not properly filled in or that there was an inadequate note, signed by a physician, on a sheet of paper.

In other words, patients are admitted to and maintained in custody without the proper documents as required by the law. It appears that the Hospital is laying itself open to legal action in such cases, but more serious than this are the abuses which might grow out of this practice.

No patient should be admitted, and the law provides for this—until the Medical Superintendent has received the documents, and has had time to peruse them and satisfy himself that the patient should be admitted. Patients should not be, as it were, deposited on his door-step and he be expected to accept them. To do this is entirely contrary to the law of the Province and also to good practice. It opens the door wide to abuses.

Our experience leads us to the conclusion that people pay more attention to documents which require an affidavit sworn to before a Justice of the Peace. As the documents, Schedules A and B, are the basis upon which an individual is deprived of his personal liberty, it does not seem too much to insist that an affidavit be required.

Furthermore, for the protection of the Hospital, to prevent difficulties in administration, criticisms and possible abuses, it should be absolutely forbidden for any person on the regular staff of the Hospital to sign any of the papers which have to do with the commitment of a patient. We emphasize this as we saw some documents signed by the Medical Superintendent.

We are of the opinion that the permission given to admit to the Hospital from the Infirmary upon the certificate of the Medical Superintendent is unwise. It is readily understood that this is a simple way of dealing with such cases, but we believe that it is contrary to accepted sound principles for any person to be able to commit patients to his own care. The possibilities of abuse are obvious.

It is evident that the carrying-out of Section XIII of the Act, as above quoted, would shut out "suicidal or dangerous cases, who, as a matter of fact, should be admitted for custodial care for their own protection and that of the community. Such patients are being admitted in practice. When the Act is amended, this Section should be corrected. The same is true as re-

Tariff Vs. Parliament

(Montreal Gazette)

Little has been heard of late regarding the Consumers' League, that remarkable organization which appeared to have everything necessary to a league except membership, and which concentrated its activities in opposition to applications made to the late Government's Tariff Board for protection by hard-pressed Canadian industrialists. However, there is now a new association in the field, the Importers and Consumers' Association, having headquarters in Winnipeg, and members of Parliament are being circled, chiefly for the purpose of having what is called "tariff rule by order-in-council" abolished. The avowed mission of this organization is to keep importers and public informed upon the tariff, orders-in-council, departmental rulings, etc., but a good deal more than this is indicated. For example, one of the communications issued from the Winnipeg office states that "it is important that pressure be brought to bear on the members from different sections of the country while Parliament is in session," and that "prompt and vigorous action is necessary." What the "pressure" is intended to accomplish is indicated clearly enough in the association's declaration of aims and objects.

It is admitted in these circulars that the Customs Act is so complicated as to be understood by few people. This is true, and it is also true that a House of Commons, elected as that at Ottawa is elected, split up into groups, and expressing at least three shades of economic thought, is not the most competent body to deal with the detailed operation of a highly technical statute; it can at best define the broad principles of policy to be pursued by officials trained in the work. Parliament does not make tariffs, and never did, though it sometimes discusses them. Even if it were in continuous session, which it is not, and even if international trade and exchange conditions were normal, which is far from the case, the House of Commons could do no more than it does now, or than it has ever done, namely, discuss and determine the principles to be observed in framing the tariff and in applying its provisions. Nor does this mean that the "voice of the people" is not being heard and observed. The people spoke with overwhelming emphasis in the general election, and what Parliament has since done, under majority rule, has been to carry out the mandate recorded so clearly when the puffyfoot tariff policy of the late Government was condemned and rejected. The so-called order-in-council authority given to the Government in 1930 was not a forfeiture of any parliamentary prerogative. It was necessary that means be provided for dealing from time to time with a variable exchange condition, so that the tariff might be adjusted to currency developments as they

gards those cases defined as "long standing". Cases are to be admitted with respect to their need, the duration of illness is not to be a deciding factor.

VOLUNTARY ADMISSIONS

In the original Act, there was no provision for voluntary admissions. These were provided for in the 1921 amendment to the Act.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That Sections XIII and XIV of the Act be fully enforced, with modifications (recommendations 2 and 3 below).

2. That an affidavit, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, be added to Schedules A and B.

3. That Section XIII be amended by striking out "that are suicidal or dangerous through their violence to others," and that the words "long standing" and "epileptic" be struck out also.

4. That the regular staff of the Hospital be not allowed to sign any documents that have to do with the commitment of a patient.

5. That Section XXV (a) of the Act be amended to require certification of cases by a medical practitioner other than a member of the regular staff.

(To Be Continued)

MISSSED

On a rainy day, a much bejeweled woman in a sable coat boarded a tramcar.

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P. W. C. ALUMNI

The adjourned meeting of students and those interested in forming an association of Prince of Wales Students will take place in the City Building, March 22nd, 1932, at 7.30. Nominating Committees' report.

W. J. P. MacMILLAN, M. D. Minister of Education.

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