

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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PRESSING OUR CLAIMS

From the Canadian Press summary of the presentation by Premier MacMillan and Hon. H. P. Macphail of our claims for final subsidy settlement before the White Commission, it is evident that our government representatives are making out a strong case, and have the facts and figures before them. They are urging a minimum annual subsidy increase of \$600,000, based on fiscal needs, plus \$12,500 annual increase on debt allowance. Interest will now centre upon the finding of the Commission, which is to be submitted at the present session of Parliament.

We note in this connection that our local contemporary falsely states that Hon. J. A. MacDonald opposed the appointment of the Duncan Commission. What the Conservatives protested against was the shelving of the Maritime claims question by the appointment of any Commission, a protest which was justified by the subsequent neglect of the King Government to implement its own Commission's findings. It was as a result of the insistence of the Conservative members at that time that the King Government was obliged to obtain the services of a chairman who would be above suspicion of party prejudice. The result was the appointment of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, against whom no criticism of any kind has been offered by Conservatives. Nevertheless, had the original Conservative suggestion been followed, namely of direct governmental action, our subsidy claims would have been settled eight years ago. The Commission did its duty in the report submitted, but the King Government, by failing to implement the report, ran true to form. Since the Bennett Government came into power its concern, until recently, has been wholly to meet the problems occasioned by the world economic depression. It is seizing the first opportunity to implement the unfulfilled recommendations of the Duncan Commission, which should have been dealt with long before by Mr. Mackenzie King and his administration.

The only criticism which the Duncan Commissioners received came from the Macdonald Government of Nova Scotia, which as an excuse for appointing its own partisan commission, contended that Sir Andrew Duncan and his colleagues had failed to carry out their own terms of reference. This astonishing charge our local contemporary had the temerity to endorse. The storm of criticism which this reflection occasioned forced our contemporary to change its tactics, and from that time to this it has not attempted to explain or excuse Premier Macdonald's charges, which indeed were subsequently refuted in a telegram from Sir Andrew Duncan himself.

SYDNEY CELEBRATION

Sydney, Cape Breton, is preparing to celebrate its one hundredth and fiftieth anniversary, July 29 to August 4. An interesting sketch of the founder of the city, Colonel DesBarres, is given in a pamphlet issued by the Sydney Town Council. It is stated that Colonel DesBarres was born in 1722, and entered the 60th Regiment as an officer. In 1766, as a lieutenant, he was sent to America, and at the second siege of Louisbourg he distinguished himself by his bravery and engineering skill that General Wolfe specially mentioned him to the King, and as a result he was ordered to accompany Wolfe as engineer on the expedition against Quebec. When Wolfe received his mortal wound on the Plains of Abraham, DesBarres was just reporting to him an order he had executed. He continued to serve in Canada for the two following years, and in 1761 went to Nova Scotia to prepare plans and estimates for fortifying the harbor of Halifax. From 1763 to 1773 he was employed in making surveys of the coast and coastal waters of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. When peace was declared at the end of the War of American Independence, the British Government decided to settle a large number of loyalists and disbanded soldiers in Cape Breton Colony, and in 1784 DesBarres was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, which, as he himself stated, "the additional privilege of commanding the troops there and in the neighboring country." He spent the winter of 1784 at Louisbourg and in the spring of 1785 set about the work of establishing the new capital, which he called Sydney in honor of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Sydney.

Reference is then made to the fact that DesBarres died in Halifax, Oct. 27, 1804, at the great age of 82.

Notes By The Way

A new treasure hunt has been started in Yugoslavia for the wealth reputed to have been buried with Attila, the medieval King of the Huns. The hunt has been started by the news that no fewer than 100 different applications have been made in Vienna for permission to start excavations in different parts of the country. Many historians, however, claim that the grave of Attila will never be found on the Austrian soil but somewhere in Yugoslavia. Near the River Tisza, where Attila had his capital in his later years after his first defeat. The Yugoslav treasure seekers will search on the lands lying between the Moravia and the Tisza, where numbers of coins bearing Attila's name and portrait have been found.

Mr. Lyons has pledged his party to "adequate protection" and that pledge must be honored; but it applies only to "deserving" Australians. Protection is not given to a mandate for continued shelter to every pauper little mushroom industry which seeks to justify its existence. The Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D.C., employs a few Australians, although it may have been established by methods which threaten the markets of numerous primary producers.

A CURRIE MEMORIAL?

More than a year has now passed since the death of General Sir Arthur Currie, the distinguished Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Corps in France, and it is suggested by The Canadian Veteran that the time has arrived for a fitting memorial to be erected to him at Ottawa. Speaking for former members of the Canadian Corps, the Veteran says: "Such a memorial is truly significant, must be of our own conception, and from funds drawn from our own purses." It suggests that the organizations comprising veterans of the Corps should jointly name a committee to further this proposal. Such a committee could call for suggestions as to the character of the memorial, and open a fund to which all veterans would be invited to contribute. Needless to say, if such a proposal is carried out, it will be followed with the keenest interest and sympathy by all our citizens.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. Lloyd George, the pacifist, is now predicting war.

The tenor of the Opposition leader's speech was, "Me, Too," says a contemporary.

Mr. Bennett appeared to have closed every avenue of escape for the Opposition which, therefore, agreed to his program.

"A sum sufficient" to deal with unemployment relief does not require the various items to be specified in the estimates.

Perhaps the Liberal organ will object to this province receiving the \$15,000 obtained by Premier MacMillan for labour at Falconwood street, "because it was not in the estimates."

Mr. Woodworth: "I congratulate the Government on the Speech from the Throne, whatever its motives, because it contains more than any other speech since I have been a member of the House."

Mr. Mackenzie King is noted for having coined three famous political phrases, to wit: "Not a five-cent piece for unemployment relief in any Conservative province," "The Liberal party is in the Valley of Humiliation," and, lastly, "I put it in a Book."

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued the 1935 edition of the Official Handbook of Canada. The Handbook describes the present economic condition of the Dominion in nineteen chapters, dealing with all phases of the country's economic organization, and statistics are brought up to the latest possible moment. The text is accompanied by a wealth of pertinent illustrative matter, which adds to the interest of the subjects treated. The frontispiece has been specially designed to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty's accession to the Throne, which is to be celebrated on May 10, 1935, and a message from His Excellency the Governor General accompanies a recent photograph of the King.

According to the Federal report of the Department of Labour covering the year ending June 30, 1934, the province of Prince Edward Island offered the following courses in connection with the Technical Education Act:—1. Short term courses in home economics, including cooking, millinery, dressmaking, home nursing, household administration, accounts and English reading. There were 40 students enrolled in this course. 2. Special courses in woodwork and drawing. One hundred and twenty-three students took this course. 3. Special courses for cheese and butter makers, including visits of instruction for inspection, and supervision and demonstration of work being done by students employed in factories. Enrollment for this course was 120.

That Body of Yours

As sleep is as important as food and loss of sleep causes one to be just as irritable as when one is hungry, the cause of sleeplessness is a nervous state of mind, and naturally very much worth finding out.

CAUSES OF SLEEPLESSNESS

Research physicians working on the problem of sleep tell us that a nervous state of mind, or, in other words, of depressing emotions, the patient finds it difficult to go to sleep often staying awake three or four hours fusing, but finally gets to sleep and thereafter sleeps well until morning.

However when the trouble lies in some physical condition such as high blood pressure, or some low or slow poisoning of the system from infection, the individual fails to sleep readily enough but wakes up in two or three hours and after that finds it almost impossible to go back to sleep.

The explanation is that when the individual can't get off to sleep when first he tries, he is his worry that keeps him awake, and fatigue he stops worrying and sleep comes.

In the case where the patient gets off to sleep, but wakes later and remains awake, the patient goes off to sleep at first because he is undernourished, or because he has regained some strength from his food, these physical conditions awaken him again.

Now it is admitted that the above is not always a true or sure guide as to the cause of sleeplessness. Sometimes there are some mental ailments where the patient is awake for hours at a time and yet is not worrying about anything.

The point then is that we should all keep a light 4 to 8 hours according to constitution of habit, and if we are not sleeping we should find the reason and correct it just as we would find out what is causing loss of appetite or weight.

The above guide may help us to worry less, and to have a complete physical examination to locate any hidden infection.

However, every common cause of sleeplessness is worrying about not getting enough sleep.

The Selkirk Settlers

Excerpts from the Earl of Selkirk's own account of the Settlement formed at Belfast, Prince Edward Island, in 1803; its Difficulties, Progress and Final Success.

TIED SAILOR

Offshore great ships shall glide and I shall stand on shingle beach and watch the surges foam. There at my feet; then maybe I will sleep with gazing, and shading eyes tired with gazing, I shall roam. Down by the sheltered harbour and shall greet Captains returned from ventures of the deep. And they shall tell me stories of the fleet.

They were having a party in Aberdeen. The best was in convivial, even unamused mood, and was generally pressing his guests to have some more refreshments.

"Have another wee drink," Mr. McTavish, he insisted, "and that'll be your fifth."

lets, I found to be in general in a proportion of two acres or thereabouts to each ably working hand; in many cases from three to four. Several boats had also been built, by means of which a considerable supply of fish had been obtained, and formed no trifling addition to the stock of provisions. Thus, in a little more than one year from the date of their landing on the island, had these people made themselves independent of any supply that did not arise from their own labour.

Having calculated the arrangements necessary for the progress of the settlement, and having left the charge of their execution in the hands of an agent, whose fidelity and zeal I was well assured of by long previous acquaintance, I returned to the island in September, 1803; and after an extensive tour on the continent, returned in the end of the same year, in the following year, I then found that my plans had been followed up with attention and judgment. Though circumstances had intervened to disturb, in some degree, the harmony of the settlement, they had produced no essentially bad effect; and the progress that had been made was so great that I had no concern, that little difficulty occurred in healing the sore.

I found the settlers engaged in securing the harvest which their industry had produced. They had a small proportion of grain of various kinds, but potatoes, the principal crop; there were of excellent quality and would have been alone sufficient for the entire support of the settlement. The abundance of the harvest was such that I was well assured of the eligibility of the situation; and that it was to be removed. In the whole settlement, I saw but two men who showed the least appearance of despondency. There were three families who had not gathered a crop adequate to their own supply; but many others had a considerable superabundance. The extent of land in cultivation at the different ham-

therefore, need to be watched constantly by the person who sets the standard at work.

2. The men who spread the sand frequently do their work in a perfunctory manner, placing it where it is not needed and leaving it there uncovered in other places.

3. As a rule, after a thaw the freezing process takes place during the night, and instead of having the sand spread between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., as is done in other cities, so that the streets will be safe to walk upon when citizens are leaving their homes in the morning, the men apparently start to work leisurely between 9 and 12 a.m.

4. I do not know how many work men are employed by the City, but they are sufficient in number to cover the whole city before 8 a.m. It is to be hoped that they will not defer action in this matter until some injured person enters suit for damages. People do not suit for damages, for the lamentable death of our late highly respected Lieutenant-Governor Hon. Charles Dalton.

I am, Sir, etc., H. K. S. HEMMING

Sir Andrew MacPhail Recalls Half Century Ago At Malpeque As Principal Of Grammar School

The Guardian is privileged; to publish the following very interesting letter received by Mr. MacNutt, Minister of Agriculture, from Sir Andrew MacPhail, with regard to a matter to which reference is made in the opening paragraph of his letter.

Your proposal to make a published record of the Fanning Grammar school in Malpeque is an act of natural piety in which I do not hesitate to share. That record, as you inform, goes back a hundred years. You were educated in that school; I was my first teacher in that school for three years. Your subsequent career and the style of your letter proves that you were well taught. In your public service you are true to the traditions of Malpeque and of your family, handed down on both sides.

It is now precisely fifty years since I left Malpeque, where I had been for three years; they were happy and to me important years. One I shall never forget, and I shall always look back with reverence to the hopes and dreams of my youth, and with affection to the friends he made. In those years I learned more than I taught, and I shall never regret the trust and kindness of the people bestowed upon me. They adopted me as one of their own, and I still look upon Malpeque as my home.

It was in the year 1882 I went to the Fanning Grammar School, and no place I have since achieved has given me more pride. The school at the time was of two rooms. The boys and girls occupied sides of the room; they were forty in number. There was a second teacher, her name was Fanning, but she was a tyrannical and unkind woman, the gift of Lady Fanning. The money was secured, desks were bought, maps and a blackboard were placed on the walls, and yellow blinds upon the windows.

In summer the rooms were filled with the golden light coming through the grove of trees. We were proud of the school, but I had always a sense of shame that I was paid so much for doing so little. I had 300 dollars a year; my board cost 20 dollars. In those three years I had saved enough to venture into a wider world.

I had heard of the school from a former teacher A. D. Fraser. I put forth my certificates from the Fanning Grammar School, and a tradition of teaching in the family, acquired from my grandfather who was cast away upon the shores with only a copy of Horace, saved from the shipwreck, and from my father who had been an inspector of the 180 schools in Queens County. This may have helped.

I was met at Kensington Station last December, 1882, by William Hudson, and brought before a meeting of Trustees, himself, James McNutt, and Duncan McCougan. I was installed in the stone house at Malpeque, and I lived with Susan Esposito, where I lived in content for three precious years.

I had come into a new world. Orwell my native place was inland; but Malpeque opened itself to me. I entered into the mystery of it. From Dr. Kier's boys I learned to swim, and to sail a boat. From James McKay McCougan I learned the use of a gun. For such good purpose that one morning before dawn at one shot I killed three ducks; but unfortunately they were domestic ducks belonging to Taylor, Alex. I learned to ride on James McKay's unbroken Kentucky mare with a saddle borrowed from James Ramsey. It was that old horsemanship that gained me entrance into the army.

On a fine afternoon I would watch the sea breaking over Fish Island with as many as three schooners wrecked on the beach. In the spring I can yet hear the rushing ice and the thunder of the wild seas off the breaker. Last summer I saw Malpeque from the air, and every mark was familiar to me.

All the time I had access to Dr. Kier's library, containing his father's books as well as his own. I read them all, and through them I gained entrance into the field of literature and of medicine. I was further enriched by three friends, by George Sinclair a most intelligent man with a completely independent mind; by Neil McCleod who taught in Summerside; and by John A. Matheson in Kensington. "John" and I would spend alternate weekends in company. We would walk to Indian river bridge together, talking of the present and the future, and there we would separate for another week. Passers by would know that we had been there by the fumes of tobacco hanging in the mill air.

In other respects also Malpeque was a new world. The people were rich; they had inherited their homes and farms. It was an old settlement; the fields were neat, the land cleared and easily cultivated; the riches of the sea were at their doors. It was a compact and civilized community; the people related one with the other. Four brothers, McCougans, were heads of families; and equally four McNutts. They were all of the same religion, ministered to by a godly and scholarly man, George MacMillan, in a stately church. He did not worry the people with the Calvinistic problems of sin. Indeed, if he had suggested that they were sinners, they would have received it as a charge with polite incredulity. It might apply to the outland inhabitants of "Princeton," whose manners and morals were a continuous source of tolerant amusement.

Until I went to college, I had never spent a night away from home, never attended a party in which dancing was practised. We had no relations at Orwell; the burden of learning and life was heavy. But in Malpeque in winter there were parties of thirty or forty persons every night, at which young and old, men as old as my father danced with agility and laughter, with Joe McCleod to play the fiddle.

Old and young lived together without hypocrisy on the one side, without fear on the other. Fathers and sons would engage in sports and even contrive the most elaborate jests. They would spend days in making an effigy to represent an enemy who had gone through the mill, and then fatter the figure to a mud-digger to be raised from the water, and carefully led to leeward until George Sinclair should arrive to hold an inquest.

In summer there was an influx of visitors, many of them from Harvard and other American universities, who brought an air of wider culture. They would visit the Fanning school, and invite scholars and teachers alike to greater effort. At all times there was the stately hospitality of Peter McNutt's household in Darnley, which was a school of manners and of conduct; and of your own father's house, where your mother especially inculcated the tradition of good birth and breeding.

But what impressed me most was the politeness and good breeding of the scholars, some of them older than I was. They looked upon the "master" as a friend not as an enemy. My regret is that in my youthful innocence I did so little for them. Yet, when I went away, the little girls had tears to shed. They are now women with children of their own, and when now by chance I look upon those children I see their mothers and their grandmothers in their eyes.

I am, Sir, etc., B. J. F.

OUR DANGEROUS SIDEWALKS

In the treacherous weather that we are having, one might reasonably expect that the City authorities would make a special effort to protect pedestrians and serious accidents, caused by falling on the ice-covered sidewalks, if for no other reason than that the City is liable for damages if it can be shown that diligence has not been exercised in rendering the sidewalks safe to walk upon.

Fortunately, by the exceedingly slimy and inexpensive process of sprinkling sand on the ice, walking can be rendered both safe and comfortable. The authorities apparently acknowledge this fact, for they frequently put their sand men at work. In doing so, however, there seems to be a lack of a ruling principle, for in our respect the work is done ineffectively.

1. There seems to be an idea that sand spread one day will necessarily be effective on the day following. If there is no snow, rain or rise in temperature, the sand may do its duty for several days. On the other hand when the ice melts and then freezes, the sand falls between the surface and becomes quite useless. Citizens in the weather,

The Poets' Corner

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Backache is Sign of Kidney Trouble

Backache is Nature's warning that there is something wrong with your kidneys. Never neglect it. Backache, if not corrected, is often followed by more serious forms of kidney trouble such as Rheumatism, Dropsy or even Bright's Disease. At the first signs of kidney trouble, such as Backache, turn unhesitatingly to Dodd's Kidney Pills—which for over three generations has been the favorite kidney tonic and remedy.

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H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, and a former Governor General of Canada, said of Scouting:

"I know of no organization or institution—not even in the schools or Sunday schools, nor anything else that does so much to promote the development of the boy along safe, sane, sound British lines, and the future of this country depends entirely on what we do for the boy through the Boy Scouts, and what we do for the Girl, through the Girl Guides. These are forces in the community which have been very much overlooked, up to the present time."

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