

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Let's Have The Facts

It is surely not The Guardian, as our contemporary complains, that is making a "mystery" out of the Lea Government's half-million-dollar bond transaction! The "mystery" was created by the secrecy with which the transaction with the Toronto-Montreal syndicate was put through; and it has been heightened by the persistent refusal of the Government press to divulge the purpose of the issue, the names of the participating firms or individuals, the amount of the bids received, the manner in which they were obtained since no tenders were called in the regular way, and the reason why the public of this Province was not advised of the opportunity of purchasing the bonds.

If there is no reason for suppressing this information, why has it not been given?

A Flu-Cold Serum

Notwithstanding that a great deal of medical research has been devoted to the problem, very little is known about the common cold and its more dangerous brother, the flu. The latest researches, however, as announced by Dr. H. T. CHICKERING, of New York City, indicate that colds and flu are the effect of filterable viruses, that is, organisms which are too small to be detected by the medical microscopes at present in use, and which are capable of passing through the pores of the finest filters. Steps are being taken to confirm this indication.

Another thing recently discovered is that antibodies, agents that enable the host to neutralize the virus causing the disease, appear in the blood during convalescence. This discovery is highly important and is being used as the basis, says Dr. CHICKERING, of the manufacture of a fool-proof anti-flu-cold serum.

It is hoped that success attends these latter researches and that a trustworthy and effective serum is shortly evolved. The eradication of colds and flu, especially in a country that enjoys a winter similar to ours, would have a great number of easily seen benefits.

Misdirected Zeal

According to the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe, Premier MACKENZIE KING plans to visit London at the earliest opportunity for the purpose of arranging with Prime Minister STANLEY BALDWIN "for a deepening of the channels of transatlantic trade." Canadian Government circles are credited by the writer with "a feeling that Canada dealt with the Motherland like a horse-trader in negotiating the agreements of 1932. This country, it is admitted, drove a hard bargain."

What is the purpose of such claptrap? In June last, in the British House of Commons, Rt. Hon. J. H. THOMAS, speaking for the British National Government, cited the following figures as evidence of "the great contribution" made by the Ottawa Agreements: Canada in 1932 exported to the United Kingdom goods and produce worth 43,000,000 pounds; in 1934 the figure was 50,500,000 pounds, an increase of 17 per cent. In 1932 Britain exported to Canada 17,500,000 pounds worth of goods. This increased 20 per cent. to 21,000,000 pounds in 1934.

Mr. KING, on his last visit to London, was disappointed in his hopes of finding the British people antagonistic to the Ottawa agreements and as a consequence he said very little about them in his election campaign. But his egotism will not let him rest until he has undone the work which his predecessor, Premier BENNETT, achieved at the Imperial Conference.

Set Speeches Objectionable

On being re-elected Speaker of the British House of Commons for a fourth term the other day, Captain EDWARD A. FITZROY took advantage of the occasion to lecture the members in a mild way on the amenities of debate. He suggested that as the members follow one another they should confine themselves to delivering arguments for or against the proposal before the House. He regretted the tendency in recent sessions for debates to consist of a series of set speeches. He felt that if that custom once becomes firmly established interest in the proceedings of the Chamber will suffer. This is advice, suggests an exchange, which should be gravely taken to heart by members of the Canadian House of Commons, and of the several Provincial Legislatures. Session after session the pages of Hansard at Ottawa are filled with long-winded speeches by members who merely recite prepared orations which they will later circulate throughout their own constituencies as a proof of their industry in Parliament. Public men in the Old Country long ago acquired the art of condensed speeches, and for the most part members of the House of Commons when addressing their fellows in the Chamber adhere closely to the subject under debate. Judging from Captain FITZROY'S cautionary remarks some of them have shown some inclination to follow the bad precedent established in this country.

Editorial Notes

Tomorrow, second Sunday before Christmas.

Today P.W.C. Christmas examinations begin.

Announcement is made of the appointment of Col. J. L. RAISTON, K.C., as president and general counsel of the Ontario Equitable Life Insurance Company in succession to Hon.

CHARLES A. DUNNING who relinquished the presidency when he became Minister of Finance.

Notwithstanding all her troubles with exchange and otherwise, France expects to budget this year for a surplus of 30,000,000 francs.

Washington's warning to Japan recalls the fact that U. S. A. offered to pay 50% of the cost through British Columbia of a highway to Alaska, which the British Columbians interpreted to mean a military highway to Japan.

New Brunswick potato growers are more alive to their interests than are ours, and have demanded countervailing duties against U. S. A. Mr. KING has given U. S. A. free entry of potatoes while they shut ours out.

Dr. RIDDELL, our permanent official at Geneva, evidently resents being officially snubbed by his Prime Minister, and absented himself from the last meeting of the Committee of the League of Nations.

Many people here know the Rev. S. BANKS NELSON, Minister of Knox Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, who has spent several vacations on the Island, and will be interested to learn that, seeking a public office for the first time, he has been elected at the head of the poll for the Hamilton Board of Control.

Next Friday Hon. J. E. MICHAUD, Minister of Fisheries, has promised to attend a conference of Fisheries Association officials from Vancouver to Halifax at Montreal. The Association will ask for an annual grant of \$100,000, and in addition petition the Government to be responsible for Canada's Fish Week publicity.

Commenting on the suggestion, that the DYSART Government is considering the licensing of wine and beer sales in hotels in New Brunswick, The United Churchman says: "If the press interpretation of the Premier's words is true, then there will be many citizens of New Brunswick, representing the best elements of New Brunswick life, who will regret, that the new government is so soon to betray the trust reposed in it by the people."

It is of timely interest to note, on the authority of Industrial Britain, that artificial Christmas trees, varying in size from an inch to seven feet high, are being made in Birmingham by means of an entirely new process. Another Birmingham firm has put on the market a new toy, which takes the form of animals that, without any mechanism, can be made to walk and run along the ground by pulling a string. For adults these animals are being made in the form of racehorses and incorporated in a race game.

AIMEE MCPHERSON is evidently not the drawing card she used to be in the heyday of her evangelistic enthusiasm. At Winnipeg ISADOR LAVITT and his orchestra were promised \$42 to provide "atmosphere" for the evangelist, but after she had taken her guarantee from the box-office receipts, there wasn't \$42 left for the musicians. So ISADOR sued the Amusements Promotion and Publicity Company, who sponsored AIMEE'S public meeting. The company claimed in court that the evangelist's visit had left it \$900 "in the red." Nevertheless, ISADOR and his merry men were awarded \$42 and costs.

Reverting to the subject of noise gauges or sound meters, recently discussed in these columns, one of the revelations of research into the science of sound being conducted at the London-University City and Guilds Engineering and Electrical College, is that when an emotionally moved young man whispers "I love you" to his lady he is inclined to speak softly, and a noise meter, placed four feet away, registers only fifteen phons as a rule. But when marriage is fact instead of a dream, and husband and wife get down to discussing the more ordinary things, their conversation is loud enough to register sixty-five phons—half way to being painful to the ear.

If our Women's Christian Temperance Union want to make a name for themselves they might follow the example of the women of Linndale, Pa. It had a notorious reputation in pre-repeal days for speakeasies and bootlegging, and now is as dry as Sahara. The cleaning-up process started several years ago with the election of Miss ANNA LACKAWITZ, a stenographer, who defeated "Battling Tom" O'MALIA, Mayor for many years, by three votes. She was elected recently for the third time and women were chosen also for the posts of clerk, treasurer and for two of the six council seats. "I used to be ashamed to claim this town as my residence," said Mrs. ETHEL SOTOS, one of the new council members. "Now our Mayor has cleaned it up. And she did it all quietly out of court. We are going to help her further and we are going to make this town a model place in every respect."

The honor of being awarded the title of "Wheat King" of the world, won at Chicago by W. ERELAN WILFORD, of Stavelly, was shared with Mrs. WILFORD who may aptly be termed "Wheat Queen". In all his experiments, started five years ago with Reward wheat, the 38-year-old Southern Alberta farmer had the assistance of his wife. In the careful handling and selection of the prize samples, the farm-wife had a great part. When the citizens of Stavelly tendered congratulations, including a message from Mayor A. H. ALLAN, they went to "Mr. and Mrs. WILFORD" and not to the husband alone. Close to the site of the original homestead which Mr. WILFORD'S father pioneered when he came from Aurora, Nebraska, 32 years ago, the championship wheat was grown. From the same site went the wheat that won the world's title at the international show in Regina two years ago. Mr. and Mrs. WILFORD, who have no children, farm 1,200 acres of wheat and grazing land. They are stock farmers as well as grain and raise large numbers of hogs, sheep and cattle.

Notes By The Way

Poor China is afflicted by renegades in high places, willing to take Japanese gold and betray their country and their race. This North China secession movement is instigated by Japan, secure in her military strength and in the knowledge that she can buy Chinese to act as her puppets. General Yin, who has proclaimed an autonomous regime in eastern Hopei province, is just a mercenary, like the Chinese officials in Manchukuo.

The United States and Great Britain, which is embarking on a replacement building program, agree on the maintenance of existing ratios and also to keeping total tonnage within present treaty limits, although they differ radically on battleship and cruiser types and armament. Great Britain favouring less tonnage and lighter guns for the individual units. Japan rejects the ratios and demands equality with the two other major Powers. The world is in a different mood today from that which prevailed in 1921-22 and 1930, and the conference faces a much tougher problem. Secretary Swanson's objection to the problem of the redistribution of raw materials brought before the conference is well founded. If the parity had economic problems added to the other factors making agreement difficult, the outlook would be poorer indeed.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Mr. Baldwin is certainly the best politician in Great Britain just now. He entered public life during the war, and, curiously enough, it was a Canadian, Bonar Law, who discovered Mr. Baldwin and made him a minister when he, himself, succeeded Lloyd George as head of the government. And Mr. Baldwin, who is a leading statesman as well as an exceptional business man, in turn, later on succeeded Bonar Law as head of the party. Mr. Baldwin's victory, from the point of view of Canada, is especially fortunate, as he has visited the Dominion twice in the last eight years.—Quebec Evening News.

"Dale," a German shepherd dog attached to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Calgary, has been awarded a "diploma of honor" for saving lives and for good work in the detection of crime. The beauty of it is that, as with human heroes, "Dale" is not in the least puffed up over this distinction, and no doubt would have been as well pleased if nothing had been said or done on the subject of his achievements. Well-bred dogs are like that.

There is a great deal of truth in Lord Tweedsmuir's statement at the Canadian Club luncheon, while discussing the value of leisure: "You can easily put too much work into a job; what you cannot put in too much of is intelligence." This probably explains why a man with so much work to his credit as John Buchan still managed to enjoy a share of leisure.

However, the Economist sees in the cutting off of the exports from Italy the League's strongest weapon. It points out that none of Italy's chief exports—cheese, rice, citrus and dried fruits, wine, raw and artificial silks, hemp, and cotton and woolen goods—can be regarded as essential to any country, and that "no one country takes a large portion of the total Italian export," except Germany's 38.5 per cent. of the dried fruit. If, therefore, to financial sanctions a boycott of Italian goods is added by forty-six states, the problem of Rome's continuing to finance the imports needed to continue war might easily and quickly become acute. It is presumed that even the most rapacious American and German provisions would decline to sell if to moral disapprobation there were added the improbability of being paid.—Baltimore Sun.

The next Mona Lisa, or whatever the twentieth century counterpart of that masterpiece is to be, may be done with the tools of modern industry. Frederick William Lawrence, of Oklahoma City, one of the motor car industry's humble artisans, a workman skilled in the art of painting automobiles with a spray gun, has made an avocation of using the tools of his trade to turn out more than 100 "canvases" in looser composition board. His landscapes and portraits show a high degree of excellence in this new medium. Like a brush in the hand of an old master, the spray gun in Lawrence's hand has become an instrument to express his innermost feelings and emotions.—Automotive World.

We believe that the principle of collective responsibility for the peace of the world, on the basis of an accepted rule of law among the nations, involved in the covenant of the League of Nations is a practical application of the principles of Christianity. We regard the states members of the League who have signed that covenant as bound in honor to uphold it. We therefore give our whole-hearted support to the action which the League is now taking in accordance with the covenant in the endeavor to restrain what it has solemnly declared to be an act of aggression on the part of Italy and to bring to an end the war which has broken out between that country and Abyssinia.—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

It's only a broken milk bottle; never mind, the creamery furnishes them. How many articles in common use, like the milk bottle, are counted as costing nothing? The people of Canada and the United States are the greatest wasteful in the world. Now consider this despised milk bottle. The bureau of dairy industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has been watching the milk bottles. And it recently gave out some figures that prove the annual loss

The Relief Outlook Winter 1935-1936

A statement issued by the Board of Governors, Canadian Welfare Council, December 1935.

As the late autumn merges into winter, and Canadians enter the seventh year of seriously slackened employment and resultant social need, one element in the situation demands recognition beyond all others, and that is this: A condition which has persisted, with such slight fundamental variation, over more than half a decade, must cease to be described or regarded as an emergency or temporary state of affairs, and must be grappled with for what it is,—a profound and prolonged tremor of our whole economic and social system which in turn has caused certain displacements in our employment opportunity and structure. These displacements, with their loss of earning opportunity and power for the so-called "working" population, and the resultant dissipation of savings and resources for hundreds of thousands of low income homes, have accumulated problems that cannot but become complicated the longer they are regarded as susceptible to treatment through the continuance of emergency relief programmes alone.

It is true that the past summer and early autumn have seen a fairly continuous upward movement in employment which has been maintained with but natural seasonal recessions in the winter months since June 1934. The employment index on November 1st was higher than at any time since December 1st, 1930. But, part of this movement, it must be remembered, has been stimulated by extensive public works, the activity in which has in turn revived demand in other lines of production. What must be faced as an insuperable fact is that as employment has moved upward, the numbers of those on relief has not moved correspondingly downwards, and relief costs have consistently moved upward.

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RELIEF IN MARCH, 1935

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports an improvement of 11.7% in the general employment index on November 1st as contrasted with March 1st, 1935. This includes, it must be emphasized, those engaged in relief works, relief construction camps, etc.

Persons assisted under the various forms of relief available under federal unemployment relief measures at the end of February 1935 numbered at least 1,340,000 men, women and children, at a cost for the month of February alone of roughly \$7,000,000. In round figures, that month, 1,230,000 persons received direct relief.

Of those on direct relief, 260,000 were heads of families. Not less than 50,000 were employed on young women, or older displaced workers aided as single persons in private homes, while in addition 31,000 homeless men were cared for in the federal or provincial camps or city hostels, and nearly 12,000 more were placed, under special relief grants, on farms in Western Canada. Between 49,000 and 50,000 men were employed on federal, provincial or municipal advanced or relief works projects. Nearly 13,000 settlers were being given special aid in drought areas and another 18,000 persons who had been placed on farms under the special joint relief settlement program were still being assisted in whole or in part.

Of the entire total of 1,230,000 persons receiving direct relief in February, 1935, 176,000 were in the "dried out" areas of the West, 163,000 of these being in Saskatchewan. The summer of 1935, like the summer of 1934, recorded a movement back into employment, and since the unemployment and relief incidence in 1934-5 never reached the "all time highs" of the early months of 1933, the autumn of 1935 shows both employment and the numbers on relief in a more favourable position than the autumn of 1934, or of 1933.

OVER A MILLION PEOPLE STILL BEING ASSISTED

On the other hand, while official statistics are not yet available, present estimates and actual returns from the larger cities and the provinces for the late summer and early autumn months, suggest that, in spite of the encouraging reduction of perhaps 50% in the numbers and cost of relief in drought areas in Saskatchewan, the total number of those being aided through unemployment relief funds in Canada, as winter sets in, is somewhere in the neighbourhood of 1,100,000 men, women and children, at a monthly outlay exceeding \$5,500,000, with the probability that numbers and costs will have moved rapidly upward 10% to 15% by the middle of March. Even such a movement, however, would still leave the total about 100,000 below the load in March 1935, which in turn was better by almost 200,000 than March 1933. We are holding our own, and making a little headway.

Even if substantial employment projects be developed, the time involved in implementing them, and the seasonal handicaps of our Canadian winter, make it unlikely that any substantial impact on relief totals or costs can be recorded before late March or early April. In fact, all the added difficulties of administering any form of social assistance in Canada, in the season when fuel, clothing and shelter needs are most aggravated, raise the question not only of the

from broken or misplaced bottles totals close to \$3,000,000. That is what milk bottle carelessness costs. No such statistics are available for Canada, but it is likely that there is a somewhat parallel wastefulness in this country.—Sarnia Canadian Observer.

The Poet's Corner

A GREAT TIME Sweet Chance that led my steps abroad, Beyond the town, where wild flowers grow—

A rainbow and a cuckoo, Lord! How rich and great the times are now! Know, all ye sheep And cows that keep On grass that I stand so long In stars that's wet from heavy rain— A rainbow and a cuckoo's song May never come together again; May never come This side the tomb. —W. H. Davies.

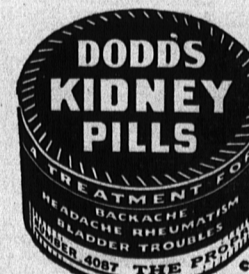
population, we have over 33% of our population on unemployment relief but nearly 45% of the cost. If we add to these 7 cities, 5 more in the next largest group, we find that in these 12 cities, there is 25% of the population of Canada, but 38% of all those on relief, and their maintenance practically 60% of the monthly cost of relief. Were those aided in the dried out areas deducted from the total of all those assisted, these relatively higher numbers and costs of our urban relief problem would stand out in even greater contrast.

If Canada is to extricate herself from this dragging burden, she must begin with these facts. She should isolate within the total of all these on relief, those who by age, infirmity, or other handicap, or because of the presence of some definite social problem cannot be accurately described as reasonably employable under fairly normal circumstances. The incidence of such problems in the total number on relief should then be faced frankly as presenting a problem of indefinitely continuing destitution and need, and should be dealt with on the basis of providing care and sustenance, commensurate with considerations of minimum standards of health and decency, but they should be honestly recognized, as a more or less irreducible core of social dependency, or at least, with any hope of work offering only in selected employment, or of a sheltered or special nature. While it is understood that some provinces and municipalities have already taken steps to do this, on the whole, the situation across Canada does not yet lend itself to effective re-classifications.

THE ABLE-BODIED UNEMPLOYED

Those who are able-bodied and employable should be similarly isolated from the "mass load" of "those on relief," and classified according to their skills, and the probability of their residence, their present centres of residence, and in their past occupations. For instance, thousands of rural dwellers, unskilled in any form of urban employment, have flocked to the cities and suburban areas in the last three to four years, in search sometimes of work, more frequently of special aid. Each such case should be carefully reviewed as to the possibility of re-establishment in a self-supporting occupation, and the plan for the individual made accordingly—return to his former occupation, absorption into sound settlement projects, or special

(Continued on Page 12)



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That Body of Poets

By James W. Barton, M.D.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON THE LIVER

The liver is rightfully called the king of the organs because of the many and important jobs it has to do to keep all the other parts of the body in good condition. Some of these jobs are: filtering the poisons from wastes or from foods out of the blood; storing sugar to be used whenever the individual fails to eat enough starch or sugar foods; manufacturing bile which breaks up the fat foods so that they can be absorbed into the blood; helps stimulate bowel action, and kills off harmful organisms in the intestine; helps to form the blood; supplies some of the coloring matter to the blood.

The liver is so large that it weighs between 5 and 6 pounds and is able to hold within it at all times as much as one-quarter of all the blood in the body. Naturally as man does not do the work or take the exercise that his muscle-covered body was meant to do, and yet man eats about as much food as if he were using all these muscles, the circulation of blood in the liver slows up or becomes sluggish with the result that it is now estimated that at least two of every three adult individuals have or have had some disturbance of the liver.

Fortunately the liver is so big it can carry on its work despite sluggishness of circulation or actual damage to a considerable portion of it. The individual with a sluggish liver will be troubled with considerable gas on the stomach, may have occasional pains on the upper right hand side of the abdomen, may have headaches (sometimes sick headaches) and will feel mentally dull.

By stirring up the liver with exercise or if unable to exercise, by the use of small doses of Epsom salts or bile salts the circulation of blood in the liver will be stimulated and all its work will thus be done better.

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