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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1939

Falsified "Patriot" Memorials

Writing in a mainland exchange, Mr. Fred Williams, well-known authority on Canadian history, expresses the hope that at the present session of Parliament some senator or member of the House of Commons who believes in Canadian historical monuments being correct and true to the records will endeavour to ascertain "who was responsible for the shameful distortion of history on the monuments at Niagara Falls and Prescott unveiled during the past year."

Evidence is accumulating, he says, that both these memorials to the revolution of a century ago are historically false. "It would be more fitting to erect monuments to the militiamen who fought and died to save Canada for Britain than to laud on stone the names of American adventurers who had no stake whatever in this country, and who were mere hirelings, caring nothing for the well-being of the Canada of that day."

Mr. Williams concedes that the names of William Lyon Mackenzie and his followers have their place in our history, but along with them are memorialized many who were "soldiers of fortune animated by a desire to hit at England or to gain some of those acres of land and some of those dollars which Mackenzie promised on Navy Island although he had neither the acres nor the money." The records as they stand are "lying records in stone, and they should be re-inscribed, and the names of the American filibusters removed, and, if only as an act of grace, have added some mention of the men who gave their lives for their Queen and country. Surely they are as worthy of remembrance as those who fought to hand Canada over to the United States."

Mr. Williams has received letters from descendants of the Loyalists and others in all parts of Canada, protesting against the ignoring of the Canadian militia and the glorification of the "land pirates" from New York and Michigan. One lady, writing from Victoria, whose great grandfather was killed at Prescott, suggests that this is a matter in which the Daughters of the Empire should interest themselves.

Mr. Williams quotes at some length another Canadian historian, Mr. E. C. Guillet, author of "Lives and Times of the Patriots", who says in part: "It is unfortunate that the memorials to the rebels of 1837-38 should not have been dedicated to the reform movement in general; and it would have been equally fitting that the militiamen who put down the rising should have been included in the commemoration. As they now stand, the memorials place these loyalists in what is, to say the least, an anomalous position: they defended the Crown and the Flag in the light of the opinions of the majority, and it is particularly unfortunate that their loyalty should be passed over in silence while raiders and adventurers are exalted to a position of honour."

Perhaps Prime Minister Mackenzie King, who took an active part in celebrating his grandfather's revolution at the unveiling ceremony at Prescott, can throw some light on the issue raised by Mr. Williams. It is one, at any rate, which should certainly be brought up in Parliament, and as early as possible in the session so as to have the proper corrections made in the inscriptions before the visit here of their Majesties the King and Queen.

"Punch" Sums It Up

That great English journal, "Punch", which has expressed British sentiment with uncanny precision for generations, carried a significant cartoon on the eve of Premier Chamberlain's diplomatic visit to Italy. It depicted the Prime Minister, in his ordinary civilian clothes, "trying on" a formidable iron gauntlet, which Mr. Punch tenders him with the remark: "It comes a little expensive, I'm afraid, but it's a good line for friendly handshakes with strong men."

Mr. Gardiner's "If"

Hon. James Gardiner recently delivered a speech in Montreal in which he declared that "if the peace of the world could be ensured for twelve months" the unemployment situation in Canada would sink into insignificance.

"Mr. Gardiner," comments the Globe and Mail, "stopped there. He did say, as with equal logic he might have said, that if the world, including the aggressors, was to follow the ideal of the brotherhood of man Canada would be a veritable land of milk and honey. In essence this is pretty much what he meant. And if this is the reasoning which has kept Ottawa sitting on its hands these many years, Mr. Gardiner's little piece is to be welcomed. If officialdom is waiting for the miracle of an assured peace to solve our national problems, it is better the nation know it now."

"The public, in turn, might remind the Minister of Agriculture that "if" there had been no unemployment situation four years ago very probably would not be in office today. It might also remind him that much the same conditions existed then as now, when Ottawa at least was totally unaware of the threat to peace. He and his government faced the country on the issue of unemployment and trade revival without any if attached.

"It is indeed a gloomy outlook for Canada's a plant pathologist."

employed and unemployed alike if they are dependent on the conversion of a Hitler or a Mussolini for the solution of our domestic problems. If an assured peace holds their solution, what kept Ottawa silent last September? If a common front for peace is the great essential, as Mr. Gardiner claims it is, why wasn't Ottawa assisting in the erection of that front when it might have had some influence?"

Editorial Notes

Lewis Carroll—"The rule is, jam tomorrow and jam yesterday—but never jam today"—died this date, 1898.

The opening days of Parliament are devoted for the most part to social activities, giving members, their wives and daughters an opportunity of meeting one another.

An Aberdeen grocer called upon a customer who had removed to another part of the city. "You promised to pay your account when you got settled down in your new house," remarked the grocer. "Ay, ay, that's true," replied the debtor, "but man, I'm finding that its easier to settle down than settle up."

The chairman of the New York State Division of Parole reports that 78 per cent of the parolees were the victims of broken homes before they were twelve years of age, and that the death of a parent was the usual reason. Does that not give us something to ponder over in the case of juvenile delinquency in our own community?

The people of Hampton, N.B. have imitators in Fairfield, Neb. Two armed men who slept in the city jail for a night, held up the Fairfield State Bank the following morning, tied up Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glenn, cashiers, and escaped with \$800 in the Glenn automobile. Sheriff Frank Steinacher said the men posed as transports, slept in the jail, got up and robbed the bank.

Hon. Peter Heenan, Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests, is out promising the electors fortunes, each and everyone of them, if the Americans will act up to his ardent expectations. Clothing made from pulpwood will supply northwestern Ontario with a large new industry soon, he says. "The manufacture of sulphite (preparation made from pulpwood) is going to be the biggest thing in northwestern Ontario in the near future," he predicts. "During 1937, the United States imported 15,000,000 tons of sulphite from European countries. We ought to be able to get a good share of that market." Mr. Heenan said he had several neckties made from the sulphite preparation. Think of that!

"Be prepared" is the motto of Lord Tweedsmuir, as befits a Boy Scout. On Monday he had an undress rehearsal of the ceremony of opening Parliament with all the participants present except himself. Lady Tweedsmuir and a group of aides and secretaries from Government House visited the Parliament Buildings and practised the parts they had to play at the formal opening of Parliament on Thursday. As was said Lord Tweedsmuir was not present, but his part was played by a stand-in. It was not a dress rehearsal and had nothing of the brilliant colors, flashing sabres and burnished helmets, cannonading and martial music which drew hundreds to Parliament Hill Thursday afternoon.

Quebec's Padlock Law will remain so far as Premier Maurice Duplessis is concerned, he intimated to a predominantly English-speaking audience gathered in unusual numbers for the opening luncheon meeting of the Canadian Club of Montreal, following the holiday recess. In very definite language, Premier Duplessis made a vigorous defence of the law, striving to show that it did not exceed the powers that are used in fighting physical and contagious diseases. The padlocking of a house where Communism was propagated, he held parallel to the quarantining of a house where smallpox exists. Further, he contended that the Communist danger has been checked definitely by this legislation. Can the same be said for the Prohibition effectiveness of our Padlock Law?

Lady Boulton, widow of Sir Harold Boulton, bard, famous composer and author of "Over the Sea to Skye", "Songs of Devon", etc., who died suddenly at Oban, was buried on the tiny island of Inchkeneth, three miles west of Mull. It was her own wish to be buried in this lonely spot. Her remains were taken from Oban to Mull on the mailboat Lochinvar, and by road from Salen to Gribun and thence by motor boat to Inchkeneth. The Rev. Alexander Macrae, Church of Scotland minister at Salen, officiated at the grave in the ancient island cemetery where noted island chieftains are buried. Lady Boulton, whose maiden name was Margaret Cunningham Lyon, was an operatic singer and met Sir Harold at Montreal, where he had considerable business interests, fourteen years ago.

The borax which has been found useful in potato and turnip soils now promises to aid apple orchards according to a statement by Mr. A. B. Burrell of the Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University. The harmful substance in borax is the chemical element, boron. As little as one part in a million in irrigation water injures citrus and walnut groves. Mr. Burrell reports that borax put on the soil of apple orchards in the spring prevents two series apple destroyers—cork and drought spot. Cork is formation of large brown, dead areas in the flesh. Drought spot is cracking and rusting of apple skin. Borax put in the soil, like fertilizer, eliminates 99 per cent of this damage. This has been confirmed by experiments in Canada, Finland, New Zealand and other places as well as the United States. Spreading borax under the trees is safer, easier and cheaper than the previously discovered method. Holes are bored in trees and boric acid injected. Burrell's experiments show that an overdose of boron in the soil of orchards is as bad as a deficiency. Too much borax scorches the leaves and they fall off. "Control of internal cork and drought spot," Mr. Burrell says "should be undertaken under guidance of a plant pathologist."

Many years ago, from Auburn, Wash., David Boyd, went to Klondike, taking with him one of the first, if not the first pack train for trail use from Skagway to Dawson City. One hot day he removed his coat, laid it on a rock and took a refreshing bath. In his hurry to get away—he did not notice that his wallet, containing almost \$800, had slipped out of the pocket, and never knew what became of it until one day while enjoying a drink at the bar he was introduced to the man from the creek. That man stretched out his hand to greet him, and said he had been looking for a man by that name for about eight months. Putting his hand into the pocket he returned the wallet with everything intact. Mr. Boyd never saw him again but to the day of his death he never forgot the impression such honesty made upon him in days of supposed lawlessness. —Alaska Weekly.

Our wheat producers have an enormous monopoly market right at home. Only in times of heavy imports to see export market really important. In the case of Argentina, the export market accounts for half the country's wheat output; in the case of Canada, wheat is the most important export. Under such conditions, and in view of the fact that these countries enjoy comparative freedom over us in the way of cheap land of higher quality of grain, or both, we must, in the last analysis, look primarily to our home market. This means that our first line of defence, if we are to assure a good price to our wheat farmers,

NOTES BY THE WAY

Either old automobiles should undergo a mechanical examination before they are allowed on the road, or their owners should be able to guarantee financial responsibility. In making this suggestion, Magistrate Hanrahan is absolutely correct. One has only to examine the case which elicited the magistrate's observation to appreciate the justice of his remark. A man bought a car for \$25 and the very next day was in an accident involving three automobiles, injuring eight people and himself. The car was completely mangled and the driver was left with a mangled leg and a broken arm. The law in respect to such cases is hopelessly inadequate. No punishment is levied on the owner of such a car can make up for the damage he may cause to property and person. There is nothing unfair in asking the driver of an ancient vehicle—or an older one—to assure authorities it is in sound running condition, and also guarantee financial responsibility in case of accident. Such a later public opinion will demand such legislation, and the sooner the better. —Windsor Star.

Essentially the watermelon is an entirely vegetable. It is at its best when eaten in the wide open spaces beneath the blue dome of the sky, the verdant tracery of the back of a man, or on the steps of the back porch. The American way until eufemism forced Americans into an indoor existence in the golden age of watermelon eating was to select a tough hunk, strained the seeds through out teeth, and expelled them shotgun fashion in an exuberant manner. The more adept used the single-shot rifle fire technique, selecting the family cat or a tree stump as a target. The watermelon seed played its part in developing qualities that our forefathers outstanding marksmen. The watermelon is a marvel of civilization's progress. —Chicago Daily News.

Ten years ago the Government of Sweden passed a very useful little law, whereby, in cases of intestacy, the property of deceased persons went to the State in the absence of heirs. The results have not been spectacular, but already over five and a half million kronor have become public property. By its provisions this money was to be used entirely for schemes of child and infant welfare; and it has been actually applied to building permanent homes for orphan children from tubercular households or from areas in which malnutrition is prevalent. In addition, permanent homes for abnormal children have been provided. Subsidized out of the fund, and grants have been made to creches and kindergartens of various types. On a small scale, surely an admirable example of social legislation at nobody's expense. The distant relatives who no longer inherit, and who have no legitimate grievance, as the law applies only in cases of intestacy; and the benefits accrue to sections of the community for whom the widest sympathy is felt. Once more albeit in a small way, Sweden has shown that the resources of non-controversial social reform are not exhausted. —London Statesman and Nation.

The debt of the United States is said to amount to \$30,000,000,000 for each man, woman and child. This sounds worse than it is. The United States is borrowing money at 4 per cent or less. When the per capita debt was had the present amount the interest rate was double, and the total interest bill was as large as it is now or larger. It is the amount of the debt, not the interest, that is the charge, not the taxpayer in the pocket. —Edmonton Bulletin.

Vancouver expects to be the outlet for a pipeline from the Turner Valley oil wells. Will Canada, however, thus lose another large block of traffic, or will the organization to meet the threat? It is one place where co-ordination of facilities against the common threat will bring more than either standing idly by or splitting their forces to give an easy victory to the potential enemy. —Brantford Expositor.

There was a vague hope in many quarters that the Rowell Commission would discover some magic key to unlock the constitutional, economic and political problem which beset Canada. But it is becoming obvious that no such single key exists. Canada's problems must be solved by the development of mutual tolerance and national unity. And for this statesmen must be ready to make concessions. It is the essential leadership. —London Free Press.

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That Body of Pours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

GIVING BILE FOR LOSS OF APPETITE AND DISORDERS OF STOMACH AND INTESTINE

Some years ago I found myself very very can about the liver and gall bladder. I felt that the liver was really the king of the organs (from the standpoint of work and of health). I could not write too often about it. I decided to write about the liver about four to six times a year.

As mentioned before, the healthy liver keeps us free from many symptoms that would make life miserable because it filters poisons from the blood, stimulates bowel action, thus getting rid of wastes, stores up sugar for future needs, puts rich fat foods into condition to be digested, and helps to build the blood.

Naturally when the liver itself or its adjoining gall bladder containing concentrated bile, is disturbed, the entire body feels the effect. The skin may be jaundiced, the stomach upset by gas pressure, the head aches, the bowel is constipated, the nervous system becomes dull or depressed. The liver is so much an upset liver and gall bladder upset appetite, digestion, and bowel movement that physicians agree that most disorders of appetite, stomach and intestine are not caused by any condition in the mouth, stomach or intestine but by these disorders of the liver and gall bladder.

As these disorders interfere with the manufacture of bile, many physicians are using preparations which are obtained from animals in the treatment of disorders of the stomach and intestines. Dr. J. M. Winfield, Detroit, in Michigan State Medical Society Journal records his use of dried bile (obtained by drying pig bile in high vacuum) in twenty-seven cases in which there appeared to be no loss of bile in the patients (by drainage) but in which there were symptoms which might have been due to a lack in quantity or quality of bile in the intestine during digestion.

The chief symptom for which the dried bile was given was loss of appetite. In these cases the bile proved helpful the increase in appetite was evident usually within a few hours. Also constipation usually present—belching, gas distension (fullness) and constipation—were corrected in the majority of cases. It should be remembered, however, that bile pills or capsules need only be taken by those unable to exercise. The flow of bile can be increased, appetite improved, constipation prevented by simple, bending exercises, forward, sideways and backward, keeping knees straight.

The Mother Nature, caught an I! A fleeting shadow passing by. My life is an unfinished song; But thy Eternity is long.

My blessing only I can give This present hour wherein I live. I bless the future all unknown; But thy brief moment is my own.

But other children will arise, My dream shall kindle in their eyes; Cries will grow where now are none. Eternity is but begun.

Nature will bring forth other flowers, Maturing other fruits than ours; Content close my mortal eyes, And make my humble sacrifice.

Like a bird across the snow, A shadow I shall go. My life is an unfinished song, But thy Eternity is long.

—From the French of Robert Choquette by O. J. Stevenson.

At No. 10

(Exchange) The expression "No. 10 Downing Street" has a well-known significance throughout the Empire. The London Times pointed out recently that the British Cabinet has been meeting at No. 10 Downing Street for more than 200 years. George offered the house in 1731 to Sir Robert Walpole, who accepted it, not for his private use, but a permanent official home for the First Lord of the Treasury; in September, 1735, he moved in from his home in St. James's Square.

And in 1835, on the second anniversary of that event, the Times remarked that to recount what had passed within the Cabinet Room at No. 10 "would be to tell the history of England. It is a story, the writer added, "which could be told in its own domestic terms only as two centuries of men talking, usually round a table." It might even be suggested that the story of No. 10 Downing Street, if told as noted, would include a fair-sized portion of world history, not only the history of England.

Court To Defire Scotch Whisky

(From the London Times) The Scotch Sheriff Coulin has spent several days in hearing argument and evidence on "What is Scotch Whisky?"

Henderson and Turnbull, Limited, of West Regent street, Glasgow, were charged with having on April 20, 1938, applied the false trade description "Scotch Whisky" to 300 bottles containing whisky which was a blend of 33 percent Scotch whisky and 67 percent Northern Irish whisky, contrary to the Merchandise Marks Act. The charge stated that in respect of each of the 300 applications the first were liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £20, an aggregate of £6,000. The case is the first of a number of a similar kind.

Sir James Charles Calder, a director of the Distillers Company, Limited, who was the first witness, said he had given evidence before the Royal Commission of 1908-09, which had the task of defining "Scotch Whisky". The recommendation of the commission, he said, was in accordance with his own view, that Scotch whisky should be made in Scotland and Irish whisky should be distilled in Ireland.

Mr. W. D. Patrick, K. C., Dean of the Faculty, who conducted the case, said he had given evidence before the Royal Commission of 1908-09, which had the task of defining "Scotch Whisky". The recommendation of the commission, he said, was in accordance with his own view, that Scotch whisky should be made in Scotland and Irish whisky should be distilled in Ireland.

Mr. Patrick asked the witness if the Japanese, in their attempt to manufacture Scotch whisky, named a Japanese town Aberdeen so that they would call the whisky "Aberdeen Whisky" but the witness said he had not heard of that.

Mr. Hastie was asked what gave the characteristics to pot-still whisky, and said that that was the subject of research. They thought that local water was the chief factor. They were certain that bar-

ley was not a factor. Local peat had always been used; originally, he believed, it was used by accident and the character of the whisky resulting from the use of the peat had persisted. Mr. James Adair, the Procurator Fiscal, suggested that close on 1,000,000 gallons of whisky were being produced in Scotland in 1938. In this case, and asked, "If you put five per cent Scotch malt along with 95 per cent Irish pot still whisky, is it still Scotch?" The witness replied, "That is selling done."

Judgment was reserved.

Parsons In Politics (South African News Letter) Measures to control the political activities of ministers of church and teachers were announced by the Prime Minister, General the Hon. J. B. Hertzog. It could no longer be tolerated that teachers who received government salaries should bring division between parent and child and parent and parent, and "foul social relations," he said. It was no longer possible, declared General Hertzog, to overlook the fact that ministers of the church were entangling themselves in party politics, knowing that this brought division and dissension in their congregations. "In my opinion, we can no longer suffer this state of affairs. In fact, I am busy seeing that, both in the case of teachers and in the case of ministers, this sort of thing shall not happen."

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