

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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AN OBJECT LESSON

In the planning of the proposed permanent highway project between Charlottetown and Borden as part of the Dominion trans-continental highway system, it is to be hoped every care will be taken to avoid the problem which is now confronting the Provincial Department of Highways in connection with the McIntyre roadway. Laid just prior to the last provincial election, it was pointed out in these columns at the time that no adequate foundation was provided, and that in view of the expense involved this should be the first consideration. The past winter was the first really severe test this stretch of highway has been subjected to. The result is now obvious to anyone driving over it. A section where the foundation has gone to pieces has caused the asphalt surface to crack in several places, and repairs involving an expense of several hundreds of dollars will be necessary this summer to put the highway in proper travelling condition.

FREE DISPENSARY

All our citizens who can do so should make an effort to attend the annual meeting, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, of the Charlottetown Free Dispensary. The meeting takes place in the City Building Hall, and the activities of the organization will be fully discussed. No more useful community movement has ever been established than that of the Free Dispensary, and the work which Miss Amy Earle, M.B.E. is doing in this connection is vitally important, especially in times of economic difficulty. Financial support in carrying on the Dispensary activities is of course absolutely necessary, and following today's meeting there will be an envelope collection campaign to which all our citizens will have the opportunity of contributing. The envelopes will be distributed to householders on Saturday, and will be called for on Monday. The merits of the campaign require no further commendation. We trust that it will meet with the full measure of success which it deserves.

SPEAKING OF MARKETS

In supporting the bill for the establishment of a Dominion Marketing Board, Mr. E. E. Perley, the member for Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan truly said that the bill's real purpose is to procure for primary producers a fair remuneration for their products so that they may enjoy a decent living and reasonable profits as a result of their labors. It was very amusing, he said, to hear the Liberal Opposition, which was opposing this measure, speak so glibly of wider markets. No Government ever did less to obtain new markets, or hold existing markets than the Mackenzie King Government did during its nine year term of office. Mr. Perley quoted from the official Commercial Intelligence Journal to show that 25 commodities which were on the United States free list in 1921 had disappeared from that free list by 1930. Not one of them was on the free list when the King Government disappeared. The U.S. tariff on other Canadian exports had been increased from 100 per cent. to 200 per cent. during the nine-year Liberal regime. How, then, can the present Liberal Opposition have the face to lecture the Government of the day for the non-existence of markets which they themselves lost? The Bennett Government has pursued a much saner course. After using the tariff and tariff legislation to protect our farmers and workers against unfair dumping from countries which had excluded our goods, the new administration busied itself with obtaining new and extended markets under the flag. The Opposition opposed the United Kingdom agreements. When the agreements were under discussion Mr. Mackenzie King said that if returned to power he would repeal the agreements, and would not be bound by them. But the people of Canada know very well what the agreements have meant to them. In the eleven months between April 1st, 1933, and March 1st, 1934, Canada's exports to Empire countries increased as follows: To British Empire countries, 21 per cent; United Kingdom, 20 per cent; Australia, 54 per cent; British South Africa, 61 per cent; British India, 44 per cent. At the same time Canada's imports from Empire countries increased as follows: From United Kingdom, 41 per cent; from British India, 114 per cent; from Australia, 182 per cent; from New Zealand, 102 per cent. Besides the Empire trade treaties the Government has negotiated new

treaties with France, Germany and Austria, and it has had negotiations with the United States, which it is hoped will yield results when Congress has given President Roosevelt the powers he now seeks. The Dominion Marketing Board, which it is now proposed to set up, is intended to stimulate the marketing of agriculture and other primary products at prices which will be profitable to the producers. It will thus be seen that the present Conservative Government is doing those very things on behalf of the farmers which the Liberal Government neglected to do during its whole nine-year term of office.

THE CHANGING WEST

According to the Vancouver Province, there is going on an important racial change in the Canadian Northwest. Those who lived in the prairie provinces two or three decades ago, the Province says, will recall that the farmers and ranchers and the entire professional class of the small towns and cities as well were all from Eastern Canada or the older countries. They brought with them their own ways and manners; their life and their thoughts, even in a new country, were the direct result of early training, tradition—an eastern or European background.

Not so with the young people of the new Northwest. While the parents of these may still remember other ways and days, the young folk know nothing of such things. Their background is the West; their conversation may be of political doings in the capital or of the beauty of the British Columbia coastline and beaches, but their information is mostly second-hand. But these factors do not go alone into the making of the new race. There has also been the almost unnoticeable assimilation of the people the pioneers of three decades ago referred to as "foreigners," but whose children, born in the West, have been educated in the western schools and colleges and call themselves Canadians. Foreigners who in the early days lived in the Russian settlements or "on the wrong side of the railroad track," moved into the country, took up land, and sent their children to school.

Now the racial barriers are almost wholly removed. In one town in the Northwest, a check-up showed that every professional man was born and educated in Western Canada; the bank clerks were mostly of Scandinavian parentage; the bank manager was born in Winnipeg, the doctor in Edmonton, the lawyer in Red Deer. This is very interesting and significant; but it does not affect the importance of the contribution which the Eastern Provinces have made to the West, and a check-up of many western communities would probably still show a surprising proportion of its leading citizens to be of eastern Canadian origin. The list from this Province alone of men who hold responsible positions in Church and State, in finance, commerce and industry, in every Western Province, would be an imposing one.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Give a man a piece of ground in the Spring, says an exchange, and you give him a vision of delights to be that will rise from the soil under the care he lavishes on it. And incidentally you give such a man, whether he gardens in his spare time, or whether he gardens for sustenance, a new lease on life. "It is not easy," says the Toronto Star (Liberal) "to find fault with the principle of the new gold tax. Not long ago the gold mines were receiving 200 odd per ounce for their gold, since which time by government action they have been permitted to receive 435 per ounce. The outlook for gold mining companies altered magically for the better as a consequence and it is not unreasonable now to require the mines to share some of their good fortune with the general public."

Our contemporary's reference yesterday to relief irregularities by municipalities in other Provinces omits mention of the fact that where such irregularities affect the Dominion treasury the money is being refunded. Moreover, it is highly gratifying to note that so far as this Province is concerned, there has been no criticism of any kind. Chartered accountants of the Auditor General's Department were here for some three weeks, made an exhaustive check-up and found everything apparently in apple-pie order. Our provincial and civic governments are to be warmly congratulated in this connection, though they will probably wait a good while before receiving bouquets from the Opposition press.

Notes By The Way

For the first time in the history of the Mormon shrine in Cardston a party of non-Mormons has been allowed into the Temple beyond the baptistry room. This great concession was made in connection with the visit this week to Cardston of the Earl and Countess of Bessborough. The viceregal party was conducted through every room following special sanction obtained from the head of the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City.

Major Ian Hay Beth once told an engaging tale of the British service. Either he, or some other British officer, broke the breach-block of one of his field guns. He put in a requisition through the brigade division, after which it disappeared into the outer blue. Time passed. Following the usual custom, he swiped a breach-block from some other battery and went on with the war. He forgot all about it. And then, after weeks had passed, his requisition came back to him—but no breach-block! At the head of one column, in red ink, was written, in a clerical hand: "You have not stated in this column your reason for desiring this breach-block." Major Beth seized the fountain pen. "On account of the great European war," he wrote, "which has now been raging for three years and a half." He narrowly escaped court-martial.

In the refreshment room of the airport at Croydon, London, a reporter found Mrs. Margaret Terry, a widow, of Norfolk, seated at a table drinking a cocktail and smoking a cigarette. She had just arrived after flying to Cape Town and back, a distance of 18,000 miles, having hired the machine and pilot to make the trip because she was feeling a bit lonely. She enjoyed it so much that she said she thought she would sell her car and buy a plane, probably learning to fly it herself. Mrs. Terry is 81 years of age. Her grandchildren and great grandchildren will have a job to keep up with her.

West End hotel managers and shopkeepers retain romances of the first Round Table Conference, when London was invaded by multi-millionaire Indian princes. The latter are now, especially since the United States went sour on its dollar kings, by far the wealthiest nabobs in the world. Their lavish style of living in London has given a new perspective even to West End tradesmen and major-domos who were used to Yankee magnates in their palmy days. One Prince who transferred \$100,000 to his London account before he arrived, had a \$25,000 overdraft before he returned to the East. A servant of a servant who invariably slept on the mat inside his master's bedroom door was never questioned. We are to have another small invasion of the West. Indian business people are counting on another good West.

Toronto Star: A university professor who has spent months with a nomadic tribe of natives in Venezuela reports that married life among them is perfect and that the children are never scolded. Well, no victrolas, no newspapers, no schools, no churches, no mills, no motor cars, no taxes, no lawyers and doctors, why should not married life be perfect in the tropics? One life he does not mention is the breakfast does not fall out of the tree for him his supper will. What a life! Think of a land without a tax-bill anywhere between the cradle and the grave!

All Britain is experiencing one of the latest springs known for many years. The boughs are bare, even the quicks no more than in bud. The wheats are as short as the grass and look parched, or almost withered on the sandy soils, and the farmers spend half their time in "rolling the moisture up." Gardeners watch in vain for the appearance of the asparagus which they were eating freely at this time last year. There is little blackthorn, though the "blackthorn winter" has been apparently enough. The ground-nesting birds will have little cover and nooks. The braiding crows and rooks. The thrushes and blackbirds are building so conspicuously that you can see birds-nest from a car!

British newspaper holiday advertisements offer tours on the continent that may appeal to many on this side with wonder. For example: Sixteen days at any coastal resort in Belgium, Ostend, for instance, rail and steamer fares from London and full hotel accommodation, \$22.50, or nine days for \$21; sixteen days tour of Switzerland or Italy for \$23, or nine days for \$19; nine days in the Riviera, staying at Monte Carlo, Montone and Cannes \$44.50, or a week anywhere in Germany, France or Belgium for \$31.50. All found in each case. These are astonishing bargains. They are in keeping with the British policy of making travel as cheap as possible. British railways and steamships are doing wonderfully now by this policy.

When a British soldier in India heard the news that South Africa had formed a Coalition Government, and intended to bury racialism, he decided it was an appropriate moment to return to Mr. Z. J. De Beer, Harrismith, a silver cup bearing the inscription, "The Harrismith Breeders' Stakes, 1933—Won by Z. J. De Beer's mare, Bianca," which he had taken away during the Anglo-Boer War. This has now been safely received and suitably appreciated.

A business man says it took him fifteen years before he could write a cheque of \$1,000. Some have been known to write the cheque first and take the fifteen years afterwards. Harry Strait, 46, charged by police with being intoxicated and taking a red lantern off a highway road.

That Body of Pours

By James W. Barber, M.D.

PLAURODYNYA FALSE PLEURISY MAY BE COMMUNICATED FROM ONE TO ANOTHER. I frequently write about pleurodynia or false pleurisy because many individuals think they have pleurisy and are needlessly alarmed. The symptoms are much the same in both conditions—acute pain in the muscles of the chest, especially on breathing air into the lungs, or when coughing. This pain has often been called "devil's grip."

However in true pleurisy the patient has a chill followed by fever and feels generally sick; the breathing becomes rapid and the temperature goes up two or more degrees. In pleurodynia or false pleurisy the pain in the chest or in the "pit" of the stomach is about the only symptom. Pleurodynia has often been called muscular rheumatism because the pain is in the muscles of the chest which are called the ribs. It is in the pleura covering the lungs that is underneath the ribs.

It has usually been thought that pleurodynia is due to some infection in the body from the teeth, tonsils or sinuses or from cold or exposure. However from different parts of the world Iceland, United States, England, Denmark, Sweden, Norway there are reports which would indicate that this devil's grip, false pleurisy, pleurodynia, myalgia, muscular rheumatism or other names by which it is called, is often communicated from one person to another, just like flu.

Dr. Einar Sylvest studied the disease in the Danish island of Bornholm, in some districts of which 10 per cent of the people were attacked. Epidemics have been reported from New York, Philadelphia, Cape Cod, and Tennessee. The epidemics occur usually, but not always, in summer and early autumn. The disease seems to spread by contact but just how is not known. In a military training ship at sea, where developed, and after a visit to an island restaurant by a number of cadets, a number of cases developed throughout the island. In families with several children, most of the children may be attacked mildly or severely at the same time.

In addition to the pain in breathing there is pain in the muscles on either side of the stomach or over the stomach itself. The pain lasts from a few hours to a day but the tenderness may remain for some time.

On Making A Speech (Ottawa Journal) One day in Washington this week, President Roosevelt made a speech to a large audience consisting of more than 1,000 persons, including many Senators and Representatives. The New York Times, reporting the speech, noted that the President used no notes and that "his speech occasionally wandered among unrelated topics," added:

"The speech, which was delivered without preparation and without the assistance of notes, was taken down verbatim by a White House stenographer, with the understanding that it could later be made public textually, as is the rule with speeches by the President. Some time later, however, the speech was given out at the White House, but no text would be forthcoming, a decision understood to have been prompted by the fact that the speech was of such a desultory character that it could not be put read into the formal phraseology expected in an address by the Chief Executive."

A lot of budding orators, also some who have budded, might read this with profit. For if President Roosevelt, a very fine speaker, with command of the language, command of his facts, and a very wide knowledge, is unable without preparation to make a speech considered fit for publication, what chance has the average man of doing it? Good speaking, without some sort of preparation, is impossible. Impossible for all. It is not a question of memorizing, though many of the greatest speakers do this, or of consulting notes. It is the absolute necessity of preparation of some kind, of some sort of plan of what the speaker is to say and of how he is to say it. Mr. Gladstone, a great orator, seldom used notes. But Mr. Gladstone prepared all of his speeches with meticulous care, spent days (as he said) "wombing" them about. So with John Bright; so with Winston Churchill, who writes them out in shorthand; so with all great orators. Chauncey Depew said that he learned his "extemporaneous" after-dinner gems, "just as I learn my prayers."

Scotland Yard

(Exchange)

Because of the increase in crime of all kinds in the United States, President Roosevelt has suggested the creation of a Federal detective force "somewhat akin to Scotland Yard." But the failure of the United States police to detect more of the racketeers may be due as much to a disposition on the part of many people to look on with imploacy as to the failure of the police. A London correspondent of the New York Times says that in fiction Scotland Yard is far in advance of all other official detective bodies, so much so that its name has become almost synonymous with the swift and sure punishment of crime. But in fact, as distinct from fiction, there is no mysterious secret hidden away in the big red and white building overlooking the Thames. As far as technical methods go, Scotland Yard can only do what every other front-rank detective service does, and vice-versa. It can and does hit upon its own congenial combination of methods. Between the enormous card indexes of the Berlin detective and the brilliant guess-work of the Paris detective, Scotland Yard strikes a middle point. Each makes it the most one thing which makes it the most famous detective force in the world is the character of the population, for in criminal matters the English are always on the side of the police and against the criminal. They give the police a degree of co-operation which makes it easier to catch criminals in England than in any other country.

The London correspondent says Scotland Yard works by the usual detective methods but with perhaps a slightly different emphasis. It uses informers, as everybody else does. It also makes quick and effective use of the public by appealing for information. A questionnaire is drawn up for the use of anybody who can give information of any sort. The answers which this questionnaire brings in are sent to the men who sit with luke-warm cups of tea beside them in the roomful of after records of large quarto volumes which make up the criminal records at Scotland Yard. These records men sort out the answers and search their classified volumes for the likely man. In twenty-four hours Scotland Yard has so much information about him that a detective goes straight to a down river pub, finds his man sitting behind a stove and taps him on the shoulder. He comes quietly, and a few weeks later he is hanged. Such cases have nothing to do with the spectacular Scotland Yard of fiction, yet they comprise from 80 to 95 per cent. of all the arrests which the yard makes.

Scotland Yard is not a municipal but a Federal force, administered by the Home Office. It is wonderfully organized, having 400,000 "dabs" in its fingerprint bureau. They cover all the convictions for felonies and for some misdemeanors in England and Wales during the last 30 years. Its habitual "dabs" registry covers the same territory for the last 70 years. Its registry of laundry marks is also national. It publishes a national twice-a-week police newspaper copiously illustrated with profile and full face photographs, as well as a London evening paper, also for police use only, with four daily and two Sunday editions. It has a "black museum" stored with relics of bygone London crimes. As the headquarters of the metropolitan police force, it is responsible for the peace of 8,000,000 Londoners living and working within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, excepting those of the central square mile of the city who have an independent police force of their own.

The uniformed London Bobby is a famous lad, but his plainclothes brother of the C. I. D.—the Criminal Investigation Department—is perhaps more famous still, for it is on him that the Scotland Yard of fiction sheds its most lurid light. There are 20,000 men in the uniformed force and 1,000 in the C. I. D. All these are factors which have to be taken into consideration when you attempt to separate the Scotland Yard of fact from the Scotland Yard of fiction. It is a strikingly successful police headquarters, but it has a population of exceptional character with which to deal.

The Companies Act

(Toronto Globe, Liberal) The new Companies Act introduced in the House of Commons by Hon. C. H. Cahan provides important safeguards for the investor against the unscrupulous promoter. The overdue measure will call for earnest study and discussion, and there seems to be no good reason why it should be approached in partisan spirit.

While, as Colonel George A. Drew remarked Thursday in an address before the Transportation Club in Toronto, "no laws can provide a substitute for common sense" in investment matters, there is need for measures which will give greater assurance of honest dealing in the issuing and sale of securities. The new bill strikes hard at the fraudulent prospectus; indeed, in this respect it is said to be one of the most stringent measures of its kind in the Empire. There is provision also for a tightening-up of

The Poet's Corner

HUMAN HISTORIES The multitudinous dead, like books unread, Are somewhere in the library of Time. Glimpses we get, of what they felt and said, Humdrum and homely, or loftily sublime; But mostly they are ghostly, nameless, nougth, Whose journeying shadows fell and left no trace; Whose worlds in worlds of woven and welded thought Are now the language of a vanished age. Nothing exists in life more strange than these Lost lineaments of human histories. —Siegfried Sassoon.

Ireland's Gaelic Revival

(Sydney Post-Record) The Department of Education for Ireland is urging on teachers throughout the Emerald Isle, the advisability of teaching history through the medium of native songs and poems.

This is but one of the new channels which are being explored in Dublin to encourage a revival of the Irish language. Dramatic competitions are being organized to promote interest in Gaelic drama and literature. Love of the language must be fostered in the schools so that it will not be regarded as merely another subject like arithmetic. Mr. Eamon de Valera told a gathering of the Gaelic League at the capital. The President declared that unless the young folk had a real affection for their native speech they would not use it, and a language that was not spoken was dead.

"Both young and old," Mr. de Valera said, "can come together in the work of reviving the Irish language irrespective of whatever opinions they may hold about any other matter. The Feis (Congresses), and every other in the country is an instrument for the achievement of the unity of the people. The 'feisanna,' bring the people together on one platform. Through them the young people get to know one another and find a common bond in helping in the work for the language and the nation."

National poetry is seen by many Irish educationists as one of the most effective means of stirring up in children a pride in their race and ambitions to become fine citizens. Youthful impressions are regarded as most sensitive to the appeal of beauty in words and melody. Moreover, musical accompaniment is said to be a considerable help to memory.

Some sections of the present Act are embodied in the proposed legislation. The clauses respecting audit reports, prospectuses and methods of stock-selling, however, provide new and sharp "teeth." No application for stock is to be accepted by a company until a prospectus has been filed in Ottawa. It is required that a copy shall be delivered to the applicant at least twenty-four hours before the application is accepted. A new prospectus is demanded if there is alteration in the company's condition or purpose during issuance of securities. Stock-selling at residences or solicitation by telephone is to be under stringent restriction. Directors must notify their board of any interests they may hold in contracts with their company.

If the new enactment is followed by uniform legislation it should put business generally on a sounder basis. "High-pressure salesmanship," "racketeering," "sucker lists" will fade from the picture if there is firm insistence; generally by Government on honest practice in the issue and marketing of securities. Both the public and the investors have had to pay heavily in the past for fraudulent operations.

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