

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Provincial Elections

Three Provincial general elections are scheduled for the present year. All three, says the Sydney Post, will attract unusual interest, because in each case the chances are at least equal for the overthrow of a Government which now seems to occupy a strongly entrenched position.

Canada's New Frontier

Attention has been drawn to the Peace River country in the last few years by the prize wheat grown by Herman Trele and Joseph Smith, and their achievements have served to advertise this new frontier.

The heart of this land lies 300 miles north of Edmonton and is now experiencing an active era of colonization and development. The whole area covers nearly 145,000 square miles, the agricultural part of which has an area of about 60,000,000 acres, exceeding the combined area of England, Wales and Scotland.

Quebec's pre-election session is now being held, and both parties are preparing actively for an appeal to the constituencies in the early spring. Liberal Governments have held office in Quebec continuously for the past 34 years.

The Progressives have held office in Manitoba under the leadership of Premier Bracken since 1922. The last election took place on June 28, 1927, and registered a remarkable decadence in the strength of the Progressive movement.

Editorial Notes

Our local contemporary refuses to be cheered by the assurances of men in the dairy industry who have a reputation for knowing what they

Notes by the Way

British peoples take a broad view of their relations with one another, and the life of the Empire depends on unity. Within even a quarter-century the relations of the units of the Empire have been changed in the direction of liberality, and it has been proved that diversity can be reconciled with unity.

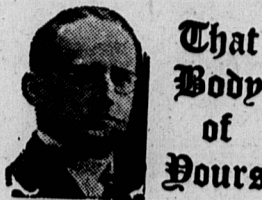
After a war in which the fruit of human effort to the extent of many thousands of millions sterling was wasted, says the Glasgow Herald, Britain has embarked upon a program of public expenditure of unexampled prodigality.

One of the objects raised against the constitution of the League of Nations was that too great influence was accorded to the greater powers. The implication was that the great would escape criticism.

Addressing a large political meeting at Glasgow recently, the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin declared that the idea of a coalition or "national" Government is an impossible one.

Ex-President Calvin Collidge writes: The third week of January has been designated as a time for considering the advantages of thrift.

are talking about, and who predict that Canada will shortly be manufacturing all her own butter requirements and will even be exporting her product as in the days before the King Government lowered the tariff bars to New Zealand.



By James W. Bagdon, M.D. CONSULTING THE SPECIALIST

That Body of Yours

It seems only the natural and sensible thing to do when your eyes bother you that you should go to an eye specialist, that if you think your heart is affected that you see a heart specialist, if the ear, an ear specialist and so forth.

And yet is this really wise? A prominent eye specialist tells us that before treating the eyes, except for vision, he prefers the patient to be thoroughly gone over by a general practitioner, so as to know the condition of the other parts and organs.

Further, it is estimated that fully three out of four patients who consult physicians have really no organic trouble. They feel badly, have something that is bothering them but have really no underlying disease.

You can readily see then that if they go to a specialist who confines his work to just one part of the body, that they are likely to be dissatisfied with the examination.

Because after all that body of yours is one complete piece of machinery and what may be causing a pain in the big toe be really due to a bad tooth, a lazy liver, or constipation; a pain in the head may be due to any one of twenty or more causes; while what you think is heart disease may be caused by faulty digestion or insufficient chewing of food causing gas formation which presses against the heart.

Now the biggest thing you can possibly possess is good health; it is your greatest asset, and if you don't feel well, or have special symptoms such as a pain in the head, in the abdomen or elsewhere, don't hesitate to go to your family doctor first, and find out what is really the underlying cause.

If there is any real trouble he is likely to locate the cause. Remember he has had a training on organic diseases and if any disease is present it can usually be found.

Should the services of a specialist be required, and they are certainly required at times, your physician is really in the best position to tell you so because he has been over your entire body.



PAVLOWA DANCING

Footsteps of youth through the springtime playing; Footfalls of snow in a blue mist straying; The rose of Russia in a bright wind swaying— A rose of fire and snow.

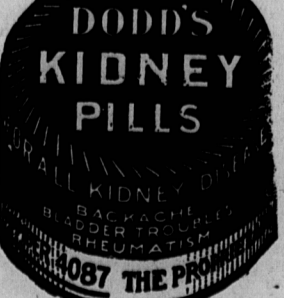
Voices chanting ever/where and no word said; Fairy bells from ancient towers signalling the dead; Light love tuning viols while the dance runs red— A flaming dance of death.

White, barbaric winters and a sky star-strung; All the hidden pathways, all the songs unsung, Caught in flying footsteps over wild music hung, She dances—and the Czar lies dead.

Oh, the cries and martyrdom and fatal morns, Scarlet nights and fiery wine and bitter scorns, Dancing in a rose of joy from a field of thorns— Rapture from a land of thorns.

—Katherine Hale (From "Morning in the West.")

To be a poet is to be absolute master of one's own ego.—Henrik Ibsen.



The St. Lawrence Deep Water-Way Problem

By George J. Armstrong

Repeatedly a few very vague lines appear under this heading, and while they are for the great part very technical, they do not as a rule convey any intelligent and clear view to the reader, as to what is really involved, or how the project can be of any material benefit, or hindrance, to the country generally.

It certainly does appear at first glance, that only the Western Provinces of Canada with Montreal as the eastern point, can have any benefit, if any at all, to be realized. But after more than a cursory glance at the facts of the whole project, one can readily see that a great deal of consideration would have to be given to it before it can be either condemned, as only a partial benefit to any one territory, or exalted as a material and national benefit to the whole of Canada equally.

Naturally one is interested to know just what it would mean to his particular territory, and as the questions involved in so gigantic a project, will be discussed in the House at Ottawa, the interest of the people will immediately be centered upon it. It will be sufficient to consider at present just how such a deep water-way can or cannot be of any benefit to the Maritime Provinces. We have two ports here in the Maritimes, namely, St. John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, which to these provinces are equally important, as other ocean ports are to their Provinces.

The St. Lawrence deep water-way problem, generally speaking, divides itself into three natural divisions. Engineering, Economics, Historical and Political. Collectively, it connotes at present, a proposal to construct from Montreal to the open water at Lake Superior, a ship canal of twenty-seven feet depth at regulated water levels. The project involves the improvement of the St. Lawrence river section, both for navigation and for power, the absorption of the Welland ship canal into the scheme, the construction of compensating works to restore the levels of lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan, the improvement of the interlake channels, and the construction of a new lock, or the deepening of one of the present locks at Sault Ste. Marie. It is important to grasp that the proposal is not limited to an improvement to the river between Prescott and Montreal. It embraces as a single unit, a great inland deep water-way 1,200 miles long, with 5,000,000 installed horse power. It is proposed to construct this vast enterprise under the terms of a special treaty, not yet negotiated although preliminary conversations between Ottawa and Washington have laid down certain principles and certain bases of cost distribution, which may prove mutually acceptable.

Political questions to be discussed will be such as Canada's status in the matter; relation of provincial and Dominion rights respecting water and water power; national Sovereignty; extension in Canada of existing United States rights; international obligations; Chicago drainage canal and its implications on treaty negotiations; Canada's policy as affected by the St. Lawrence deep waterway; record of Canada's treaty relations with the United States, etc.

The difference between the present St. Lawrence system and the proposed future deep waterway, is that the present 14 foot draft limitation east of Lake Erie, will be removed, and the large upper lake steamers drawing 20 or 21 feet and now navigating between Lakes Erie and Superior will be able to move freely from Fort William to tidewater at Montreal in a channel 27 feet deep. Whereas forty-eight locks now separate lake Superior from Montreal, only eighteen locks will be required in the future. Incidentally a large portion of the world's ocean tonnage could enter the Great Lakes system. But the central merit of the project does not necessarily involve the assumption of ocean steamers going out to the lakes. The essence is a clear channel 27 feet deep from tidewater to lake Superior, to be used first of all by the large upper lake steamers.

The project is no sudden and new agitation. In 1895 the first important board, entitled the International Waterways Commission, was created and instructed to report upon the feasibility of a deep channel between the Great Lakes and the sea. Since that time a large number of boards, committees and commissions have studied and reported upon the problem. Finally, in 1921 the International Joint Commission examined and reported strongly in favour of the construction of the Waterway. In 1926 the Joint Board of Engineers presented its report favourable to the construction. It was found that the cost of the project would be, in round figures, navigation \$350,000,000, power \$500,000,000, which equal \$850,000,000. The distribution between Canada and the United States of the cost of navigation would be: Canada—120,000,000, United States—230,000,000. The complete annual charges on

New Freak in Politics

(Mail and Empire)

While some odd characters find their way into Canadian politics at times, this country never produces such freaks as cropping up continually in American public life. The latest to arrive is William Henry Murray, who has won the Democratic nomination for governor of Oklahoma. This is equivalent to election. Mr. Murray won his nomination in competition with a millionaire oil man, who had the support of practically all the newspapers, and we surmise that he won it mainly because he amused the voters. They elected him in prospect of a kind of circus at the gubernatorial mansion.

Mr. Murray, who is known throughout the state as "Alfalfa Bill," promised, if elected, to live in the garage in the rear of the executive mansion, and rent out the nobler premises, thus helping to reduce taxes. He also promised to be his own gardener and continue to raise enough potatoes for the sustenance of himself and his family in the gardens attached to the official residence. On the front door of the house there is to be hung a ticket bearing the word "Howdy," and if in the course of his term of office Oklahoma suffers from drought he promises to resign for in his campaign he said that his election would mean, among other things, that there would be plenty of rain.

"Alfalfa Bill" got the name because he was one of the first farmers in Oklahoma to raise alfalfa, and ever since then he has been singing the praises of the crop. But six years ago either the crop failed or he got tired of Oklahoma civilization, for he left the United States and went to Bolivia, where he founded an Oklahoma colony on land granted by the Bolivian Government. This project failed, and Murray returned home broke. It was then he determined to enter politics, and he had become something of a figure of fun before the race campaign began. His total expenses have been listed at \$71. Campaigning, as Alfalfa Bill conducted it, was cheap enough. He would hang about a gasoline station until somebody dove up in a car bound in the direction he was travelling. Then he would say, "I'm Alfalfa Bill candidate for governor. Some of the boys over in the next town wants me to make a speech. Give me a lift?" Invariably he got the lift, and over in the next town he always found some of the boys willing to keep him over night, despite the fact that he admits that he drinks his coffee out of a saucer and bathes only occasionally. So naturally Oklahoma looks forward to the governor providing a good deal of amusement in the course of his term of office.

The Canadian share of the navigational enterprise would be \$9,600,000 which would include fixed and operating charges. The share of St. Lawrence power to which Canada is entitled is about 4,000,000 installed horse power. The total capital cost of the whole project chargeable to power is from 465,000,000 to 545,000,000 depending on cost distribution.

The question is, should the distribution of power costs between Canada and the United States be ascertained on the basis of power ownership? In such a case the distribution between Canada and U. S. A. would be one third for Canada and two-thirds for U. S. A.

It can be readily seen that the effects of such a project would be felt either for better or worse throughout the whole of Canada, and as the basis of Canada's prosperity lies in east and west transportation it is going to have a very material effect upon railways chiefly. Reviewed from this angle it would not seem to have any direct effect one way or the other on the Maritime ports, which, it must be remembered, are navigable the whole year round.

(To be continued)



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Classics are not the planters of intellectual and literary virtues, but the consumption and loftiest luminous peaks thereof, which, being lighter, freer and purer, still remain when the nations themselves have perished.—Nietzsche.

To admit that ghosts are seen clothed, is to admit that coats to have ghosts—Herbert Spencer. A tutor should not be continually thundering instruction into the ear of his pupil, as if he were pouring it through a funnel.—Montaigne.

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