

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1929

PREMIER SAUNDERS RETURNS

From the interview, published in yesterday's Guardian, given by Premier Saunders on his return from Quebec and Ottawa, it would appear that so far as provincial subsidies...

cern whatever in the matter. The Montreal Gazette reports the protest of Mr. R. B. Hanson, Conservative member for York Sunbury. Speaking in parliament on March 11th, Mr. Hanson said: "There is a distressed condition among the potato growers in Eastern Canada, but we are ten times more entitled to a reduced rate in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia than they are in Quebec, because we are just that much farther away from the Montreal and Toronto markets."

N. B. PROTEST CARRIES

As a result of vigorous protest from Premier Baxter, of New Brunswick, the special freight rates given to potato shippers in a portion of the Province of Quebec, which it is believed could be detrimental to the interests of shippers in the Maritime Provinces, has been cancelled.

Mr. Foullet—The request was made by the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Hanson—All right, it is political action again and it makes the situation worse. I object to the discrimination against the people of my Province, and the Government has not heard the last of it, neither has the management of the Canadian National Railways."

Mr. A. E. McLean, M. P., is the only Island member quoted in the Gazette despatch as commenting on this situation. Instead of upholding the hand of the new Brunswick representative he protested that there is already a special rate, applicable to the three Maritime Provinces. These rates, as is well known here, have not been satisfactory to our Island shippers. But Mr. McLean had no complaint to make on that score, and left the impression that so far as this Province is concerned, everything is all right.

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CUBAN POTATO MARKET

Discussing the Cuban market for Maritime potatoes, Mr. Guy G. Porter, of Perth, N. B., in an interview published in the St. John Telegraph Journal, said that potatoes are being imported into Cuba from Europe and the United States while hundreds of thousands of barrels are rotting in Canada, due to the lack of proper transportation between these two countries.

This condition, Mr. Porter said, had been brought to the attention of both Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Hon. Dr. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, by a delegation of leading Maritime potato shippers who went to Ottawa early in January in the interests of a steamship service between Saint John and Cuba.

Mr. Porter said that the Minister of Trade and Commerce showed great surprise when he was informed by the delegation that such conditions existed and that if some remedy was not forthcoming from the Federal Government to relieve the situation, hundreds of thousands of bushels of Maritime tubers will never reach a market this year but will have to be hauled to the dump. The delegation impressed upon the two cabinet ministers the great need of this service to the Cuban markets, pointing out that the present shipments of about three-quarters of a million barrels could be increased to a million and a half barrels of potatoes from the Maritime Provinces.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. Byrd, it seems, has claimed a great deal of new land around the South Pole for United States. As soon as he gets back he'll have to make a detailed report of it to Washington. Then Washington can find out what the farmers there grow and what the factories make, then proceed to fix a good stiff tariff for the place.

Notes By The Way

The need of more factories in Prince Edward Island is apparent and it is rather a hackneyed subject, but it must come before our readers because our Province is the hindmost of all the nine provinces in manufacturing enterprises. Especially do we need factories that give continuous employment. As it is, the bulk of our population being agricultural, half of them are but half employed during the winter season.

There are many openings for factories here to utilize our home-grown products. Why should we import cucumber and onion pickles, canned corn, peas, beans, and other vegetable products, such as berries and fruits? The time was when we had no cheese factories, creameries or lobster factories. In respect to these industries good progress has been made, but their operation, while highly beneficial is not continuous on the dairying side and is confined to a few months of the year in the lobster industry.

We send abroad our hides and skins which should be tanned within our Island shores, and would be, if we had a boot and shoe factory to utilize the leather, and we import hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of footwear for our people. Also we import leather for our harness makers, as well as ready-made harness, leather satchels, valises, trunks and straps, all of which should be made here from the hides and skins we sell abroad for a song.

We import untold thousands of dollars worth of ready-made clothing, shirts, collars, ties, rubber coats and footwear. We import a vast total of agricultural machinery and implements, furnaces, stoves and grates. Sackville makes the essential ironware for warming our homes, no part of which is made here. All of which goes to show that our Island people are not "factory-minded," also that as a community we are not at all industrially organized.

But something has been done. Although we do not grow tobacco, we have tobacco factories which turn out an excellent product and their activities prosper. Excellent brooms are made at a factory in town and burial caskets are made in Montague on a quite extensive scale which does not only supplies a large home market but meets a considerable demand in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Surely among the multitude of things we import from abroad, paying cash for them and for heavy freight charges thereon, there must be many which could be made here had we factories in which to make them and the necessary skilled managers and assistants to operate them and to train other operatives that would be needed as home-production increased. We must remember that every community that now has flourishing factories giving large employment, encountered the same difficulties in the beginning.

Most of the factories in other communities began in a small, or moderate fashion. Their capital was small also, until public confidence was established and dividends to factory shareholders began to be noted. The offer of free sites for factories soon became competitive and the "patronage of home products" became a local slogan.

A factory employing say twenty hands gives a great boost to a village or small town and gives a new impetus to the growth of a large city. It means an addition of fifty to one hundred to the population. It increases the business of the merchant, the professional man, the hotel man, the barber, the keeper of a boarding house and the owner of a taxi. Our Provincial Government, City Council, Rotary and other progressive organizations should join hands in counsel and in continued persistent effort to promote industrial progress for the supply of our home needs. Let "More Factories for Prince Edward Island" be the watchword. And keep it up!

Citizens of the United States to the number of some 233,180 are reported by Washington authorities as permanent residents in Canada. They are located mainly westward of the Great Lakes, 190,567 of the total residing in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Not all of these are native born citizens of the States, a considerable proportion being naturalized citizens of the Republic who had their birth in Europe. Those born in America include some of the most enterprising and progressive people in the Canadian West. One regrettable feature is that many who have come into the Dominion from across the border still retain their American citizenship, not having become naturalized under our Dominion laws. This results, perhaps, quite naturally from their new homes being so comparatively near their former abode and the desire to retain voting privileges on the other side of the border.



By James W. Barton, M.D. DEEP BREATHING FOR EARLY TUBERCULOSIS

I have been talking recently about the rest treatment in tuberculosis which sometimes means one to two years in bed. This rests the lungs. Also about the treatment whereby gas is pumped into the chest, the pressure of which prevents the lung expanding and it thus gets rest. However the prolonged rest treatment by lying in bed, or using gas pressure, is meant for advanced cases only. That is, cases that would soon prove fatal if this treatment were not used.

However, as mentioned more than once before, in cases of early tuberculosis where the condition is not advanced, this rest treatment would not be of help because it is really the use of the lung, by breathing, and thus bringing air and blood to the part, that enables the lung to heal itself. Because after all, as practically everybody has tuberculosis anyway, it is only when the individual gets run down from overwork, mental or physical, from little infections of various kinds, or any excesses, that tuberculosis makes itself apparent.

Now the airing of the lungs by light exercise in these early cases has brought about rapid improvement in cases that seemed to be "standing still." Dr. M. J. Bréuer reports twenty cases that had not been improved after some weeks of routine treatment—that is rest and good food. These cases were all "walking" cases, but all definite cases of tuberculosis.

These cases had a very slight rise in temperature in the afternoon but never above 99°F. The treatment was begun by instructing the patients to take ten deep breaths on three occasions, during the day, before meals, and out of doors or before an open window.

Breathing was to be very slow, about eight times a minute, and as deep as possible.

This removed some waste or poisoned material from the part of the lung affected, and really started a slight inflammation. This little inflammation created a reaction in the tissues which resulted in an improvement or otherwise; some change must occur.

In only two cases did the temperature go up. Exercise was discontinued in these cases. In the other eighteen cases improvement was noted within a week. Breathing exercises were given every 4 hours, then every 2 hours, and then every hour.

If your children play outdoors, breathing exercises are not necessary. If they don't, these exercises may prevent trouble in future.



THOUGHTS OF A DRESSMAKER

God bids me take Just the drab fabric of my common days; From the mean snippings of my earthly ways He bids me make Fine raiment, cut with skill to His designing, Modish, and new, and shining. But, fumbling with the poor and flimsy stuff, Material so colorless and rough, I wonder He should set A task so hard; and yet, Looking past all my failures, frets and jars, Somewhere among the stars, God sees the perfect thing; The finished garment ready for the wearing; No crooked stitches, and no puckering; No careless tearing. To disobey, or doubt Him were a sin; Ah, well, the thought, the dream, is His design, Not mine. I'll thread my needle—and begin! —Pay Inchfawn.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS advertisement with logo and text: DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, GOUT, OBST. THE PRO.

Wordsworth's "Prelude"

(The Gazette Montreal)

The most trivial incidents have given rise to great poems. Drama is not rant. Nature makes no hubbub in changing the face of the landscape. The handshake of two friends in some grassy dale may mean more to the world than the famous meeting of Wellington and Blucher at Waterloo. Was it not a rare creative day for English literature when, in November, 1787, Coleridge and Wordsworth met in the English lake-land and mutually bargained to try a new note in poetry? Coleridge produced "The Ancient Mariner," Wordsworth set about writing "The Prelude." It is autobiographical, as he tells us, his diary of self-revelation in verse. The poem, as its title suggests, was intended to be part of a much larger scheme, tending to show that the real element of romance in life is found in commonplace and familiar things, and that the whole fabric of nature is everywhere interpenetrated by the breathing or motions of a supernatural spirit. During his lifetime, Wordsworth penned more than five hundred sonnets, besides an enormous amount of material contained in other poetic forms; yet his minor pieces, which he himself compared to the "little cells, oratories and sepulchral recesses of a Gothic church" are all grouped about the essential idea that pervades his poetry throughout, and finds its keynote in the "Prelude." He defines poetry as the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling such as is aroused in the heart by the colors and forms, sights and sounds of natural objects. And once these fine emotions have simmered in the mind and been reflected upon, the main task of the poet is to give expression to his thoughts in the simplest and most direct language suitable to the theme. No English author has managed better to fulfill the terms of the poetic theory thus far laid down, nor reproduced with such force and gentle appeal these subtle and mystical influences which overflow from the commonest objects of the natural world, and awake in the human breast pulsations of wonder, sympathy or delight; such thoughts as haunt the imagination, and everlastingly suggest that the whole visible frame of nature is one vast speaking parable of the Divine Spirit. This, in brief, is the message of William Wordsworth and is very aptly expressed in four simple lines of the "Prelude"—

"Wisdom and spirit of the universe, Thou soul, that art the eternity of thought And giv'st to forms and images a breath An everlasting motion." Hazlitt says that the poetry of Wordsworth is founded upon setting

up an opposition between the natural and the artificial, and that his main purpose is to show that nature is always interesting from its inherent truth and beauty, without any of the ornaments of dress or pomp of circumstances to set it off. And this is true so far as it goes. There is no glitter or dazzling flash in the Wordsworthian verse. He does not attempt to produce a thrill. We do not look in this quarter for histrionic gestures, dramatic declamation, agonising moods or passionate outbursts of cynicism. Sensationalism, in the feverish acceptance this term has assumed amongst us, is the very last thing we would expect to find in the poetry of Wordsworth. Tormenting rhetoric there is none, and if we concede eloquence as a factor of his poetic diction it is the sort of eloquence which uprises from the pool of a star, the glimmer of a cool mountain tarn, the low gurgling music of some fresh spring in the hills, the "diamond light" of the moon on the fells, or the mawk dance of a cluster of daffodils stirred by the vagrant breeze. Both by instinct and choice Wordsworth was the poet of nature. It was during a vacation he wrote his first poem. It was by his vacations he gathered the harvest of a quiet eye. His household servant hit upon the best of criticism when she remarked that the master's study was out-of-doors." Perhaps there is no better clue to the Wordsworthian philosophy than that contained in a chance note by Dorothy Wordsworth in which she said that "living at Grasmere was like living in the atmosphere of a church, and holidays in the hills were like a week of Sundays." It was in the spirit of the calm poise, the strength and serenity of nature, Wordsworth indited his verse, and so helped to steady men's minds upon the unsuspected romance that lies in the simplest relations of life, and in the dignity and sacredness of its natural affections. The poetry of William Wordsworth has been called the "Sabbath influence of literature." How can its aims better be expressed than by the concluding lines of the "Prelude" itself—

"What we have loved, Others will love, and we will teach them how; Instruct them how the mind of man becomes A thousand times more beautiful than the earth On which he dwells, above this frame of things. Which, 'mid all revolutions in the hopes And fears of men, doth still remain unchanged In beauty exalted, as it is itself Of quality and fabric more divine."

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.

FISH AND FLESH

Sir,—What we Eastern people cannot understand is the unequal boat service given to the west and the east. True the west Emerald Junction or Summerside to Tignish have an energetic man at Ottawa, working for them in the person of A. E. McLean, M. P., but this should not be a reason for the C. N. R. to show partiality to one section of the Island more than another—to make fish of the one and flesh of the other. Such partiality is unbecoming to a great railway and surely Mr. A. E. McLean is not the incompetent superintendent of the Island passenger and mail service though it looks very like that he is. We see by the papers that in addition to the passenger service on the late train, that is on the jitney, there will, when the spring changes are made, a mail service also. While we, in the East, have neither an early boat train nor late train, let alone a mail service. From Emerald Junction where the trains from the boat separate, it is exactly the same distance to Souris as to Tignish, 85 miles. It is 85 miles from Emerald Junction to Tignish, which for several years now, enjoyed direct railway connection from both the early and late crossings, and it is 85 miles from Emerald Junction to Souris, which enjoys neither the early or late connections. Souris not getting boat connection till next evening, who would imagine that a big railway would differentiate like that by showering such favors on them, while withholding the same favors or conveniences to Souris, Georgetown, Montague, all important towns of which the west are mere villages. When

the Tignish man reaches Emerald Junction by the early train, a train is waiting to take him to his home, and by the late train, a jitney. Contrary-wise, when a Souris man reaches there, a train takes him only as far as Charlottetown. It is just the same with the mails. Fish for one, and flesh for the other. This might be all right in the season of Lent, but for the spring, summer and fall seasons, we would like to learn what excuse or apology, General Manager Appleton makes for this.

Why could there not be a jitney waiting at Royalty Junction to take the passengers and mails East and to their homes same as the west. This one-sided management looks bad—look bad for the general manager. We don't blame Supt. Grady at all. Ten years ago the regular Eastern express was held for a time at Royalty to connect with the early train, but so few came by the early train that it was of no value. It's the late train that matters. That's the train that brings the passengers and the mails for the East. There is little connection by Easterners with Montreal and the west which the early train caters to. The late train is the vital one for Easterners, having as it does mails and passengers from New England, where nearly all our emigrants, cousins, uncles and aunts are and whence the railway and mail traffic emanates. I trust this ventilation of the matter may work results for next summer service.

I am, sir, etc., SOURIS

CITY ASSESSMENT ACT

Sir—I notice by press reports that the City Council have a new tax assessment project in hand. Property is called upon to pay the bulk of the City's financial burdens, and real estate owners, after last year's experience, should waken up to their interests. The full text of these amendments should be published at an early date to give those who pay the bills an opportunity to investigate and safeguard their rights. The Hon. Dr. McMillan, our live wire representative in the Legislature

Left Penniless To Fight it out Alone



WHAT can a woman of sixty do to eke out a living?

Her husband had always said they'd have enough laid by to tide them through old age without spending money on life insurance.

If he could have foreseen the future clearly, surely he would have changed his mind.

Not even the wisest of us can foresee the future. Might not your widow be left in just such circumstances as this poor woman—widow, penniless and without insurance at the age of sixty?

Why take a chance when the profits earned by Mutual Life policies make the cost of life insurance so reasonable?

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA WATERLOO - ONTARIO

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Insidious Eye Strain

We use this adjective advisedly. Sufferers from Eyestrain may have perfect vision and therefore do not suspect the presence of any defect. The native power of the entire human organism is Nerve Energy. Normal eyes, it is computed utilize about 20% of this Nerve Energy, but when Eyestrain is present, much larger proportion is required. Hence defective eyes, though their consumption of an excessive amount of Nerve Energy, may seriously affect the functioning of other organs of the body and produce ill health. HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED G. F. Hatcheson OPTOMETRIST

ATTENTION Truss Wearers

To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a truss to ask the question. Are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it sit comfortably or is it an antiquated and out of date style—out grown its usefulness so to speak, thus causing untold agony; then why continue suffering when you can alleviate the cause by getting 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.

On her one-hundredth anniversary recently, Mrs. Mary Ann Prosser of Newcastle, England, received a congratulatory telegram from the Prince of Wales. Two birds, believed to be American finches, were caught by sailors on an Atlantic liner during a storm 500 miles off the American coast. British exports of cotton and artificial silk mixed piece goods in 1928 exceeded those of 1927 by nearly 27,000,000 square yards, valued at more than \$9,000,000.

C.M. Lampson & Co., Limited. Public Auction Sales of Raw Furs. Shipping bags will be furnished without charge by applying to E. T. Holman, Ltd., Summerside, P. E. I.

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