

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1929

NEW LONDON RAILWAY.

The Canadian National Railways Department in arranging its programme for the coming year has projected a number of hypothetical branch lines into various constituencies...

The Maritime Board of Trade, at its annual meeting, passed a strong resolution which, after pointing out that a great many of the important districts within the Maritime Provinces are isolated and hampered...

The New London Railway is an old expression in Prince Edward Island politics. The line was surveyed by successive governments, and in some instances stakes indicating the direction remained in place until they rotted...

All are acquainted with the experiences of Jack Miner and his success in providing a sanctuary in Western Ontario. Wild geese, ducks and other migratory birds have come to know him and to feel that when they arrive in his neighborhood they are absolutely safe from sportsmen or other enemies...

BIRD SANCTUARIES

We commend the resolution of the Prince County Fish and Game Protective Association in the matter of providing bird sanctuaries in the Province. The Association takes note of the divided jurisdiction of the federal and provincial governments in the matter of game laws enforcement...

discriminate shooting, may be protected and become accustomed to the protection. This is a reasonable request. There are many bays and harbors around the Province, one or more of which might well be selected as a sanctuary in which shooting should never be permitted...

The native birds are protected by provincial legislation, which may be strengthened from time to time, as the Fish and Game Associations may recommend. There should be sanctuaries for the protection of our native singing birds, and this comes under the jurisdiction, largely, of the Provincial Government...

Our Fish and Game Association, might well undertake an agitation for the expulsion of the undesirable inhabitants of Victoria Park, and devise ways and means for the accomplishment of this programme. In some Canadian cities definite action has been taken against the sparrows, which, wherever they are, are a nuisance and a menace to better birds...

The Stanley was long famous for her achievements in the winter service, but is now sadly enfeebled by long hard service. Built on honor, she withstood more battering and hard usage than any vessel of her size in the western hemisphere and her hull and framework are now as staunch and strong as ever.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Does it not look as if it were time for the Saunders Government to say something, if only to show that it exists? We note in a New Brunswick exchange that "Mr. J. J. Johnston, K. C., attorney general for P. E. I." is on a business visit to Moncton...

The proposed ten mile branch line for this Province, forecast in the three-years' railway programme, will certainly not overburden us with railway mileage, as compared with our sister Provinces. Today Ontario has over 11,000 miles, with Saskatchewan over 7,000, four other Provinces about 5,000 miles each and the Maritimes with about 3,600, of which New Brunswick has 1,935, Nova Scotia 1,427 and Prince Edward Island 273.

Note: By The Way

Thomas Alva Edison, the most famous of modern inventors, was born in Ohio, on February 11, 1847 and has just now celebrated his birth anniversary. As has been usual with him in recent years, he was interviewed and gave his views on a variety of subjects...

In his boyhood he had denied the privilege of regular and continuous attendance at school and was under the necessity of earning his own living. He was fortunately both ambitious and precocious beyond other boys of his time and he rapidly acquired a vast store of knowledge which he quickly turned to account in a practical way...

Before he was 12 years of age he found employment on a Grand Trunk train and learned telegraphy, and he at once began to study electric batteries and instruments wherever he could find them. Quickly he began to patent his inventions, all of which proved to be profitable, and with the proceeds he erected his famous laboratory at Newark, N. J., later removed to Menlo Park.

More than 300 patents are recorded in his name, chiefly covering new devices and appliances for utilizing electricity. Among the more important of these may be named the phonograph, a telephone for long distance, a system of duplex telegraphy (afterward extended to quadruplex and sextuplex) the carbon telephone transmitter, the micrometer, the aeroplane, megaphone, the incandescent electric lamp, the kinesiograph, the storage battery for street cars and automobiles. These have spread throughout the civilized world.

Now an old man and afflicted with deafness, he is still busy in his great laboratory, his recent activities being devoted to finding new raw material from which rubber can be economically produced.

A Benign Providence has been very kind to our city and province in many ways during the first half of the winter of 1929. We have abundant cause for thankfulness to the Giver of all good gifts which it befits us to recall at the week end. Our land has been exempt from the winter storms and blizzards and the extreme cold, which has caused so much suffering in Europe, but we have had to take thought of the increased mortality in many homes caused by the "flu"...

Favorable weather conditions have enabled the Car Ferry to run in mid-winter for days almost as steadily as in summer, and this with her forward propeller, hitherto thought to be an absolutely necessary part of her now severed. What the new ferry steamer will be like is still up in the air so far as we can learn. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Ottawa economists will not palm off on us an icebreaker with no propellers at all, either at bow or stern, as a wag suggests they may do.

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Is Postmaster General Veniot about to take charge of the newspapers? It looks like that, according to Ottawa despatches telling of the bill to amend the Post Office Act. It is aimed at the entire secular press of the country, and while containing some good and needful provisions is in other respects objectionable.

Insurance against "the flu" is being written by Lloyds in England. The number of applications for this form of insurance is very large, so many fear that they may contract the disease, and if it comes they want some compensation along with it. A rather good idea that. Doctors, nurses and undertakers must be remunerated for their skill, care and attention, and the "flu" has kept them unusually busy for weeks past.

Lyon, France, is to hold a fair in March. France is importing more coal than any other country in the world. Paris' motorcycle show this year was largely attended. Italy has banned the exhibition of war films.



By James W. Barton, M.D. WHY THE COLD IS SO COMMON.

A short time ago I spoke about the oldest ailment known to mankind, rheumatism, and pointed out that it was still a great hindrance to health and happiness in the world. And this, despite the fact that we know now so much more about its cause—infection from teeth, tonsils, and so forth—and how to treat it.

However, if you were asked what was the commonest or most frequent ailment you would state at once, that it was the "common cold."

You now know that there are as many colds in California at certain seasons of the year as there are in Maine, and that investigation shows that in an area of say a width of fifty miles extending from Maine to California the number of individuals affected by colds would be practically the same everywhere in proportion to number of people.

Now you don't have these colds during the warm bright weather, except of course the rose and hay fever colts, but as soon as the indoor life begins these colds become common. Is it the cold weather itself that is responsible?

No, the cool weather is really bracing and gives you a sense of well-being, but your habits of life change, and it is your own habits of life rather than the cold weather, that cause the trouble.

There are two things about your habits that change with the weather. One is that you are indoors more, and the room heated over 70 F., so interferes with the protective organs in your nose and throat, that when you breathe in the harmful organisms which are floating in the air your protective organisms are so weak that they do not destroy them. Thus they get their start and the common cold is established.

Second, as you begin to live more indoors you find that the cooler weather has made you eat a little more than usual, and yet you do not get outdoors as much to work or walk off this extra food. Thus you have more "wastes" in the body. These extra wastes certainly interfere with the ability of the protective organisms of the body (including those in the nose) to fight off invading organisms.

I believe you can easily see the way to protect yourself against the common cold. Keep the temperature of your home at 68 or 70 F., and take enough exercise to work off the food you eat. All wastes must be removed if your fighting organisms are to do their work properly.

THE POET'S CORNER

NIGHT IN THE DESERT

(Lord Dunsany in the "Atlantic.")

Night falls on the lone Sahara, and spark by spark Arabs I have not known Light fires in the dark.

Of the specks of ash in the smoke, Which atom knows From what fire it awoke, Or whether it goes?

In the wilds of Space, in the dark, Spiral nebulae Twirl spark upon spark, Whereof one are we.

Who can say for what task They arose, or whether they slip? And all the Spirits I ask Stand finger on lip.

Little Korea now has 770 cattle markets supervised by the government.

Shanghai, China, is to have a large new Federal building.

Only seven of every 800 people in France are receiving unemployment aid.

Belgium expects 1929 to be one of its most prosperous years.

Korea has a plan to increase the number of cattle in the country to 2,200,000.

Nearly 12,000,000 ounces of gold were produced in South Africa last year.

Wages of workers in general in Belgium are being increased.

Italy's birth rate is declining.

The first savings department of a bank in Mexico has just been opened.

Italy has banned the exhibition of war films.

The Intimate Papers Of Colonel House

The Friend And Adviser Of President Wilson Recounts In His Diary The Great Events Of The War In Which His Country Was Concerned.

CHAPTER ONE AMERICA DECLARES WAR

"The day has come," said President Wilson to Congress on April 2, 1917, when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her she can do no other."

On the Western Front the carefully laid plans were continuing the Somme offensive were disturbed by a change in the Allied command, resulting in the defeat of General Nivelle on the Chemin des Dames in April. A crisis of war-weariness followed in France. For the remainder of the year French armies, undergoing a moral and material reorganization under General Petain, were unable to attempt any major offensive. In the East, the Russian revolution of March led to the crum-

ling of all organization, whether economic or military. The dissolving of the ideal and forms of discipline had its inevitable effects. Behind the lines the spirit of chaos penetrated the economic life of Russia, at the same time that it attacked the army and navy. No longer could the Allies count on help from the colossus of the East which had proved of such avail in 1914 and 1916.

The U-Boat Campaign While events on the two main fighting fronts thus rescued Germany from the defeat that seemed to be impending after the Battle of the Somme, she launched the submarine attack upon which her leaders had gambled to achieve positive victory. At the time it was a gamble perhaps—but not a wild one. Great Britain had become the mainstay of the Entente; her troops must take up the offensive during the period that Petain had spent in nursing his armies back to vigor; her munitions, her tonnage, her financial credit had become critical factors in a war that would be decided by the side with most reserves. France had borne the brunt of the great German attacks of 1914 and 1916; it was now the turn of the British. Thus there was much to encourage the Germans in their hope that if the submarine could isolate England and destroy her mercantile marine, they would end the war victoriously. And if the success of the intensive submarine campaign after three months was less than had been promised, it was sufficient to bring the British and the Entente as a whole into very real peril.

The whole war effort of the Allies was soon threatened with disaster, writes the Chairman of the Allied



Colonel House and President Wilson.

was rarely in the capital, he had daily conversation with members of the Government and the President, for a private telephone ran directly from his study to the State Department. "It is only necessary to lift off the receiver, and I reach Polk's desk immediately. It gives me constant touch with Washington."

The papers of Colonel House record a kaleidoscope of personal contacts. To his small study on Fifty-Third Street came all sorts and conditions. It was there that he discussed with Paderewski the plans for the formation of a Polish army, the raising of funds for Polish relief, the political character of Poland that was to be revived by the future Peace Conference, and its boundaries. (Of the speech at Warsaw, on February 20, 1919, by Paderewski, Prime Minister of the new Polish Republic: "The great results obtained in America ought to be attributed to my sincere friend, the friend of all the Poles... Colonel Edward House," Independence, February 22, 1919.)

Thither came the Ambassadors of all the Allied nations and the special commissioners in charge of the problems of finance and supplies. There, or, if it were summer time, to his house in Magnolia (all the roads lead ultimately to Magnolia," said Northcliffe in August), Colonel House talked with unofficial envoys; with Henri Bergson, the distinguished French philosopher, concerning methods of co-operation with France; (Colonel House's papers record various conversations with M. Bergson in the

United States and in Paris and there are letters from the French philosopher expressed in the most intimate terms) with T. P. O'Connor, who outlined the Irish situation—a good conversationalist, has an Irish brogue, takes snuff like a gentleman of the eighteenth century! Labor leaders like Peter Brady, socialists like Max Eastman, journalists like Herbert Croly and Lincoln Colcord, British and American Major-Generals, bankers, members of the Administration and members of the Republican Party—with all of them House talked so as to have an insight into each situation from as many angles as seemed necessary to get a true picture, so that it might be passed on to the President. "It is a wearisome job, but I keep at it."

Goethals and the Shipping Board. Colonel House was commissioned by the President to discuss with General Goethals, the constructor of the Panama Canal, who had just been appointed the head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the conditions necessary to producing new ships in sufficient numbers to offset the ravages of the submarines. April 21, 1917 I went up to Mezes' for dinner to meet General George Goethals... It has been a long time since I have met any one I like so well. He is modest and able. I feel he is something like Kitchener, slow but sure. The undertaking which he has in mind needs celerity rather than thoroughness...

Colonel House to the President. New York, May 6, 1917. Dear Governor: General Goethals took lunch with me today. He is very much disturbed over the delay in getting the ship-building programme started. He is already two weeks behind what he had counted on. This means a loss of 200,000 tons—if, indeed, the building of tons can be speeded up within six months to 400,000 tons a month as he hopes...

Goethals, at my request, made the enclosed memorandum to show what in his opinion is immediately needful. If he can know by tomorrow or Tuesday if you favor these proposals he can make a start at once. The tonnage required cannot be built wholly of timber because, in the first place, there is not enough seasoned timber in the country to anywhere near meet the requirements, and the wooden ships cannot be built as quickly as the steel nor are they as effective when built. Goethals has gone into the subject exhaustively and he declares there is no other way to meet the question. There are an infinite number of firms that have offered to build wooden ships, but he tells me that after inquiry he finds if contracts were let through these firms, they would never be able to carry them through. For instance, Florida offers to deliver a given number of wooden ships; but, upon investigation, he says the different companies are counting largely upon the same material and the same labor and they would not be able to carry on construction for more than one tenth of the number contracted for. Affectionately yours, E. M. House.

General Goethals' Memorandum 1. Executive order placing the ship yards at the disposal of the Shipping Board or preferably the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. 2. Authority of the President to build steel ships in addition to wooden ones. 3. Appropriation of \$500,000,000 for building 3,000,000 tons of shipping. 4. Appropriation of \$250,000,000 to purchase ships now on the ways if found desirable. Estimate of \$500,000,000 based on 3,000,000 tons at \$155 per ton. Unfortunately for the shipbuilding programme, the relations between the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation did not prove harmonious, conflicts of authority and policy developed, and after months of wasted effort a complete reorganization became necessary. It was not until the following spring that American shipyards under the driving leadership of Mr. C. M. Schwab, began to launch tonnage with the necessary speed.

The Japanese Threat Conferences in which Colonel House found special interest were those with foreign envoys. President Wilson asked him to undertake such relations in the belief that because of their purely unofficial character of expression that would be less likely if carried on by an official representative of the United States. The following excerpts from House's papers throw light on the nature of the conferences he had with the Ambassadors: May 2, 1917: The Japanese Am-

basador took lunch with me and we had more than two hours' discussion. There was no one present other than ourselves. It is delightful to me to come in touch with Eastern diplomacy. Sato is an able fellow and maintained his position well. I got a glimpse of the Japanese Government and of the constitution under which they work. The most important point of conversation occurred when he asked me whether or not this was a good time for his Government to take up with the Washington Government the unsettled questions between the two. He said when the war ended, all points which might cause friction between the United States and Japan should be smoothed out. This, he said, he understood to be the President's desire. I asked him to enumerate the points he had in mind. He spoke of the land law and our immigration laws as being the ones that hurt their national sensibilities most. He thought, however, that if an arrangement could be made between

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THE LAND WE LOVE BY FRANK LEIGH

THE IROQUOIS INDIAN NATION. Q. Who were the Iroquois? A. The Iroquois Indian Nation was one of the most remarkable, intellectual and physical developments of all the tribes, north of Mexico. They were a free people, who occupied, parts of New York state, and later in Ontario where the six nations are a branch of this stock, as were the so-called neutrals. They had many other tribal relationships. Their general council and laws are still the admiration of students. The Iroquois were the chief enemies of the early French settlers and were responsible for the extermination of the Huron tribes on the shores of the Georgian Bay.

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