

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Farmers' Week

Charlottetown today extends a cordial welcome to the representatives of the numerous farm organizations whose annual meetings are being held in the capital during the week. The opening meeting, that of the Central Farmers' Institute, takes place this afternoon, and will be followed, during the three-day convention period, by meetings of the Sheep Breeders' Association, the Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, the Swine Breeders' Association, the Horse Breeders' Association and the Dairy-men's Association. The exceptionally fine weather prevailing should enable the meetings to be attended in large numbers. Reports both of the addresses and the discussions will be given in the press, and these will be followed with great interest throughout the Province.

There is a real sense in which the expression "farmers' parliament" is applied to these annual farm meetings, as they represent a very large and progressive element in our agricultural life, whose interests are, or should be, of chief concern to our legislators. That their deliberations this year will be attended with pleasure and profit is the hope and expectation of all concerned.

Nearer Home Than Moncton

The Moncton newspapers are protesting about the lack of news available with regard to business transacted by the Moncton City Council. Our local contemporary cites this case in order to point the moral, "on general principles", that suppression of news of public concern naturally arouses suspicion, whether unfounded or otherwise. "What," it asks, "is happening in Italy? Muzzling the press is a very dangerous practice and calculated in the end to do more harm to the muzzlers than the muzzled." It cites also a press despatch revealing that in Venezuela the government has been obliged to yield to the pressure of public opinion and remove press censorship.

There is no reason to assume that the Charlottetown City Council is in need of such warning. But what about our Liberal Provincial Government? Since assuming office last summer it has followed a policy of secrecy unprecedented in political history. At the September special session, it will be recalled that the Hon. Mr. DENNIS, now Minister of Agriculture, made unsuccessful efforts to obtain definite information as to why the Government wished to have borrowing authority to the tune of three million dollars. The information was refused, but the vote was put through nevertheless.

Again, a secret bond issue of half a million dollars was floated by the Government through an Upper Canadian syndicate, and the public have not yet been informed of the purpose of the issue, the amount of the bids, the names of those tendering, or the reason why tenders were not called in this Province and the issue advertised in the press for the benefit of the investing public.

Then, too, there is the matter of the Government's unexplained failure to be represented at the Ottawa conference of Dominion and Provincial legal advisors in the matter of scrapping the British North America Act as an Imperial statute. Repeatedly challenged to explain why they are not standing behind the New Brunswick government in its fight for Maritime rights under the Constitution, Premier CAMPBELL, his colleagues and his party press, have had nothing whatever to say.

The Government has also failed to explain why it is withholding from the municipalities of this Province, relief moneys which it was supposed to have obtained from Ottawa for the specific purpose of lightening the municipal relief burdens.

Again we suggest that the Premier read carefully the solemn warning issued by the Toronto Globe to his late predecessor, Mr. LEA, following the Liberal landslide at the polls: "It will be his duty, if for no better reason than the future of his party and the democratic system, to see that every action of his Government is taken in full view of the electorate, and that every piece of legislation is clearly and reasonably in the interests of the people as a whole."

This is precisely what the Campbell Government chooses not to do. Instead of worrying about the Moncton City Council, therefore, we suggest that our contemporary use what influence it has to bring its party administration in this Province to a clearer realization of the danger to democracy which its persistent hold-and-corner policies have occasioned.

An Ignoble Position

Prime Minister KING's amazing claim that by repudiating the RIDDELL proposal at Geneva he saved Europe from war is receiving the comment it deserves in the press. Says the Mail and Empire: "Mr. KING must have been reading the story of the little Dutch boy who saved Holland by sticking his finger in a hole in the dyke. The fact of the matter is that for a few days Canada's reputation stood high throughout the world because of Dr. RIDDELL's action in proposing oil sanctions against Italy, but Mr. LAPORTE and Mr. KING became nervous. They reprimanded Dr. RIDDELL and sent him off to Chili. Whereupon MUSSOLINI proclaimed that Canada had saved Italy by making it probable that the Italian war machine will have plenty of fuel wherewith to carry on its invasion of Abyssinia. If the Prime Minister of Canada is pleased with this achievement, a great many other Canadians do not feel the same way about it."

The Sydney Post-Record (Independent) says: "Mr. KING's defence argument is, if any-

thing, even more regrettable and is certain to be more deeply resented in the country at large, than his colleague's unhappy diplomatic blunder. For the Prime Minister has not only repudiated Dr. RIDDELL,—he has actually gone on record against Great Britain's policy of oil sanctions, has boasted that Mr. LAPORTE's statement frustrated that policy, and has reiterated MUSSOLINI's shallow propaganda that Britain's proposals at Geneva might, and probably would, if adopted, produce a general European war! Such is the position in which Mr. KING has landed by attempting to defend what he knows is indefensible. It is the most ignoble position ever occupied by a Canadian Prime Minister with regard to a question affecting British foreign relations and well-established Imperial policy. It is a position neither MACDONALD, TUPPER, LAURIER, BORDEN, MEIGHEN nor BENNETT would ever have dreamed of occupying. It is openly anti-British and repugnant to the best Canadian traditions. It is most unfortunate, that in such a crisis, Mr. KING could not forget politics, could not dare to prove himself a real British-Canadian."

Editorial Notes

Welcome to the Farmers to their own capital.

The "tearing down" of the Provincial Building internally by the CAMPBELL-LEPAGE Government has landed the government and government officials in a sorry mess.

Lest we forget that other countries besides ourselves have relief problems to solve it may be pointed out that the number of unemployed in Germany increased by 1,319,4 this month, official figures just issued reveal. Figures at the end of December, 1935, stood at 2,506,806, and at the end of January at 2,520,000.

KNOX and BORAH have definitely entered the contest for the Republican nomination; ROOSEVELT has made no official disclosure of his intentions regarding the Democrat nomination, though AL SMITH threatens to "take a walk"; Thomas, the head of the Socialists, pre-sumes he will run again; meantime he has been arrested in New York for taking part in a strike.

The Windsor Daily Star asks what has become of the fellow who assured us that the Gulf Stream had changed its course, and that old-fashioned winters were a thing of the past? We don't know, but had the Gulf Stream come our way as alleged, we would have had the climate of the South of France. As it is, we are much better off than the poor be-wintered inhabitants of the Border City, not to mention Manitoba and the Prairie Provinces.

Reference was made in yesterday's GUARDIAN to the new King's beginnings in stamp collection, which recalls the fact that His Majesty is the possessor of the late Major BARTLETT'S magnificent collection. Major BARTLETT was an enthusiastic and outstanding devotee, and after his demise, Mrs. BARTLETT forwarded the greater part to the Prince, who at that time had no interest in the hobby, and in acknowledgement the Prince's Private Secretary stated His Royal Highness had handed it over to his Royal father to augment his collection. Now the BARTLETT contribution again becomes his possession.

Having failed in its endeavour to force railway amalgamation on the country and also in its campaign for coalition, the Montreal Star attempts to make our blood curdle with an "horridification" (to coin the only word suitable to the occasion) of the present condition and future prospects of this Canada of ours. The financial situation, Federal, Provincial and Civic is bad enough in all conscience without getting hysterical over it. Our business is to "mind our present step" and to take all reasonable precaution to see that no one lacks the necessities of life in a land flowing with the milk and honey of existence. Let us keep a "calm sough," and trust our respective governments to carry us through with public works and suchlike until Europe gets once more into her stride. Horrification never helped anybody anywhere except to lunacy.

They're making butter in electric washing machines now in Perry, New York State, where the roads are buried beneath four feet of snow. Dairy farmers who cannot get their raw milk to market are utilizing the family washer to churn it into butter. Few farms in the vicinity possess the old-fashioned butter churn and most owners buy their butter although they produce many gallons of milk a day. CLINTON F. SEYMOUR, a farmer near Oak Hill, solved the problem. He scoured out the family washing machine, poured in a 40-quart can of cream and turned on the electricity. In a short time he had a good-sized pat of fresh butter. SEYMOUR cranked the rural telephone and notified all of his neighbors of the discovery. Now the family wash in that section is piling up while the washing machines have their daily job of churning, the produce of which is being stored till the roads re-open.

The swastika, symbol of "light, life and glory"—and also of Nazi Germany—is no longer to be used by Boy Scouts in Great Britain and Dominions. An official explains that a decision to remove the emblem from the "thanks" badge and the "medal of merit" was due to the Council's desire to keep political and religious controversies out of the movement. The swastika design for these badges was chosen by Lord BADEN-POWELL, Chief Scout, long before the Nazi regime was introduced in Germany. Present holders of the badges may exchange their emblems for the redesigned badge if they wish. Decision to abandon the swastika recalls a similar step taken by British Army authorities last Summer. The swastika was used on certain motorized equipment of the Second Medium Brigade, Royal Artillery, but when civilians greeted the brigade's appearance on parade with the Nazi salute, the signs were replaced with a four-leaf clover.

Notes By The Way

Among the various insoluble problems that have been raised during the week is the old problem, how to find a word that suggests both the unity and the equality of English and Scotch and that has the same emotional and imaginative significance as "England" and "English." The Scots have been on the warpath again and seem to think that, in justice to themselves, "Great Britain" and "British" should be more frequently used. Yes, who says apart from considerations of metre, could seriously write, "What have I done for you, Great Britain, my Great Britain?" or "Who dies if Great Britain lives?" "England" and "Scotland" are words that stir the imagination—the imagination, at least, of "Englishmen" and "Scotsmen." "Great Britain" is merely a prosaic and convenient description of the union of two remarkable nations. "English literature" is one of the greatest literatures in the world; "British literature" sounds perfectly unreadable. Besides, when one thinks how comparatively few genuine Britons there are in Great Britain outside Wales, it is clear that the word "British" is an even more inaccurate misnomer for the combined races than "English."

There are, I am sure, far more Englishmen than Britons in Scotland itself. Here, then, is another problem—how to describe the English and the Scotch and the Welsh without offending the susceptibilities of any of them. The problem seems to most people, including myself, insoluble.—Y.Y. in New Statesman and Nation.

Numerous queries about the present title of King Edward VIII as King of Canada have been received by The Star. When the accession to the Throne of King Edward VIII was proclaimed in Ottawa this new title was added to the other "Supreme Lord in and over the Dominion of Canada." Thus the provision of the Statute of Westminster (1931) that the King becomes the Sovereign not only of all his dominions, but of each one separately, comes into operation for the first time. By that statute the dominions may approach the King directly without the aid of a viceroy or governor. The reason for such an approach—Montreal Star.

A despatch from Doorn, Holland, the home of the exiled King, William of Germany, states that he was greatly concerned over the death of his cousin, King George V of Britain, and well he might be. It would be interesting to know his thoughts as he meditated on the unprecedented ovations given to King George on his return to the home of his forefathers after his long illness at his Silver Jubilee, which called forth the loyalty and devotion of his subjects throughout the entire Commonwealth of British Nations, and the extraordinary manifestation of grief at his death as displayed in the gorgeous procession which passed through London on the way to his burial at Windsor Castle, as well as at thousands of services throughout the British nations overseas. He must have been a lonely figure as he recalled the past, and remembered that he once had in his possession the crown and scepter of Imperial Germany, and was one of the most illustrious personages at some of the historic pageants in London. Surely he reflected bitterly on the stupidity and obstinacy with which he and his counsellors rejected the overtures of the late King George and his foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, for peace. He engaged in a gigantic gamble with his confederate, the Emperor Francis Joseph, for world dominion or downfall, and lost one of the most exalted and powerful thrones in Europe. If he ever thinks of the past he assuredly has a lot to think about, and his remorse, especially as he viewed the end of King George's life, must have been poignant indeed.—Branford Expositor.

As a protest against the slaughter of goats in Kalgat Temple during the four days of the great Hindu festival, Pandit Ramchandra Sarna started a fast in Calcutta. He declared that he would not eat again until the sacrifices were stopped. His act has caused a sharp difference of opinion in Bengal, some declaring that he should attend to his own business while others believed the sacrifices were a blot on the Hindu religion and that Pandit was laying down his life in a noble cause. At the end of 32 days a body of distinguished Bengalis persuaded him to give up the fast, and promised a campaign of education against the sacrifices. The Pandit said he would start another fast at the end of the year if the practice had not been stopped by then.—Ex.

Vi E. Snider, Ashtabula, had a sick little mystery on his hands for a few minutes the other day. Informed that the glass in the front door of his lake cottage had been smashed, supposedly by burglars, he found upon arrival not a single splinter in the surrounding blanket of snow. As he entered the cottage, a whirl of wings startled him. A covey of quail smashed through another window to escape and Snider called a glazier.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Because of the intense cold in Winnipeg an eminent United States baritone has cancelled his engagement to sing there until the weather changes, which recalls the case of a Bruce County gentleman who recorded an experience which this wiser vocalist may have avoided. Thus: "The first bird of spring attempted to sing. But ere he had uttered a note, he fell from the limb. A dead bird was him. For

the music had iris in his throat."—Toronto Globe.

Statistics gathered in the United States show that 34,500 people were killed in household accidents during 1934, a figure second only to that of the auto levy. The supposed safety of the home is apparently a misnomer.—Branford Expositor.

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That Body of Pours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LITTLE RED CORPUSCLES IN YOUR BLOOD

As the little red cells of the blood pass in single file through the tiny blood vessels in the lungs, they absorb the oxygen from the air that is in the lungs and give out to the air the wastes they have gathered up in their travels around the body. You can see that in order to supply all the cells of the body with oxygen to enable them to keep working, there must be a tremendous amount of oxygen gathered as they pass through the lungs. It is estimated that if all the red cells could be spread out, their surfaces would be about 60 yards square, more than half the area or size of a large city block.

Now just how much oxygen each cell can take up to carry depends upon how rich it is in haemoglobin—the red coloring matter in the blood cell. This color in turn depends upon the amount of certain vital substances including iron that is in the red corpuscles. If the liquid part of the blood without the red corpuscles could carry the oxygen, the weight of the blood itself with this oxygen in it would weigh twice as much as the weight of an average man.

One of the first symptoms of lack of oxygen due to thin blood is getting out of breath and getting tired easily. The point then is that you and I are only as strong as the number and richness of the 141 corpuscles in our blood. If the number of red corpuscles is normal but the amount of haemoglobin is low this is one form of anaemia (thin blood), and if the number of corpuscles is low and the haemoglobin is also low, this is another or more severe form.

That iron has been needed to enrich the amount of haemoglobin in the blood has been known for a long time. That some other substance (which prevents anaemia) was needed was known but the nature of this substance was discovered only a few years ago by Drs. Minot and Murphy of Boston. They found that calf's liver increased the number of the red corpuscles and also their richness and thus the prevention of pernicious anaemia, formerly an incurable ailment, is now possible. Other organs—stomach and intestines—also used also.

So now you can understand why your physician prescribes pills or capsules containing iron or liver or liver extract when you are pale and run down.

Survived In Canada

(Exchange) An unexpected source of evidence bearing upon certain aspects of European cultural development has been brought to light in the study of Canadian folk songs by Marius Barbeau. It was long thought that E. Gagnon's "Chansons populaires du Canada" had exhausted local tradition; but during the last fifteen years research, with the assistance of a few collaborators, has brought to light 6,700 versions of songs from Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and New England, where there are many immigrants from Canada.

Of these songs 90 per cent. are French in origin and retain their traditional character, the remaining 10 per cent. being a purely Canadian product. The true folk songs, forming the bulk of the repertory, were introduced between 1608 and 1678. Others, more recent, but in the true folk song vein, were brought in after 1890 as marching and college songs by soldiers, priests and teachers.

The true folk songs came with the settlers from Normandy and the Loire Valley. They do not belong to the troubadour tradition, which is aristocratic, but are probably a survival of the obscure literary upheaval; free from Latin influence, which took place in the Loire Valley and the north, and found popular expression in the jongleurs. It inherited and conserved the older traditions of the land, such as the hair of the ancient Druids and the Celtic culture that had undergone a mutation, but had not altogether ceased to exist. Although the jongleurs had died out, and there is no reference to them in the New World, these old folk songs of Canada, more numerous and better preserved than in France, thus represent an ancient stratum of French literature never wholly submerged by neo-Latin influences from the south.

Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a delicious cup of full flavoured tea use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea

By the Scott Act with its Prohibition of Beverage Sale ceased to be effective in Charlottetown during the two short periods already mentioned (1891 to 1894; and 1897 to 1900), other Prohibitions and regulations became necessary. By the demand for the Prohibition of Beverage Sale in Charlottetown became insistent, Conditions under these Regulations became intolerable. In 1899, the legislature felt compelled to pass a statute (1899, cap. 17), which gave the right to a majority of the inhabitants of any town in the City, by a signed petition, to prohibit the sale of liquor in such block. This also proved insufficient, and next year, 1900, the legislature passed the Prohibition Act, 1900, the first Provincial Prohibition Act in Canada. The Act purported to prohibit beverage sale entirely. At first, the Act only applied to Charlottetown, inasmuch as the Dominion Prohibition Act (the Scott Act) was then in effect in all other parts of the Province.

There were many reasons for preferring the Provincial Act to the Dominion Act. One of these was the right to amend the Act. When the unruly spirit of liquor-sellers or other violators devised a way to circumvent or evade the law and foil its purpose, it amendments were to be made to the Dominion Act, the whole of Canada had to be consulted. Prince Edward Island alone could amend its own Act. But before the Provincial Act could apply elsewhere than in Charlottetown, it was necessary that the Scott Act be voted out in the other parts of the Province. This was done by three further plebiscites all held in 1906 in the three counties, the temperance vote on these occasions being cast AGAINST the Scott Act.

Thereafter, the Provincial Prohibition Act became effective throughout the Province, and in my next, I shall refer to some of the plebiscites and votings on the liquor question which have been held in the Province, in addition to those already referred to as held under the provisions of the Scott Act. I am, Sir, etc., W. E. BENTLEY.

IDEAS AND IDEALS Sir,—An anti-prohibitionist, "Citizen", in opening a recent letter in the paper, says: "If we make things we cannot do without experiencing guilt, and we know what those things are by looking into our own hearts. Well, the book from which we presume "Citizen" preaches reads in one place, "If men make things that offend, I will eat no meat while the world stands, lest I make my brother to offend." I take it for granted that he would allow that to apply to drink also. If "Citizen" can't find in his heart that which can't find in the heart of the violator of that exhortation; if he can advocate drink without experiencing guilt, then I do not think he is worthy to be heard as a public educator of public opinion. And of course his attitude has the effect of destroying any weight his argument might otherwise have.

Again, let me take him at his word, as found in his quotation from Emerson. "The wise know that this legislation is a rope of sand and that perishes in the twisting." Exact, and no law could be more foolish than that which "Citizen" advocates. For, in his advocacy of it, it seeks to better social conditions in regard to the use of liquor by making it easy and possible for more to be drunk. (Don't forget the experiences of the other eight provinces. What is black there can't be white here.) You can't put out fire by pouring oil on it, yet all school on it. Consequently "the state must lead, not follow the citizen" who wants such a law, as "the state must lead and not follow the character of the citizen" when it falls below the highest standards of men. We would do well to read and inwardly digest Mr. Bentley's strong and illuminating letters on how this state has been compelled to take the lead during the past century and more. "And those who build on ideas quotes "Citizen", build for eternity." Precisely, my friend, and where will building on the idea of "government sale" as a temperance measure get you in eternity? What will it mean in eternity if the thousands who cannot withstand the temptations placed before them by such idea? Rather, "those who build on ideals build for eternity." For ideals create. Again, "the law is a memorandum" we are told. Very well, but a law may be so discredited and so violated by a conscienceless, wealthy trade—a trade, destructive of moral, social and spiritual ideals; a trade that boasts it "

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