

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1934.

TODAY'S ELECTION

This is the City of Charlottetown's biennial election day, and, as already noted in the press, there will be contests for the Mayoralty and for Councilors in four of the five wards. In the Mayoralty election the candidates are Mayor W. B. Stewart and Mr. Samuel Kennedy. For Councilor in Wards One, Two and Three there are two candidates running, with one to be elected in each case. They are: Ward One—Messrs. Andrew A. Hennessey and Heber B. Large; Ward Two—Messrs. M. W. Reardon and John A. MacDonald; Ward Three—Messrs. Fred H. Trainer and H. F. VanDerstine. In Ward Five there are seven contestants with three to be elected. Those running are: Messrs. Arthur H. MacDougall, James E. Blanchard, Benjamin Rogers, Sr., P. W. Turner, George Wheatley, Frank Currie, and R. L. Day. In Ward Four, the two candidates, Messrs. B. Roy Holman and Robert Rattray, are elected by acclamation.

The polling hours are 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and it is anticipated that there will be a smaller vote than on the previous occasion, as for one reason or another there are fewer voters registered. Counting the votes will take place in the City Hall immediately after the close of the polls under the direction of the returning officer, Mr. M. A. Farmer, who will immediately thereafter declare the result.

FIRST TRAINS

Noted recently in the Montreal Gazette was the fact that on Feb. 8, 1869, the first passenger train was sent out of Halifax. This prompts the Montreal Times to recall that the same year the first train was operated between Shediac and Moncton, though it was not until August 1st, 1869, that it ran through from Shediac and Moncton to Saint John. The first train ran from the Saint John end of the line on St. Patrick's Day, 1867, but it consisted of flat cars and did not run very far. The first train ran from Moncton to Deschambault December 2nd, 1868, the first train from Saint John to Halifax the 11th of November, 1872, and the first through train from Halifax to Quebec on the 6th of July, 1875.

"The Hercules," says the Times, "was the first locomotive to run in these parts, having been built in England (or Scotland) and landed at Shediac. The second locomotive was the Sampson, which was landed at Moncton. The first driver between Shediac and Saint John was A. H. Rand, other drivers of that time being R. M. Stevens and Zachariah Lord. Carvin Raimie was one of the first conductors. The road from Shediac to Saint John cost the province \$4,982,800, raised by the issue of 6 per cent bonds and the total earnings in 1868 were \$90,000, with operating expenses of \$36,278. The length of the line at that time (Shediac to Saint John) was 106 miles and the earnings in 1868, before extension eastward, were \$182,795."

As readers of Prince Edward Island history are aware, it was not until 1871 that railway construction was authorized here, and the financial loss incurred proved an important consideration in the Island's entry into Confederation in 1873. The railroad bill passed two years earlier authorized the Government to construct a line "to extend from Casumpeau to Georgetown, touching at Summerside and Charlottetown, and also branches to Souris and Tignish, at a cost not exceeding five thousand pounds currency per mile for construction, including surveys, and locating of the same, and all suitable stations, station houses, sidings, turntables, rolling stock, fences and all necessary appliances suitable for a first-class railroad, and the construction of suitable wharves at Casumpeau, Summerside, and Georgetown, provided the contractors for building and furnishing the said railroad accept in payment the Government debentures of Prince Edward Island at thirty years per cent, without any allowance for discount or otherwise." The contract was entered into with Mr. Collingwood Schreiber on the understanding that the railroad was to be ready for use on or before Sept. 7, 1874.

The first two engines for the Island railway were built in Leeds, Eng., and were brought over on the ship "James Dunoon," (Capt. Lawrence Kilkham) which arrived in Charlottetown on Oct. 28, 1872. Mr. P. J. Oliver, veteran railwayman of Charlottetown made the crossing from England as a passenger and went to work on Nov. 1 of the same year in Summerside with Mr. Harry Houle, father of Mr. Fred Houle,

who had a subcontract for the railway construction. The line was finished, on or about scheduled time, and in the fall of 1874 initial trips were successfully made. The first trip Mr. Oliver recalls distinctly was on the last day of December of that year. It was a severe winter; the train with Conductor Taylor in charge, started from Charlottetown, but came to grief near Emerald Junction, with snow-plows smashed and both engines out of commission. The service had to be abandoned until the following May.

The first ten engines used on the Island railroad were coal-burners, but had no tenders, and carried the water supply on top of their boilers. Frequent refueling was necessary, and for this purpose coal sheds were built at Hunter River, Emerald, Summerside, Port Hill, O'Leary, Alberton and Tignish, as well as a number on the eastern line.

VALENTINE DAY

Today is the anniversary of good old St. Valentine. Instead of being "jammed up" to meet the spirit of the age, an exchange notes that St. Valentine's Day shows a tendency to become more and more refined. The ugly, sometimes malicious conceptions known as "comic valentines" have almost disappeared. Those who recognize the day seem to cherish only the tender emotions. For those who make more lavish gifts, the florists and the confectioners have a variety of suggestions, but the little greeting cards still carry the message of love and perpetuate a pretty custom. If the sender desires to select a memento of the type "useful as well as ornamental" there are those establishments which deal in articles of wear, articles of toilet or other appropriate things. One virtue of the true valentine is anonymity. If it partakes of the poetic associations symbolized by Cupid and his dart, the recipient will probably not find difficulty in guessing correctly the identity of the sender.

EXCURSION RATES

Railway authorities have announced that on Friday next there will be a round trip bargain fare excursion from various stations in this Province to Charlottetown by regular trains. This will coincide with the hockey game here between the Charlottetown Abegweits and the Moncton Hawks on Friday night, and out of town visitors who stay over will be able to return by regular trains on Saturday or Monday. No doubt the measure of success of this excursion will influence the authorities in deciding whether to continue such trips periodically, and if so, there is additional reason for hoping it will be largely patronized. From the standpoint both of economy and convenience, it should meet with popular support.

THE FRENCH CRISIS

The anti-Fascist demonstration in France, following the outbreak occasioned by the Bayonne pawnshop scandal, the resignation of the government and the establishment of the Doumergue administration, has created a situation necessitating a strong hand at the helm of state. The veteran M. Doumergue has enrolled five former Premiers in his Cabinet in the effort to restore stable government. Herriot leads the largest party in the Chamber of Deputies, the Radical Socialists, who are much more conservative than the Socialists, despite their curious appellation. Nominally belonging to the Left, they have shifted to the Centre in the emergency and are touching hands with the Right, or the Right Centre, where Tardieu is a leader. The opposition to the Doumergue Ministry comes from the Royalists, who belong to the extreme Right, and the Socialists and Communists, who now constitute the Left.

The fever of disorder which began, as usual, in Paris has spread to other French cities but there has been no sign of a concerted movement directed by some central intelligence. So far as there is any politics in the rioting it is furnished by the Royalists, but they are a feeble faction, numerically and otherwise, and they could not by themselves cause a reaction of such dimensions. The Communists have joined in the destruction and street fighting, for these are great to their mill. In all large cities there is also a rowdy element ready to promote any disturbance, with no motive other than mischief. Probably they account for the mass of the rioters. The danger, an exchange points out, is not from actual violence, which the authorities can suppress, but from the general disaffection produced by the grind

of low wages, taxation, unemployment and the high cost of living. France is at last feeling the impact of the depression, and there is no such body of social legislation as in Great Britain to cushion the shock for the poor and the workless.

President Doumergue may insist on the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies if it refuses him confidence, and may demand dictatorial powers until a new Chamber is elected. It is recalled that since Napoleon's day France has not long tolerated any form of dictatorship, and has been quick to put down even a Prime Minister who became powerful enough to excite jealousy or suspicion. Clemenceau, with all the prestige of victory in the world war and of the dictated peace treaty, was refused the Presidency because of his personal ambition. This national characteristic, while it has not tended to lengthen the life for any Government, and has often worked injustice to individuals, has been a safeguard of the Republic and of its democratic constitution. The emergency will be grave, indeed, if the President feels that he can safely grant dictatorial powers, even for a period, to any Ministry. The first duty of such a Government must be to restore order even if the use of the military arm is essential.

If the Ministry is refused a vote of confidence by the Chamber of Deputies, it may go to the country at once. Doumergue says he favors the British system, under which a Government may appeal immediately for a popular mandate. The renewal of the attempt to balance the budget will entail the reduction of wages and salaries and increase of taxation and will again antagonize powerful classes. It may be compulsory for France to suspend the gold standard not only to prevent a financial debacle, but to check the decline of the export trade, already suffering from high tariffs, quotas and embargoes on imports, which of course restrict the outflow of goods. France in the midst of acute economic depression and of political ferment desperately needs strong and stable democratic rule and at the moment there seems to be no alternative to anarchy but the present Government, which has drawn upon the most experienced statesmen in the country. There is no hope in the Royalists or the Communists, the parties of violence, and the Socialist party cannot govern without the cooperation of elements that are supporting Doumergue.

ADULT EDUCATION

A committee of six Canadians, spread across the Dominion from Charlottetown to Edmonton, is at present making a systematic study of adult education activities in Canada. Prof. Lloyd Shaw, of Prince of Wales College, is a member of this committee. It is felt that the bringing together of information on the practices and experiences in the widespread sections of the Dominion will be of substantial aid to all parts alike. The project has the hearty approval of The World Association for Adult Education, The British Institute of Adult Education, and the American Association for Adult Education. Acadia University at Wolfville conducts a variety of activities and there appears to be a likelihood that in the early future Canada may have a permanent organization, corresponding to the British and American bodies mentioned, in which all local organizations for adult education may come together for mutual help and encouragement. President H. J. Oody of the University of Toronto has recently authorized invitations to be issued to all adult education workers, from coast to coast, to meet in Toronto next June. One of the chief purposes of the meeting will be to organize, if it is considered desirable, a Canadian Association for Adult Education. The invitation explains that the demand for adult education is growing so rapidly, and so many new means of meeting it are becoming available, that it seems desirable there should be some systematic means for the interchange of experience among those carrying on the work.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Father and son have just been elected mayors of Nova Scotia towns, and without opposition. James Saunders is mayor of Westville and his son, George R. is mayor of Stellarton, both towns in Pictou County.

Vernie Sankey, kidnapper and gangster, called America's "public enemy No. 1," hanged himself in prison. He had been captured in a barber shop, surrendering without the least show of fight. Sankey, in fact, was entirely bereft of the glamour with which the tabloids had surrounded him, was found to be a neurotic moron, with the courage of a rat. Most of the "romance" surrounding the gangster is about as real as it was real in the case of Sankey.

Notes By The Way

The United Farmers have held office in Alberta since 1921, and administration at Edmonton is the only third-party government to survive from the exciting days of post-war politics when we were assured the "old parties" were doomed by the new order they supposed to be emerging out of a renovated social consciousness. Today we are not so certain there is salvation in novelty and the "new broom." Apparently disension in United Farmers ranks has been brought about by what some consider too close a relationship between the U.F.A. and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. The situation is one with interesting possibilities, and undoubtedly there will be much speculation in political circles as its development is awaited.

Our exports to Americans for December totalled nearly \$31,000,000, which was \$10,000,000 more than for December 1933, and the gain mostly in liquor. During the month, our imports from the United States, according to Washington, were but \$18,500,000, so that we had a favorable balance for the month, a truly extraordinary change. It must be years and years since Canada had a favorable trade balance with the United States, if ever at all. The record has been an enormously unfavorable balance, the figures sometimes running into scores of millions, this even during the Wilson tariff, when our American sales were especially heavy. Just what would happen if the balance shifted permanently, we cannot say, except that it most certainly would make it harder for us to meet our international payments as a whole.

England has a remarkable way of killing exaggerations by ridicule. British fascists are gushing their teeth just now because of the laughter raised over their attempt to stimulate artificial enthusiasm that, unfortunately for them, was disclosed. Fascist organizations in England do not appear, sent out the faithful "strictly confidential" letters urging a flood of messages to the press applauding the Rothemann proclamation. Every true Fascist is exhorted to yell out his pen and write his best. But some untrue Fascist must have told the enemy and he told England. Therefore England is laughing at its Fascists.

Newspapers have the right to print both facts and comment in relation to the manner in which public officers perform their duties, and, in doing so, reasonable accuracy and fair comment is all that is required. There should be publicity commensurate with the interest in determining whether or not the public should at all times be informed of the acts of its servants and the considerations to be applied in determining whether or not the public welfare is being served, in order that it may be at all times aroused and alert to its just and essential part in the administration of government.

That great jurist, Justice Cardozo, of the United States Supreme Court, has written a book in which he quotes Spinoza's saying: "They were written in nearly 300 languages. They are derided in countries which have gone over to dictatorship, and free countries must be on their guard against those in their midst who would suppress free speech if they could."

In France, the backbone of the country consists of a large number of small farmers living on their own land, and producing all the food they need, sometimes even the clothes they wear. In good years, the farmers exchange their surplus products with the outside world, and then they buy a dress, a cart, or a bicycle. In bad years, this little agricultural group retires within itself. Granted that they are not so fortunate as to have certain that they do not die of hunger.

Nothing is so thrilling as to give to another man a useful idea, and nothing more acceptable than for him to return one of his. We cannot give out unless we have first put in. That is a regular law of life. Leaders are looked down upon because they live to take. The law of compensation dominates all nature and all life. You cannot take without giving back in some way or other. Ask the loser in a game, and he will tell you. And so will the winner!

One thing that should be remembered by the fortunate is that an old-fashioned winter will sharpen the suffering of the unfortunate. A severe winter ought also to sharpen the sense of responsibility of those agents of others; ought to accent and underline the need of helping those who cannot help themselves.

A copyrighted cable dispatch from Moscow to the New York Herald Tribune tells of a revolt of Soviet youth which not even Stalin can afford to take lightly. "We want to dress as we wish," says the headline in the Communist Youth organ screamed at sedate Government officials. The number was dedicated pretty much to a protest against the requirements of the people for stylish dress. The correspondent reported that a department store which displayed a "very bourgeois" evening gown attracted more than 1000 people, the sidewalks in front of the windows. Human nature can stand the strain of only so much self-denial, so much asceticism.

When Paris correspondents of the Associated Press began writing the word "revolution," it becomes clear that crisis confronts France. The story scandal has evidently struck the Republic a tremendous blow, with Paris rioting meaning more than mere Royalist political activity. Nor does French history discourage belief that a

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

BUILDING GOOD TEETH AND KEEPING THEM GOOD

You have been reading and hearing for years of keeping the teeth clean by brushing with pastes, powders and liquids; that decay will follow if the outside of the teeth is not kept clean.

Now it will be a bad day for civilization and a bad day for the teeth when brushing and cleaning the teeth is not done. There is no question but that some tooth decay and some infection of the gums is prevented by regular brushing of the teeth and gums thus removing food particles (which can penetrate the enamel) and stimulating the circulation of blood in the gums.

It is now definitely known that the eating of the right kinds of food will not only prevent decay but will actually prevent further decay once it has started.

Dr. E. V. McCollum, Johns Hopkins University, the outstanding food authority in the United States, in praising the work of Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Agnew of West China Union University, says "The significant fact is that the Agnews for the first time, consciously and under scientific control at the University of Toronto, have succeeded in producing and preventing decay of the teeth at will, and to a degree approaching 100 per cent. Their work gives further strength to the conclusion that dental decay can be largely prevented, wholly, prevented."

In regard to sugar and sweet Dr. McCollum says that they do not decay the teeth themselves, but as they are such rich foods, too much of them may be eaten, thus satisfying the appetite, and so other necessary foods are not eaten.

The best foods to prevent decay of the teeth in order of their richness in phosphorus, are egg yolk, milk, meats, leafy vegetables and seeds, grains, roots and tubers. The saliva or digestive juice in the mouth protects the teeth through the phosphorus it receives from the food.

Despite the great value of the above foods in preventing and stopping decay already started Dr. McCollum says "The fermentation of food within the fissures of the teeth causes decay in certain cases and we will probably never be able to do without the tooth brush."

So continue to use your tooth brush.

Like the quiet road, lest among the broken road, the broken road, the road that no one sees; The stillness in the summer, and the quickness of the fall, Where I can find peace in my mind. Where there is no road at all.

Like the sea road dipping over the downs, The happy road, the sad road, 'tween little country towns; And when I'm old and weary You'll be trudging home with me, Singing a song, swinging along, On the road towards the sea. —Roger Watkins-Pitchford, Ottawa.

revolution is impossible. France, unlike England, has no long tradition of political stability. On the contrary her whole history is shot through with upheavals and insurrections, too many of them of the essence of tragedy. Thousands of living Frenchmen can recall the birth of the Third Republic, baptised in blood, with communist massacres, the subsequent wiping out of 20,000 Parisians by an infuriated soldiery.

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PUBLIC FORUM This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents. LAW OF PURE JUSTICE Sir,—The principle of a party to a law suit, or a paid advocate, sitting in judgment upon his own case has been denounced as unlawful by the highest courts of the realm. It has equally been condemned as subversive of both justice and law, in relation to City legislation and Island statutes by such able and supreme authorities as the Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. J.S.D. Thompson, Hon. C. A. Fitzpatrick and other Ministers of Justice as ultra vires and beyond the powers of the Legislature of the Province. Charlottetown however is unique as a community to defy this well settled principle of law. It maintains civic tribunals, in which to adjudicate upon its own suits, with its own Counsel, Attorney and paid legal adviser, appointed under permit of denounced statute, (Sec. 37), functioning as Judge, jury and prosecuting attorney. With a body so self supreme in its assumed jurisdiction what matters it that it is without fundamental element of constitutional power? Isn't it the great City Council, the court of last resort and above all pigny legislatures that is acting? Long ago I advocated an independent court of appeal from civic assessments; one absolutely segregated from the influence or prejudicial subsidies of the Council. It might be appointed, lay or professional or both, by His Honor the Governor in Council, with a salary void of attack and fixed by statute. Or it might be to the County Court where the Judge is free from bias, and a fair judgment anticipated. There are many City By-Laws with numerous clauses not worth the paper they are printed on. In relation to money levies and penalties not authorized, and in some cases prohibited by statute. These tried in court of real justice would collapse on presentation. This has already been the fate of some of them before higher courts. Many more if brought to the ringbolt would drop like a stunned ox. Because the summoned victim pays the ransom rather than contend for his right it is no more evidence or confirmation of right than delivery at the point of a pistol on the lone highway justifies the robber's right to his purse or valuables. The kidnapers in many cases get away with it, so do the Council.

H. K. S. HEMMING, B.A., C.P.A., C.G.A. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT MEMBER OF COST CANADIAN SOCIETY OF COST ACCOUNTANTS COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF P. E. I. P. E. I. REPRESENTATIVE THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION, LIMITED. BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Accounting systems opened up and revised. Labor saving office methods installed. Cost Accounting instituted to suit special requirements. Monthly, quarterly and annual audits. Balance sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts prepared. Income Tax returns written up and filed. Financial arrangements made between debtor and creditors. Limited Liability Companies Incorporated. P. O. BOX 35. TELEPHONE 178.

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Could Hardy Straighten Up But How Well, Thanks to Dodd's "My husband's back was very painful," says Edw. Milner, 47 Swanwick Ave., Toronto. "When he stooped he could scarcely get up again. He took Dodd's Kidney Pills for a short time and was soon rid of the pain in his back and felt fine. I have also used Dodd's Kidney Pills and both my husband and myself think they are the best remedy there is." Dodd's Kidney Pills