

The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut. Col. W. Chester B. McLure
Vice-President, J. B. Burnett, F. J. I.
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St. Patrick's Day

Few traditions are better worth preserving than those associated with today's celebration, the world over, of the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint.

Born in the fourth century, St. Patrick was taken to Ireland as a captive by a roving band of marauders.

One of the striking tales which has come down through the centuries is the story of his defiance of the Druid priests which recalls the Old Testament challenge of Elijah to the priests of Baal.

Arthritis, painful disease of the joints, is a poor man's disease, a gathering of prominent medical men was told by Dr. R. L. Cecil, New York City, professor of clinical medicine at Cornell University, addressing the New Orleans Graduate Medical Assembly.

What like would our public service be if an edict were issued similar to that which has caused furor in Germany? A man who permits himself to be heckled by his wife is not fit to be an official of the Prussian state, according to a verdict handed down in a test case by the Prussian Supreme Administrative Court.

Our Fishermen's Plight

Three Liberal governments in power in the Maritime Provinces, and a Liberal government a year and a half in office at Ottawa; and a Liberal member from Nova Scotia rises in his seat in the House of Commons to say that the fishermen of the Maritimes have never been worse off, that the governments, provincial and federal, are passing the buck to each other and doing nothing; that up to the present time not a loan has been advanced under the Fishermen's Loan Act passed by the outgoing Conservatives at Ottawa in 1935; that "no assistance" is being given in connection with exports or in connection with the construction or repair of vessels.

Here are Mr. POTTIER's suggestions for improvement, as recorded in Hansard:

"In the Maritimes there are 41,000 fishermen representing a pendent population of about 200,000, and I suggest to the Government that a Maritime Provinces Fisheries Rehabilitation Act be passed for the Maritime Provinces to provide machinery and money so as to accomplish at any rate in part, the following: 1. A survey of the industry; 2. provision for machinery for the proper equipment of the fishermen; 3. an improvement in conditions so as to give the individual fishermen a better return for his labour; 4. the provision of a fishermen's emergency relief, when required; and 5. the bringing about of better conditions that will save the industry from the chaotic conditions that now prevail, as they have prevailed in agriculture."

And he concludes: "I am convinced that unless something is done in the ways I have indicated we shall have no thriving towns and smiling fields on the shores of the Maritime Provinces, but instead villages gone and forgotten with cellars remaining only as gaping monuments of days gone by."

Monuments—he might have added—to the indifference of Liberal administrations towards their own election obligations.

Nova Scotia Financing

Here is how the Sydney Post-Record (Independent) sums up the financing of the MacDONALD Government: "During the election of 1933, the then critics of the HARRINGTON Government declaimed eloquently against Ministerial extravagance, declared that Mr. HARRINGTON and his colleagues were pushing the Province toward bankruptcy by their prodigality, that if the Liberals were returned to power they would inaugurate economies that would reduce the provincial outlay by at least a million dollars per year. It is not unfair to Hon. ANGUS L. MACDONALD to say that these criticisms formed the basis of his case against the HARRINGTON Government in 1933. Nor is it unfair to add that if the criticisms he then uttered were at all warranted, they rebounded today with tremendous force against the Government of which he is himself leader. For that Government not only has not saved a million dollars per year by economies, but it has added \$3,000,000 a year to the annual expenditures of the

Province and has increased the public debt by nearly \$20,000,000 in less than four years. If Hon. ANGUS L. MACDONALD had told the people of Nova Scotia in 1933 that, if returned to office he would collect \$3,000,000 more per year than the HARRINGTON Government, would add \$19,000,000 to the public debt in 3 years, and would offset this by a 1936 surplus of \$151,000, how would the election have resulted?"

Editorial Notes

The Feast of St. Patrick.

Now for equinoctial gales and Spring.

It will hardly be worth while for the members of the Legislature to come to the opening of the House on Monday only to adjourn two days later. As there is no opposition, a quorum might be arranged for of those in or near the city, have the Speech formally read and the address in reply formally moved and seconded. The members as a whole then could meet Tuesday 30th as originally intended.

Premier Hepburn rejoices mightily that the Supreme Court of New Brunswick has ruled the Canada Temperance Act ultra vires. As its adoption is permissive and enabling legislation was passed in both Ontario and Quebec, we do not see how he can claim a New Brunswick decision to be binding in all the provinces. Of course, if the enabling legislation has been repealed, the Canada Temperance Act is of no effect here or anywhere else.

Italy's bachelors are due for another hammering. It is estimated that Italy has 300,000 bachelors, and that the number is increasing. The government is expected to take steps to reduce the number of bachelors, and to encourage marriage.

The French government plans to make physical training compulsory in all French schools. The training will begin at the age of six, physical culture being placed on the same footing as history, geography, mathematics and the French language. Instructions will be in the open air, or in special rooms in bad weather.

Both the Washington Government and the City of New York are going into the liquor business on their own and on a large scale. The former has spent \$2,500,000 on the development of two sugar estates, and distillery in St. Croix, West Indies, and have just imported therefrom their first consignment of 50,000 cases to sell through an official agency. The wholesale price f.o.b. St. Croix is \$6.36 per case. Then the New York City Department of Purchase will buy 30,000 gallons of grain alcohol and 1,050 gallons of bonded rye whiskey during 1937. The alcohol is used chiefly in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations for city institutions by the central drug division. It is estimated that the city saves \$90,000 a year by making its own preparations. In some cases the saving is as high as 75 per cent. The whiskey is used chiefly for the sick and aged in city institutions, as prescribed by physicians. The city also purchases, in smaller quantity, sherry and port wines, used, among other things, for religious observance by inmates and patients of city institutions. The alcohol, since the city may buy it exempt of Federal tax, costs only about 30 cents a gallon.

It is said Herr Hitler introduced a new word into the German language, viz. "gleichschaltung" which means: to direct everything into the same channel; to switch into line; to govern according to a common philosophy, in the direction of a uniform policy. It was the formula whereby M. Hitler, upon coming into power, transformed a manifold and democratic state into a totalitarian and authoritative state. He did not abolish parliament, but by a series of measures theoretically possible inside the constitution to which he swore allegiance, he turned it into a mere instrument for validating his decrees. He did not liquidate the various associations of employers he merely brought them into line with policy—as a condition of their continued existence. He hardly disturbed the civil service in many branches of government. He merely changed its spirit. He did not destroy the church. He merely suggested a new interpretation of Christianity. He did destroy the trade unions—but not the principle of collective bargaining. And for that he set up new organizations of workers, in the Workers Front, under the direction and control of government. He did not abolish the courts—he merely packed them, at the top, and laid down the principles upon which they were to judge the law. In spite of a profound revolution which changed the entire structure and aim of German life, and which continues to affect the life of every individual German citizen, he hardly changed an existing institution; he merely "switched them into line." And it is this policy President Roosevelt is said to be carrying out in the U.S.A.

Notes By The Way

It is gratifying to learn that the Saint John branch of the Canadian Legion has taken an early opportunity to go on record opposing the move made by "certain ex-service men" to press for a bonus. That this claim was extortionate, even if right in principle, is neither here nor there, for there can be no justification for any such claim. Canada's returned men have been generously treated by Canada. They deserved it for their service and have shown their worthiness by recognizing that the treatment is generous. Under changing circumstances that were not to be foreseen, Canada has been ready to revise the provision first made, as for example when the problem of the "burnt-out" veteran arose. This again Canadian veterans appreciate, and they are confident that any analogous difficulties in the future will be handled with like promptitude and liberality. — St. John Telegraph-Journal.

Let us not throw any of our days away upon useless resentment, or contend who shall hold out longest in stubborn malignity. It is best not to be angry, and best, in the next place, to be quickly reconciled.—Dr. Johnson, in a letter to Boswell, dated 16th November, 1776.

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"The Constable Nuisance" is the caption of an editorial in The Detroit News. Wondering what had happened in that town to arouse its ire over constables at the same time that Baltimore was somewhat worked up over these officers of the law, I was interested to learn that Detroit's grievance is much more serious than our own. There they have maintained the antiquated practice of electing constables, two from each ward. They turn them loose and permit them to earn their keep by collection of fees. That is certainly, as The News says, "a relic of the horse-and-buggy days." — Baltimore Sun.

The Ottawa Journal in a recent editorial discussing the case of two men who were arrested and kept in jail for 18 months on a charge of murder without being brought to trial, expresses the view very strongly that it is a subversion of justice to keep men in confinement for a long period without hearing the charges. The contention is perfectly correct, and the Ottawa Journal generally will express their disapproval of such procedure. . . . It is said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and, hence, it is necessary to be scrupulously on guard to preserve the cherished rights and liberties of the subject. Abuses must not be allowed to creep into a system that has been hitherto held in such high esteem.—Brandon Expositor.

Through amnesty granted at the time of the late King George's silver jubilee, 28 convicts were released from Portsmouth Penitentiary. Almost immediately a few were arrested for gasoline station hold-ups and such offences, and now only seven are enjoying liberty. Apparently you can't keep a really bad man out of prison.—Montreal Gazette.

Our early years were filled with wishes. Those things for which we wished the most, however, we recalled, were often the ones we rarely gained. Now, in the new year, we have learned that many of the wishes that we have gained have only troubled our troubles! Perhaps the wishing itself is the thing that gives to us the happiest results, because we experience the thrill without having to handle the responsibility of the wish attained. At any rate, it is fun to wish!

A man distinguished himself by groping in his pocket for the front door key while still half a block away on a frosty night, while, if the woman has the key in her purse she will wait until she is safely on the verandah before starting a search for it. When a man is being introduced to an audience by a flowery and flattering master of ceremonies, he will twiddle his thumbs, run his adam's apple up and down his neck a few times, yank on his collar and generally squirm about on his chair. A woman regardless of the heights of oratory reached in the introduction has the power to remain calm and serene. When returning the first visit to a new home, the woman will have noted at least 26 things regarding the get-up of the place, while the man will scarcely be able to recall whether he was entertained in the drawing room or the kitchen.—Lindsay Post.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barber, M.D.

SEARCHING THOROUGHLY FOR THE CAUSE OF ASTHMA

In former days when a patient consulted a physician about his attacks of asthma he was given medicine in some form—tablets, capsules, liquids in little ampules which he was to break or crush in a handkerchief and apply close to his nose—with the statement that asthma would never kill him and this medicine would relieve the attacks.

It has also been found that just as hay fever and eczema patients are sensitive or allergic to certain foods, fish and feathers, pollen of plants and other substances, so also are asthmatic sufferers. Likewise deformities and defects of the nose and throat seem to be the causative factor in some cases of asthma. About ten years ago the Asthma Research Council, was organized in Great Britain for the purpose of promoting research in asthma and related ailments such as hay fever.

All new patients are examined and investigated according to a uniform system. Very careful records are made of the exact length of time the patient has had asthma, of how often the attacks occur, the severity of the attacks, the length of time between the attacks, and whether or not the attacks sometimes stop for any length of time. The patients are then given advice about their diet, occupation, habits and daily routine. They are advised how to avoid such substances or factors which might appear to be responsible for their symptoms; medicines and drugs which may help are prescribed, and they are then sent for a course of breathing exercises which lasts two months or longer.

The Poet's Corner

SAINT PATRICK'S 1847-1937

From out the vistaed ways of vanished years, Through clinging mists of time and dimming tears, Through noisy archways lighting hoary walls, Upon our ear like sweetest music falls The timeless story told in worship's glory, Of old Saint Patrick's.

O blessed, full, and fruitful ninety years Of earnest love, of sacrifice, and prayer; Of kneeling throngs before God's Altar fair, Who wept their joy, their sorrow, hopes and fears, To Him who listened there, In old Saint Patrick's.

PUBLIC FORUM

THE PICTOU-GEORGETOWN ROUTE IN 1907

Sir,—This story is about an experience my wife and I had in Feb. 1907. We left Newcastle on our way to Charlottetown on Feb. 28th, reaching Pictou a few hours late for the S. Stanley. Next day we heard the Stanley had gone on her beam ends. Passengers were landed on Pictou Island. Of our party was the Jerry McCallife Theatrical Co. After four days waiting the Minto arrived, after picking up passengers off Pictou Island who were on their way to Pictou.

Next morning we left Pictou, we got as far as Pictou Island and had to pick up stranded passengers who were going to Charlottetown. We got into an ice jam and were held for 12 days. We were 80 cabin passengers and 52 steerage, returning from the lumber woods. We had as passengers the Hon. B. Rogers, at that time a member of our local assembly. He wired Ottawa and was told that all passengers would be fed free of charge. The names of some of the other passengers, as I recalled were: Mr. Ings, McLean brothers, Wiltshire, a Mr. Thompson, an old commercial man, Mr. Bodwin, on his way to Charlottetown to do the tiling on the new railway station; Mrs. Dr. Montgomery Fritts, Miss McGillivray, a trained nurse from Boston returning to Vernon River. A distinguished passenger was a Mrs. Heartz, coming from California, who was very much active in making everybody feel at home. Another passenger was Dr. Furness returning from McGill. I don't remember the others' names as I am writing this from memory.

We spent our time playing Bridge, reading, etc. We had lectures and a mock trial at which a Mr. McFarlane was "tried" for stealing an imitation fur lined coat. He was found guilty and sentenced to spend 12 days on Pictou Island. We had a debate on Prohibition, Mr. Rogers supported the Pro side, although I think we were out of the three mile limit.

About the 11th day Capt. Finlayson announced all that were physically fit would have to leave the ship via the Carriou Island route on foot, so we left, 80 of us, including the wine, for the ice boat that contained Mr. Rogers, Dr. Fritts and our luggage. We reached our destination without mishaps. We went by teams to Pictou where we were on time for the short line train for Sackville, which we reached at 12 o'clock p.m. Through the influence of Mr. Rogers we got the train special for Tormentine. We got there at 2 a.m. informed they had no room as we were in the dining room was covered with sleepers. I asked the landlady for a bed. She said, "Look at the floors." I pleaded that my friend Mr. Bowden and I hadn't had a night's sleep for 12 nights; we were pretty well used up. She took pity on us and gave us her own bed. My sleeping place had been under a dining room table, with my fur coat under my head.

Next morning we were called at day-break as the teams were there to drive us to board ice for the ice boats. There were nine boats. In our boat we had all our luggage and Mr. Rogers and Mrs. Montgomery Fritts. We were all strapped to the boat on the outside. We had to haul them. Oh! such an experience. We reached the island about four o'clock. The trains were waiting for us. I got to Charlottetown Friday night March 15th. On Sunday the Minto got clear and steamed into Charlottetown. My wife having remained on boat, reached Charlottetown from Newcastle, N.B., after 17 days.

JEROME BUOTE 36 Franklin St. Somerville, Mass.

RURAL MAILS

Sir,—We all know our rural mail couriers are the poorest paid officials of our Dominion government service, considering the work they are asked to perform.

We hear a lot about social justice. Where does it come in with those men performing important duties over all kinds of roads in all kinds of weather, and enduring all kinds of hardships? The Postmaster General has refused to put into effect a system that would at least give those employees a living wage.

We see almost all government employees get a raise in pay, only the ones that really need it. The civic service employees have got their pay cut back, although it did not affect any employees under twelve hundred dollars. Our rural mail couriers are asked to drive long routes, find all their equipment for about one-third this amount. Where was our Island members when the rural mail couriers' case was before Parliament? Not one raised his voice in support of those men, and yet more than eighty per cent of our Federal members are on the rural districts of Canada for their seats in Parliament.

The Postmaster General claimed the Post Office Act would have to be changed if they put these couriers on permanent salary. How long would it take those men to do this if it was for those officials at Ottawa? But when it is to give our rural mail couriers a decent living wage, it alters the case. With the mail courier it is just simply work for nothing or not at all. The Postmaster General claims revenue of the post office is up. The rural mail courier has taken his share of the burden to raise this revenue. What has the government done in return? Only taken away the few holidays that those employees used to enjoy. The contract system is not kept in effect in any other department of our government service. Why is it so retained for our rural mail

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couriers? Simply because it deprives them of a living wage. I should think our Postmaster General would blush with shame when he comes to sign his name to a contract depriving a laborer of a living wage. Money can be found by the department for air mail routes and everything else, why not use their employees as a Canadian citizen should be used and as they are used by other departments of our Dominion? Is it not time that those employees received some consideration from our Federal members? They will be hearing about this matter on public platforms and through the press until these wrongs are righted. One can just consider even the franking of the letters of members of Parliament, where about a million dollars of revenue is lost. And those men drawing four thousand dollars per year! I suppose those members don't realize that they are servants of the people, to represent them in Parliament; that fair pay and justice be given to the district which they represent. There is not one member from the rural districts of this Dominion who has not got a number of rural mail couriers struggling for a mere existence in his constituency. What have they done to relieve those men who have given the government of this country a real service and have received far below a living wage. Is this what they call Canadian justice.

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