

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1935.

PREMATURE ROORBACK

Half the front page of yesterday's Local Liberal organ was devoted to misstatements of the wildest and most irresponsible kind with regard to the Dominion Government's contribution to the trans-Canada highway project.

Professing to base its propaganda on the reply of the Minister of Labour to a question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. A. E. MacLean, the Patriot declares that the Bennett Government is contributing to only eight miles of the total proposed asphalt highway between Charlottetown and Borden.

The Minister's statement was that in addition to an amount not in excess of \$50,000 towards the Borden concrete highway, the agreement with the Dominion also provides for a federal contribution of 50 per cent of the cost of the asphalt highway to Charlottetown, exclusive of administrative costs, it being understood that the total cost to which the Dominion will contribute shall not exceed \$11,000 per mile and it being further understood that not more than eight miles of such highway shall be undertaken during the currency of this agreement.

The Liberal press is fully aware that the phrase "the currency of this agreement" refers to the current fiscal year, which expires March 31, and for which money has been voted by Parliament. It is aware that agreements of this kind, where Dominion expenditure is concerned, must be renewed annually. It is also aware that we have still five miles of asphalt highway to construct under the present agreement, for which an extension of time will have to be obtained, and that when the Province is ready, further annual arrangements with the Dominion on the basis already negotiated will be made.

Yet our contemporary deliberately misrepresents the situation, and claims that the remainder of the 50 miles of asphalt highway, after the eight miles now under way have been completed, will have to be built entirely at the Province's cost!

Again, the Liberal organ professes to regard the Dominion expenditure up to \$50,000 on the Borden concrete project, plus one-half the expense up to \$11,000 per mile of the asphalt highway, as a mere bagatelle; "one-fiftieth" of what the Province is entitled to. Yet in October last it contended the Dominion was paying only one-half the labour cost, "which," it said, "figures out at about \$3,000 a mile or 10 per cent of the total cost as against 40 per cent under the former Liberal policy. What do fair-minded Conservatives think of it?"

Now our contemporary realizes that in addition to paying the full cost of the Borden concrete highway, the Bennett Government is paying fifty per cent of the asphalt highway as well, "as against 40 per cent under Liberal policy."

We suggest that fair-minded Liberals, as well as Conservatives, will agree that the comparison, on our contemporary's own showing, is decidedly to the advantage of the Bennett Government.

The Liberal press has indeed found a mare's nest! Failing to substantiate any of its allegations of broken Bennett promises, it has resorted to such claptrap as it usually reserves for an election roorback.

THE FORCE OF REFORM

Highly significant, says an exchange, is the Financial Post's dramatic swing from opposition to Premier Bennett's economic program to a position of mild commendation and definite support. Next to the Montreal Gazette, the Toronto Star paper was the most conspicuous assailant of the Premier's contemplated "interference with business," in the small circle of journals that stand as the jealous defenders of the outposts of the "big interests." Three weeks ago, the Financial Post's cynical criticisms of the Bennett policies were quoted widely. Those who recall what it then said will be interested to read this passage from the most recent issue of the same periodical:

"Ottawa's programme for social security has received endorsement in principle from leaders of each of the three political parties, and substantial commendation from the press. It may be accepted now as a recognized feature of the country's economic and political philosophy. We are all now to work together to take humanitarian rehabilitation in our stride. It will be a noble effort anyway, and, in particular, a challenge to youth; to the post-depression generation who could not help but feel some inspiration from the Prime Minister's Montreal address."

Manifestly, says the Sydney Post-Record, this quickly changed attitude of a paper which has been almost as consistently hostile to the Bennett Ministry as it has been to the probing and purging of unchecked capitalism, is not dictated by choice, but by a suddenly awakened sense of the direction and force of public opinion. The Sydney paper concludes:

"The support the Bennett programme has enlisted is as nearly unanimous as party politics and isolated reaction can permit. It is true that the Prime Minister's radio addresses appealed strongly to the popular imagination, but they did more than that. They carried instant conviction to all thoughtful Canadians of the urgent need of certain reforms, far reaching economic reforms, not by way of concessions to underprivileged classes, but for the strengthening of established institutions, and for the maintenance of clean business and a healthy industrial structure in Canada. These reforms are now inevitable. They will be enacted by this Parliament, wholly or in part, and may be amplified and supplemented by the next. When they have been achieved, and their good fruits made manifest, they will be as permanently written into Canadian history as the Confederation of the provinces, the National Policy or the Ottawa trade agreements. Such is the force of reform, such the record of truly constructive statesmanship."

EDITORIAL NOTES

An eight hours' day for an eight hours' pay will mean more employees to utilize the extra two hours individually lost through the new legislation.

Mr. J. H. Myers, M.P., is one of the most popular and pleasing speakers in the House of Commons. The Chamber always fills when it is known he has the floor. His humour, ready wit and repartee, besides his sound common sense, strongly appeal to the average member on both sides of the House.

When the Toronto shopkeepers wake up to a realization that their new supplies of potatoes "will cost them more," they will be sorry somebody did not advise them in advance. It will be vexation to discover that when they were selling retail at 40c to 50c, the legal price to the producer was 50c.

The Trade Directory of Prince Edward Island has just been issued by Mr. Thomas R. Tees from the press of the Irwin Printing Co. Ltd. It is a creditable production, and should be found of considerable benefit to business houses at home and abroad. In addition to a write-up of the province it includes a directory of business by towns, Charlottetown civic directory, Government directory, Canadian trade commissioners, statistics of leading industries, shipping and manufacturing information, commercial representatives, and classified business directory. It has been published with the cooperation of the Government, and the approval of the Associated Boards of Trade and Manufacturers Association.

In both Germany and Italy women are being excluded from much employment to make room for men. As compensation the State allows a gratuity on marriages, and also for every child born in wedlock. By this means three purposes are served: More opportunities for employment are opened for men; homes are provided for women; and increased population for the State. With increased population more mouths will have to be fed, backs clothed, and feet shod; which will mean more work for producers and manufacturers, and more employment for the rising generation. How it will all turn out those who live another 15 or 20 years will be able to see for themselves. Meantime, some one suggests the plan should be adopted for the Island.

In his newspaper feature of "Believe It or Not," Ripley several years ago gave currency to a report that during a flood on the Florida Coast, the coffin containing the remains of the late Mr. Coughlan, actor, were carried by the tide to Bay Fortune where the distinguished actor had owned a summer cottage. At the time, through the Associated Press and otherwise, this story was authoritatively contradicted, and it was shown that the late actor's remains were not interred in Florida, but cremated and the ashes brought and interred in a grave in the grounds of his cottage here.

Notes By The Way

We know of no good reason why Canada should not have a national art gallery really worthy of the country. Ottawa, our Federal capital, is one of the most beautiful cities of the continent. Every now and then some fine building is added to the great collection already ready to be found there. The other day we noticed a reference to the new nine-story stone structure that will serve as headquarters for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The new American Legation, a particularly handsome affair, was another recent addition. Others are in prospect.—Border Cities Star.

Ancient steak reputed to be 10,000 years old furnished a delicious dinner at Stockholm. The dish was composed of steak cut out of a mammoth which had been dead 10,000 years. Professor Lindbergh, who has just returned from the North Pole, made the announcement. The scientists discovered the carcass of a mammoth of the ante-diluvian epoch, perfectly preserved in the ice. After a thorough investigation the animal was declared still to be in perfectly edible condition. Accordingly it was cut up, basted and devoured by the hungry members of the party, who found this record cold storage meat delicious.

Bismarck is reputed to have been asked by Disraeli, when he was returning him: "How do you manage to ride on bicycles?" "Nothing is more simple," Bismarck replied. "When my wife thinks people have wasted enough of my time, she tells my valet to come and inform me that the Emperor wishes to see me immediately. That always works admirably." At that moment there was a knock at the door, and Bismarck's valet entered the room. "His Majesty wishes to speak to your highness," he announced.

Today we need at least 20,000 sprockets. Built in series these do not cost more than 2,500 pounds, or a total outlay of 50,000,000 pounds. Last year we were fourth in strength. Today we are eighth. Last year we had 420 first-line machines. Today we have still considerably fewer than 500, while Germany alone can produce 1,000 a week. Last year we were on the "edge of risk." Today we are over the edge.—London Daily Mail.

The thing that makes a day important is not the amount of work done, or miles traveled, or hours consumed in labour—but the feeling in our heart that we have done the best we knew with our day, and have left nothing untried. Henry Rycroft in Gissing's "Private Papers of Henry Rycroft," after long labor on some piece of writing, brought at length to its conclusion, said: "I have written a long piece, but I have not written a word of it." The thing that makes a day important is not the amount of work done, or miles traveled, or hours consumed in labour—but the feeling in our heart that we have done the best we knew with our day, and have left nothing untried. Henry Rycroft in Gissing's "Private Papers of Henry Rycroft," after long labor on some piece of writing, brought at length to its conclusion, said: "I have written a long piece, but I have not written a word of it."

The Germans are quoted as saying: "We don't believe in starting a war with us over our arms policy." Coupled with the indefinite but generally accepted belief that Germany has flagrantly broken the military clauses of the treaty signed at Versailles, this sounds very like a cynical assertion that she will break her word if it suits her, and so long as she believes nobody will back with force the demands for honorable dealing. Since the other powers have failed to disarm it is high time those military clauses were wiped out, but until they are Germany is bound by them.

There is a cry in the land so clamant, so passionate, that the man who opposes it will be overwhelmed and vanquished. The desire in the hearts of the entire British people is for Peace. Today it is stronger than even in the aftermath of 1918, when grief and disillusion met; war seem the bitterest of all things. Yet, near to us, not in the July days of 1914 when the Shadows were already sweeping across the world—the British peoples stand so near to war.—London Daily Express.

While Canada welcomes tourists to the Dominion, some of them bring problems to our own long list. What, for example, is to be done with the traveler entering Canada on a steamer, who has an old life insurance on it and no means of paying for any damage he may cause? One such man came across the border recently, skidded on a bad piece of road, struck a Canadian car, completely wrecking the latter. This man has no insurance and no money beyond what he had in his pocket.

"A liberal education is not only one which is based upon a true concept and understanding of freedom, but it is one which prepares for self-seeking selfishness—freedom from meanness and hypocrisy—freedom from pride and antagonism, whether personal, or national—freedom from willingness to exploit or impose upon one's fellow men."—D. Nicholas Murray Butler

Recently the story has been again in circulation, having been given currency through a radio talk by Mr. Lowell Thomas. It seems the truth will never be able to catch up with the original fabrication—it has had too good a start; besides people have a preference for the unusual and sensational anyway.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

CHRONIC ARTHRITIS—RHEUMATISM IS MORE THAN A JOINT AFFLICTION

It is a jointly interesting to see how research physicians investigating the causes and treatment of chronic inflammation of the joints or arthritis as it is now called, do not blame the eating of meat as a cause, and permit the eating of meat in the treatment.

Dr. Ralph Pemberton, Toronto, has been demonstrating for number of years that the starch foods—potatoes, bread, sugar, and fat—permeate the joints, and in causing the pain in arthritis or rheumatism.

In addition to cutting down greatly on starch foods, Dr. Pemberton points out the amount of water in the digestive tract—stomach and intestines—are not doing their work properly owing to loss of tone which permits acids or stoppage of the food through the small intestine and also the wastes from the food through the large intestine.

By cutting down on these starch foods, the kinks and dilations in the intestine may be gradually removed and the intestine become normal in appearance and action.

A diet that is low in starch foods—potatoes, bread, sugar, and fat—will be rich in protein, eggs, or fish, and will be rich in the amount of water in the tissues. Now presence of water in the joints which are enclosed by membranes means just that much more pressure in the joint, thus causing both stiffness and pain.

The treatment of rheumatism means just the removal of any infection in the body from teeth, tonsils, or acute attacks, then the toning up of the whole body, the treatment by proper diet as above mentioned, particularly cutting down on the starches, the use of heat to the joints to help the circulation and prevent stiffness, and the use of the salicylates as the drug treatment.

In other words arthritis is not just a "joint" condition, but an ailment which affects the body as a whole.

If arthritis is treated from these simple standpoints instead of by the use of such drugs as aspirin, it is believed that as much as 80 per cent of cases might be helped.

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.

BARLEY CROPS

Sir—I noticed in a recent issue of a Summerfield paper, a letter to the editor signed "Common Sense, Casampane. Among other things he advised farmers to grow some barley for brewing. I think it would be better to use the barley for fattening pigs, than to tempt a human being to make a swine out of himself or herself. Might not some of the hard times be caused by having so much money spent for booze, instead of being spent in regular channels for food, clothing, etc.

There is a lot of money tied up in brewery and distillery stocks, and what has the booze trade done for society? Echo answers what? By their fruits ye shall know them. I am, Sir, etc.

COMMON SENSE

FRONT ROW

TRIBUTE TO MR. R. H. STERNS

Sir—In the passing of Mr. R. H. Sterns Charlottetown has lost one of its genial gentlemen. His cheery and friendly smile will indeed be missed by many. He was fond of his family, his friends, his kind to his employees, and his business associates. Always ready to do a kindness to rich and poor alike, and always willing to go out of his way to lend a helping hand, Mr. Sterns was an example in true courtesy.

I will remember one evening when waiting for the train in North West River, Mass., watching Mr. Sterns hurrying through the crowd along the platform. Not only was he noticeable for his fine carriage and appearance, but for the way, even though in danger of missing his train, he never looked back, would lift a child up the steps, help another passenger with a suitcase or say a pleasant word to a nigger porter; all testifying to the goodness of his heart. I felt proud that he was an Islander.

Many former guests at his hotel besides myself appreciated his courteous friendliness and will be sorry to hear of his death while in his prime, and will cherish his memory.

I am, Sir, etc.

A TRAVELLER

MR. DENNY'S ADDRESS

Sir—Somehow I cannot withhold from writing a few words in connection with Mr. John Denny's address of January 27. The deepest thoughts of my heart have been stirred and the Spirit urges me on. I am full of joy that God is hearing, and answering the prayers of his people—that the people of today are in the hands of a true and true Christian of the Church of Christ.

Mr. Denny has set forth several thoughts and questions, some of which I know are in the minds of many people both young and old. Some of these questions are: What true believers heart. I firmly believe there is a solution to it all, which can only be found in Jesus and His Word. Here is a place we can find an answer to every question, a solution to every problem of life, but first in our search after Truth, we need the guidance of the Holy Spirit, that Great Teacher who reveals the things of God and reveals them to our souls. He alone can bring us to the Cross of Calvary and there give us a Divine Revelation of that sacrifice offered for our sins. He alone can answer for us the question of the first great question of our lives: our souls' salvation and answer it to our satisfaction and His glory.

I write with confidence. I know where I speak. Like a great many young people, early in life I set forth, as I thought, equipped for life and to make good, but I left God out. My sky was cloudless, and all was bright and sunny. I was the envy of the world and all-I had no doubt it would not continue so. All went well for a time—but it was not long till the clouds began to gather, the sun grew dim, and the sun was gradually losing its brightness, until I found myself in total darkness and alone. How great was that darkness! I was troubled, distressed and dismayed. I knew not which way to turn or whither to flee, and I could see no way out. I was lost, eternally lost. It seemed as though Death and Hell were ready to receive me and Satan and his hosts were waiting to drag me down. In the darkness I heard strange sounds and uncertain voices calling, but I couldn't move. I was afraid. In my utter extremity I heard a voice, and I heard a before-speaking, and an assuring Presence drew near me, bidding me rise and come with Him. I arose and step by step we went together. Though I could see Him not, and visit not with Him, yet His words were proving a Lamp unto my feet, and a Light unto my path, and Himself a guide, to lead me through. The darkness passed, and the True Light now shining revealed to me Jesus, my crucified and risen Lord, the Good Shepherd who gave His life for His sheep, and the Great Door by which we enter into life eternal. "My sheep hear my voice and they follow Me," a stranger will they not follow, because they know not the voice of strangers. How well He knows!

Have my dear young readers and others entered by the Door, into

The Development Of Public Health In P. E. Island

(B. C. Keeping, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Chief Health Officer for Prince Edward Island, in the Canadian Public Health Journal.)

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

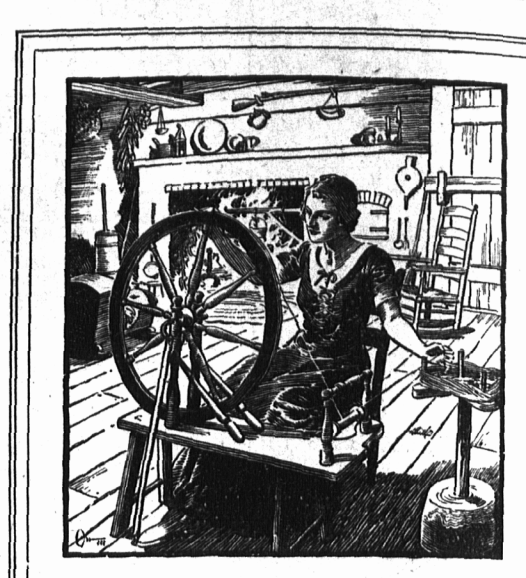
The history of public health in Prince Edward Island naturally divides itself into two periods: the first from discovery of the Island by Europeans to 1763; the second from 1763 until the present day. The name of the discoverer of Prince Edward Island and the date of his discovery are commonly believed that Cabot in 1497 visited its shores and gave it the name of Saint Jean, but this is rather improbable. The French claim Verriano as the discoverer, while others hold that Cartier was the first to sight it in 1534. However, the fact remains that this beautiful little island, "The Garden of the Gulf," was discovered very early in Canadian history and was named Isle St. Jean. The aborigines of Isle St. Jean belonged to the Abenaki and Micmac tribes of Indians. These first inhabitants called it "Abegweit" (resting on the waves), a poetic and descriptive name. There is little known about these savage tribes. The only Indians now found on the Island are Micmacs but very few of these are of pure Indian blood.

Isle St. Jean, along with other parts of Canada, is said to have been claimed by the French king as early as the 16th century. Now, this little corner of the New World does not seem to have received any attention for over one hundred years. Towards the end of the 18th century grants were made to various islands in the Gulf to companies desirous of carrying on an extensive fishery. Naturally these had no interest in the permanent colonization of the country, their only object being to erect stages and construct a shack or two to carry on their work. In 1763 a large number of fishermen visited the Island, and in autumn returned to France, leaving the Indians again in undisputed possession.

The first colonists came to the Island about 1719. Both were fishermen from Normandy and had large families. These pioneers were soon joined by others and in 1720 there were seventeen families numbering one hundred and thirty-five individuals. At this time Isle St. Jean was under the control of the French commander, at Louisbourg, Cape Breton. About the year 1728 there was a steady influx of Acadians from what is now Nova Scotia, and so greatly had the population increased that it is thought that in 1763, when the Island along with other French possessions was ceded to the British, the population had reached six thousand inhabitants. During this long period, from 1719 to 1763, the Island was little disturbed by the continual war raging on the adjoining continent between the French and English settlers.

During these years the Roman Catholic clergy kept a very complete record of vital statistics, registering all births, marriages and deaths in the various settlements. Up to this time all the early pioneers and settlers were French, hence this record was a complete census of the white population.

The fall of Louisbourg and Isle St. Jean was soon followed by that of Quebec, and in 1763 a treaty of peace was signed between France and England, ceding New France to the British.



FOR THRIFT AT HOME Today, as in pioneer times, it is often the woman of the household who has the instinct and ability for careful management. Many women make regular savings deposits as a cash reserve to provide for rent, insurance, taxes and similar obligations. *A Household Budget Book is available on request.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

So the few men kept back settlement for many years, as well as responsible government. In 1773 the First House of Assembly was called together. There is no record of any health measures being considered; the all-absorbing discussion at this Assembly, and at later ones was the "Land Question." Isle St. Jean, being so far removed from the main lines of communication—which were then, as well as at present, by way of the St. Lawrence river and the Atlantic seaboard—does not appear to have suffered in the way of epidemics such as smallpox or plague which were all too common in Quebec during the early days of settlement.

In 1799 the Island, formerly known as Isle St. Jean, received the name of Prince Edward Island in honor of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, who was commander of the troops at Halifax at that time. The population increased steadily, but slowly, due to the absentee landlords who failed to meet their promises as to colonization. Many attempts were made to rectify this condition. General delegations proceeded to England to report in person their grievances, but not until 1851 did Prince Edward Island obtain responsible government.

HEALTH LEGISLATION

In the year 1832, in the reign of William IV, an Act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the erection of an asylum for the insane, and other charities. In the same year an Act was passed to prevent the importation of infectious diseases into the Island and their spread. An official bearing the title "Health Officer" was appointed at this time. Further legislation, relating chiefly to asylums, was enacted in 1840, 1842, and in 1844.

In the year 1851 legislation was enacted constituting local boards of health. Provision was made for the establishing of hospitals, with particular reference to the treatment of infectious diseases. It was required that the health officer of the province should be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and on May 1, 1851, Dr. W. H. Hobkirk was appointed. Little progress was made, however, in implementing the legislation. The occurrence of several small epidemics of smallpox during the following ten years served, however, to arouse public opinion and

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT. Add an equal amount of... Clear up your skin!

The Poet's Corner. FROM THE GAELIC. Give me the plaid, the light, the round my shoulder, under my arm, Rather than English wool the choicest. To keep my body tight and warm.

Good is the plaid in the day or the night; High on the ben, or low in the glen; No king was he but a coward who wanted it; Fearing the look of the plaided men!

NOTE—One of the poems from the first book of the original Gaelic poetry published. The poet was Alexander Macdonald, a follower of the Prince in the "Forty-five."

cept and understanding of freedom, but it is one which prepares for self-seeking selfishness—freedom from meanness and hypocrisy—freedom from pride and antagonism, whether personal, or national—freedom from willingness to exploit or impose upon one's fellow men.

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