

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

39 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States. Foreign Daily (founded 1881) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1929

UNTIMELY PILGRIMAGE

It is extraordinary that at the present busy season both in Ottawa and home, when the Federal Parliament is in the midst of the session, when the Provincial Legislature is out to meet and our farmers are in annual conference at Charlottetown, the Premier of this Province should see fit to depart for Montreal and Ottawa, to address a Rotary Club and the Women's Canadian Club, and "incidentally" discuss provincial matters with the federal departments. The Premier's reputation as an entertaining speaker at ladies' organizations has not attracted any great attention in his own Province, but the old saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, may be applicable to his present venture. In any event, it is remarkable that invitations of this kind should come at this particular time, and it is even more surprising that he should feel called upon to accept them at the public expense when official duties at home require his utmost attention. Our farmers will form their own opinion of a Premier who is disinclined to be at home to welcome them at their annual meetings and see that everything is done for their convenience, yet whose time is not so precious but he can go gallivanting to Ottawa to address a women's meeting, and this, according to the Premier's own statement, is "the main reason" for his presence in Ottawa at this particular time! The great question of securing additional provincial subsidy, which he states will be taken up "incidentally," is very obviously dragged in to give color to a otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative.

Whatever Premier Saunders accomplishes for the women at Ottawa, there can be little doubt that other matters, hinted at as of "minor importance" in his interview with our Ottawa correspondent, are occupying the attention which he should be giving to the affairs of his own province. Indeed, the real purpose of the present visit is no secret either here or in Ottawa. It is reported that Mr. Saunders is still convinced that the fourth judgeship should be created, and that he knows—intimately—a gentleman who, if invited, would gladly leave the political arena for the serene atmosphere of the Supreme Court Bench. Mr. Saunders is every reason to be interested in the advancement of this gentleman's career; but the fact that it is of quite secondary importance to the people of this Province is one of which he cannot be too frequently reminded. In the circumstances, it is reasonable to hope that the important matter of provincial subsidies will be advanced by this hasty and untimely pilgrimage? There is no question about our need of increased subsidy, or is there any question as to the duty of the Saunders Government of pressing this claim; but a mission of this kind cannot be accomplished by single individual making it "incidental" to other affairs. Nothing is calculated to do more lasting injury to a cause of this kind than the unflinching of political manoeuvres by a more or less personal nature beyond the specious excuse of serving public interests. If the Premier is prepared to devote himself wholeheartedly to the one business of any public importance which has been mentioned in connection with his recent journey, he would have been much better employed at home, and the money spent on the trip would have been better left in the public treasury.

STAGGERING THEORIES.

The analysis of matter in the last number of a century, wrote H. G. Wells in 1926, has reached a stage when it has ceased to be in any human sense wonderful. It is inconceivable. Every statement is a look after itself.

paradox; every formula is an outrage on common sense. One is left baffled as by the hieroglyphics of an insane scribbler. Wells himself, who boasts of considerable scientific knowledge, professed himself at his wits' end.

"We have followed our deductions further and further into a stirring crystalline complex of multi-dimensional curvatures and circling reactions. Energy is and is not, and then again it is; all being flickers in and out of Not-being; there is an irrational bound set to motion, there is a limit set to the range of temperature. Space is bent in some inconceivable fashion so that straight lines re-enter into themselves, gravitation is a necessary consequence of duration, and atoms are the orbits and harmonies of infinitesimal electrical changes."

Einstein's own description for popular enlightening of his space-time system with its bent and possibly unstable co-ordinates, reads to Mr. Wells "like the description of a clear vibrating four-dimensional haggis." He admits that "in the depths or heights of physics, for one word seems as good as the other when all direction is lost, I find my mind sitting down at last exhausted of effort in much the mood of Albrecht Durer's 'Melancholia.' I have gone far along that way, and I can go no farther into that wilderness of vanishing forms and puffs of energy in a quadri-dimensional field of force."

Most people who have attempted to study the subjects referred to by Mr. Wells will perforce agree with him. Einstein, Eddington, et al, are in a class by themselves, and can only be understood by each other. It is said that there are scarcely a dozen minds on earth that can grasp the full import of the celebrated German mathematician's new theory which is designed to bring about a unification of the laws of physics and celestial mechanics. "In between on the misty flats" of miscomprehension or no comprehension, the rest of us drift hopelessly to and fro; and the infuriating part of it is that it is impossible for a person of any intellectual curiosity to keep from speculating about these amazing theories of time and space and matter. What do they mean, and where is it all going to end? In a paper recently presented to the Royal Society, Professor Eddington undertook to show that the electron, ultimate basis of all matter, was a mere fiction, an idea used by men to explain to themselves something real but too difficult to grasp. Under Einstein's new theory, this would apply to the sun, moon, stars, the earth, indeed the whole universe.

Commenting on this latest idea in physics, the London correspondent of the New York World suggests that our scientists are making the world into something like the grin of the Cheshire Cat in "Alice in Wonderland," which remained when the cat itself was gone. Indeed, it might be said that a thorough re-reading of Lewis Carroll and Mother Goose would give the layman an excellent flying start into the metaphysical region into something like the grin of the Cheshire Cat in "Alice in Wonderland," which remained when the cat itself was gone. Indeed, it might be said that a thorough re-reading of Lewis Carroll and Mother Goose would give the layman an excellent flying start into the metaphysical region into something like the grin of the Cheshire Cat in "Alice in Wonderland," which remained when the cat itself was gone.

PAGE THE PREMIER!

The farmers' clubs and associations of Ontario and Quebec have obtained a concession of emergency rates from the Railway Commission, enabling them to ship their potatoes at a cheap rate to the markets in these two Provinces. The Premier of New Brunswick, Mr. Baxter, immediately took the matter up on behalf of the potato growers of that Province, with the result that New Brunswick is likely to get similar emergency preferred rates. What has Premier Saunders done in the interests of Prince Edward Island farmers? So far as can be learned he is gadding about addressing women's and other clubs, and leaving the Province to hold a true.

Notes By The Way

Two creameries in Nova Scotia last year paid the farmers in their vicinity over \$375,000 for cream. But the farmers who received the money complain that they had to pay out about half of it for important mill feed for their cows. Hence arises the question, Can the farmer lower production costs by growing more grain? The question is discussed by Mr. M. D. McCharles of Pictou, in the last issue of the Maritime Farmer. He argues in the affirmative.

Years ago mill feeds were much cheaper than they are today and it was considered good business to buy feed for milch cows, steers, hogs and poultry, and so keep up the fertility of the farm. Since then the millers of Ontario and the West have found a market for the by-products of their mills in foreign countries, and have so manipulated tariffs and freight rates that the Maritime farmers have to pay more for mill feeds than the European farmers who compete with us in the British market.

Mr. McCharles quotes the record of Mr. Edgar Craig, of Middleton, N. S., who grew a field of oats last year, and kept account of the cost. The field contained 5 1-2 acres and produced 215 bushels of oats at a cost of 40 1-2 cents per bushel. The itemized cost covers rent of the land, fertilizer, seed oats at \$1.10 a bushel, plowing, harrowing, seeding, rolling, cutting and binding, stooking, hauling from field, and threshing.

Mr. Craig reckoned the net value of the 215 bushels of feed oats at the current price of \$2.50 per 3-bushel bag and the 3 1-2 tons of straw at \$4 per ton, giving him a clear profit of \$79.25 for the field, or a profit of \$14.41 per acre. This seems fairly conclusive of the contention that it would be better for our farmers to grow more grain, rather than purchase mill feed at present prices.

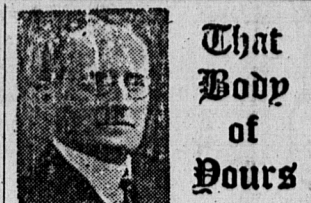
Radio and the beam ray wonders increase from day to day. London Daily Mail tells of a new marvel perfected by the Marconi Company which will enable a beam short-wave radio station to function as both a radio telephone and radio telegraph station. The Mail says it was tried out on Saturday last between Bridgewater, England, and Montreal, with astounding success. The tests were made in the presence of a distinguished company including officials of the Imperial Communications Company, the Marconi and the Canadian Bell Telephone Co. "While a desk telephone in the Bridgewater office was busy with talk the tape was running off written telegraph messages at the rate of a hundred words a minute."

The Scottish piper who has played the pipe daily outside King George's window since His Majesty's illness began has revived an ancient controversy. The bagpipe is not so much in favor south of the Tweed as it is farther north and some of the King's loyal English subjects have protested that even a brief skirl of the pipes might aggravate his illness. Evidently the music was not unpleasant to the royal patient or it would not have been continued. What is equally evident is that it was intended to contribute toward his recovery and as expressive of national joy because of his convalescence.

And the Scots rally loyally to the defence of their national instrument of music. As a result the story has been re-told of a dying Scot who wanted to hear the pipes once more ere he passed away. Eager to comply with his last wish twenty pipers turned up at his home. He rapidly recovered instead of passing away as had been expected, and in describing the incident is reported as saying, "Mon, but it was gran'. There were twenty bonnie pipers all in the one room an' all playin' different tunes. Mon, mon, I thought I was in Heaven."

Large quantities of potatoes are still stored in farm cellars throughout the province, far in excess of what is needed for home consumption and this year's planting, and unsalable except at less than the cost of production. This is unfortunate, but other provinces and adjoining states are in the same position. North America produced such quantities of potatoes last year that a reduced acreage is fairly certain to be planted this year. Low prices and the cost of fertilizers may be counted on to bring about the change.

So far a surplus of revenue over current expenditure has been announced in the Dominion and in all the Provinces where the legislative bodies have met, except in Nova Scotia. How will it turn out here? What will be the sum total of the surplus, or the deficit? And who will make the disclosure? The Premier makes the budget speech usually, but who will be Premier when the competition for federal appointments is straightened out? Nobody knows. There are plots and schemes a-plenty but the proverbial line about the best laid plans of mice and men still holds true.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

DANGER OF TONSIL STUMPS

When you read of the record of 48,000 school children, 20,000 of whom had their tonsils removed, you naturally want to learn of the improvement or lack of improvement in comparing the two groups.

At first you will be greatly disappointed because from the standpoint of rheumatic fever, joint pains, or growing pain there was 8 per cent in those whose tonsils were removed, and 10 per cent in those with tonsils. Not a great difference.

However Dr. A. D. Kaiser found that heart ailments developed less often in those with tonsils removed. However there is a factor that has been overlooked in this matter. Drs. Paul S. Rhoads and Geo. F. Dick, Chicago, say "our experience with patients who have had their tonsils removed has led us to the belief that the disappointing results that often follow the removal of tonsils may often be due to the fact that the tonsils were not completely removed. We had several patients who were not benefited by the removal of their tonsils, but who did improve strikingly after the removal of infected pieces of tonsil left from the first operation."

In the routine examination of nurses entering two of our hospitals we have found fairly large pieces of tonsillar tissue remaining in 290 of 403 (75 per cent) of those whose tonsils had been removed.

That these "tonsil stumps" cause trouble was proven by 23 cases followed in less than a year, in every one of which it was thought necessary to remove the stump, and in which improvement resulted in all whom we were able to follow.

In fact the infective organisms were found to be more numerous in stumps than in whole tonsils.

What is the point? That where tonsils have been removed and symptoms persist you should have the throat examined to see if a part of a tonsil is still present.

When 73 per cent of nurses were found to have tonsil stumps some years after tonsils were removed, it is likely that stumps are present in a goodly number of other people whose tonsils have been removed.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE WHY OF EMIGRATION

Sir,—Your recent article on the need of an aggressive immigration policy for the Maritime Provinces, is a reminder of the fact that half a million people have left these shores in the course of fifty years. Had we retained these people, or a fair proportion of them, the pressing need of immigrants would not be felt today. Apart from this the question naturally arises, whether it is possible to attract settlers to a location that our own people have preferred to leave; or if secured, to retain them afterwards. It has not improved the situation as far as Canada is concerned, that the bulk of our emigration has been to the United States. This movement of population has been the subject of much discussion but all the reasons advanced for it may be set down under one head. "The desire to better their conditions." But this impelling motive that prompted them to forsake the land that their fathers with much toil, had reclaimed from the wilderness, and to pass by the splendid opportunities offered by the newly opened regions of their own country, had its origin, mainly, in a condition of mind engendered by the Confederation period. It may be recalled that the Maritime Provinces entered Confederation with a large proportion, if not a majority of their people opposed to the union. Previous to this, they had passed through a period of comparative prosperity. The building of wooden ships was everywhere carried on along their shores. Twelve years of reciprocal trade with the United States was fresh in their minds; and hitherto the household industries had played an important part in supplying their wants. But the building of wooden ships began to decline; free trade with the United States came to an end; and the household industries were being transferred to the factory in the town, for the time had come when the work of the hand was everywhere being replaced by that of the machine. Co-existent with these great changes came Confederation and a spirit of sullen resentment against it in the minds of the people

Historic Bognor

"Bognor England, where the King of England has gone to recuperate, has been a health and pleasure resort for more than a century," says a bulletin from the headquarters of the National Geographic Society of Washington. "The town is spread out along the shores of the English Channel about sixty-five miles southwest of London, with which it is connected by fine roads and railway service."

"Bognor normally has about 13,000 inhabitants, but the population is augmented in the summer by vacationists and week enders who keep its hotels filled to capacity and its parade (boardwalk) surging with a throng of pleasure seekers. The town offers recreational features for all classes of visitors. There are shaded promenades, a sandy beach, golf courses, cricket grounds, a bowling green and tennis and croquet courts. Motorboats are available for cruising and deep-sea fishing and automobiles for motoring over fine roads which lead to many quaint southern England villages."

"The town covers a small area but its banks, stores and markets thrive on business from neighboring hamlets and large estates. Craigwell house, where the King is a guest, is one of the many fine estates within a mile or two of the Bognor beach with which it is connected by a good road. "Bognor owns its standing

and an object of pity in the eyes of the educational world. Too often have we accepted the excuses of dilatory and indifferent politicians. Now we feel that matters have come to a crisis and the teaching body stands united, practically 100 per cent, strong, firm in their belief in the justice of their cause and equally firm in their conviction that public sentiment is behind them. Let Mr. Duffy understand that this is the psychological moment, representing as it does the culmination of years of patient effort and fruitless appeals, and not a sudden whim to embarrass any government."

4.—Mr. Duffy appears displeased that we should have the temerity to appoint an official to represent our cause in the province generally. May we be allowed to presume to carry on what is strictly our own business in the way that seems best to us? If not, we apologize to Mr. Duffy for making this appointment.

In conclusion, may we ask Mr. Duffy and every right-thinking citizen to take the trouble of making a comparison between the salaries paid to teachers in this province and those received by individuals engaged in every other profession or occupation, public or private.

We are, Sir, etc., THE P. E. I. TEACHERS' FEDERATION. MR. "TAXPAYER" REPLIES.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following in answer to Mr. Duffy's letters on Teachers' Salaries. 1.—Mr. Duffy claims that the present demand is a political move. This statement is not true, as Mr. Duffy could have discovered had he made any enquiries into the history of the salary question. The Stewart Government WAS interviewed and made specific promises to the teachers, some of which were incorporated into their platform when they appealed to the country.

2.—Mr. Duffy makes the plea that the farmers are unable and unwilling to pay more for education. On what ground does he make such an assumption? Why should any one individual take upon himself the responsibility of speaking for the farmers of P. E. I.? Does he dare assert that our farmers, who are as progressive and public-spirited as any class in the Dominion, would oppose the paying of a living wage to those who are moulding the future citizens of Canada? We repudiate Mr. Duffy's view as being unworthy of those for whom he presumes to speak. It would appear as if Mr. Duffy was rather anxious to make this matter a political football, but the Teachers' Federation have no intention of being led astray by the tactics of a politician.

3.—Mr. Duffy claims that the present time is inopportune for making this demand. Has he compared the salaries paid to teachers on P. E. I. with those paid elsewhere in Canada? Does he realize that this agitation for better salaries is many years before the course of events in other provinces? If the time be inopportune it is because the teachers have been too patient and too long suffering, and have allowed a condition to come about whereby our fair province has been made a laughing stock

among English Channel resorts to Sir Richard Hotham, a London hatter. He visioned a watering place to rival Bath. Bognor was only a hamlet with a few farmhouses and fishermen's huts in 1778 when he tore down a farmhouse and built a palatial residence, the Bognor Lodge on the site. Royal favor for Bognor was lacking, so he erected Dome House, in the hope of attracting King George III to the resort. Falling in this he later entertained Princess Charlotte, whose stamp of approval brought English aristocracy to the Channel shores.

"The death of Sir Richard, in 1794, was a blow to Bognor and it rapidly disintegrated, but in 1882 Parliament passed an act establishing a board of improvement commissioners. New roads were built, old homes were repaired and with other general improvements in the town, Bognor again took its place among the Channel resorts. Health institutions in and near the city have been successfully operated. The mild, invigorating climate of Bognor is considered beneficial to sufferers from throat and lung infection. The warm breezes from the Channel are tempered with the cool northern blasts which do not reach the town in full force because of the hills at its back door.

"Bognor has become such a popular year-round place of residence for London business men that special trains are run between the resort and the capital."

increased salaries due them, because public opinion is behind them. I am, Sir, etc., TAXPAYER.

Stresses Need of National Church

TORONTO, March 5.—Possibility of blending the Anglican idea and the Presbyterian system of presbytery authority was suggested by Rev. Mr. Ward, rector of St. Stephen's Church in an address at the Ministerial Association. Mr. Ward offered as a practical proposition the idea of a National Church.

Rev. Dr. James Endicott, former moderator of the United Church Grand Council, assured the Anglican protagonist of such a church, that the United Church would be heart and soul in any effort along this line and would never be content until there was a union which embraced the Church of England.

Need of a national church to combat present day materialism was put forward by Mr. Ward, who frankly dealt with the difficulties from the Anglican standpoint, which would have to be met. Union, he said, was hopeless if it involved any denial of the characteristic tenets of the Anglo-Catholic party. Further the Church in Canada would not wish to separate itself from the great international fellowship.

"Disgusted Taxpayer" insinuates that "I am a cowardly writer by hiding behind a fictitious name." As to that I might quote the old saying:—"those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones." He denounces it as "cowardly" yet signs himself as "Disgusted Taxpayer"—this is rich!

"Disgusted Taxpayer" may rest assured that I am not a coward—the reason I sign my name under a non de guerre—and the only reason—is because I am not the political tool of either party and am not aspiring to be a politician or to hold any public office. I wrote as a private citizen who does not crave publicity, but who didn't leave the opportunity pass—to knock a knocker. My "Disgusted Taxpayer" flatters me greatly when he says as states that I am one of the editorial staff of the Guardian—I never believed before that I was such a capable writer! If it will soothe him, however, I assure him that I have never had any connections whatsoever with the Guardian or any other newspaper. Might I add that even though Mr. Duffy's articles continue to appear in the Patriot—and Mr. "Disgusted Taxpayer" continues to acquiesce with him—that the teachers will get the

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ATTENTION Truss Wearers. To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a truss we ask the question, Are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it fit comfortably or is it an antiquated hind out of date style—out grown its usefulness so to speak, thus causing untold agony; then why continue suffering when we can alleviate the cause by offering you a perfect fitting, modern and up-to-date one, from the large consignment of American Trusses just received. All sizes and styles and at prices to suit everybody. Come in and enquire or phone, and have us send you some for fitting.

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