

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Crippled Children Lose \$1,000

Our evening contemporary, with the proverbial courage of a mouse, has beat a speedy retreat. It has neither accepted our challenge of yesterday nor repeated its allegations. Well, the Crippled Children's Fund is a loser to the extent of \$1,000.

Farm Statistics

The cattle population of Canada at December 1, 1935 is estimated at 8,430,800, a decrease of 1.5 per cent. during the twelve months. Milch cow numbers increased 2.2 per cent. while beef cow numbers declined 7.7 per cent.

Milk production per cow increased from 11.26 pounds in 1934 to 11.71 pounds in 1935. The estimated number of cows being milked on December 1 was 2,514,000, an increase of 5.2 per cent.

Swine numbers were estimated at 3,950,500, an increase of 8.3 per cent. With estimated farrowings higher than those shown in the December-May period of 1934-35 it is evident that a considerable increase in swine numbers may be expected.

There were 2,628,500 sheep and lambs on farms representing a decrease of 21.3 per cent. from the previous June and 4 per cent. from the previous December.

Firing And Hiring

The Toronto Globe, (Liberal), is authority for the statement that strong pressure is being exerted by patronage-mongers on the new Postmaster-General, Hon. J. C. ELLIOTT, to get him to discharge all Conservative postmasters in the rural districts and to replace them with Liberals.

It is to be hoped that the Globe's appraisal of the new Postmaster-General, Hon. Mr. ELLIOTT, is correct and that he has decided to depart from the evil precedents established by Mr. VENIOT.

Seeking Treasure Trove

The hope of finding treasure trove seems to be latent in every human being. It is this hope which keeps fresh crops of people continually coming forward to finance the search for pirate gold on Cocos Island or somewhere else.

It matters nothing that many have failed and continue to fail in their search for the lost treasure. Each individual thinks he will be the lucky one. He knows the chances against him are probably several millions to one.

Despatches from London tell of the organization of a new company to undertake excavations on the already-much-excavated Cocos Island. At the same time, mail advices from London relate the sad end of a treasure hunt much nearer home.

Editorial Notes

Having an editor of their own in the Liberal ranks of the Legislature, the Halifax Chronicle-Star can no longer be accused of being Conservative in disguise.

It would not be surprising now that Adwaja has been avenged, were Italy to encourage peace proposals.

Nova Scotia has joined New Brunswick, in opposition to the scrapping of the B. N. A. but where, or where, stands Prince Edward Island, the interests of which are most vitally affected!

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has been advised that in the United Kingdom mourning for the late King by the general public is not prescribed. Of course those occupying high official positions and their wives will continue to wear mourning until further notice.

Somewhat belated is our contemporary's conversion to the truth that "a report and a rumour is one thing, and actual fact is another." The time for the rumour-monger to get his facts right is before the show-down.

The London Spectator has ever been on the side of the angels in the matter of pacifism where practicable, yet here is the conclusion it has arrived at regarding the present state of the world: "The essence of the Covenant of the League of Nations in one of its aspects is the doctrine that the collective strength at the disposal of the League must be overwhelmingly greater than the strength of the strongest possible aggressor. We cannot refuse to frame our armament policy in the light of that principle."

With the pocketbooks of 64 nations in hand, through representative buyers, the British Industries Fair, London, is regarded as a good barometer of business conditions in general. More than 30 Canadian firms participated and reported much satisfaction with results.

Administrative changes designed to eliminate periodical examination of war pensioners are announced. These do away with the routine medical examinations which pension recipients were formerly required to undergo.

There are no half measures with Bolshevists. A sentence of death by shooting has been passed in a Moscow court upon a hit-and-run motorist, who drove into a farm wagon, killing a horse and injuring three men.

The reports are that passenger trains, at least on the runs connecting the larger cities of Eastern Canada, are generally overcrowded. Traffic by no means has attained its old proportions, but so many trains have been taken off in the last few years that those remaining are hard pressed, on many occasions, to accommodate the travelling public—Ottawa Journal.

The Vicar had received a couple of tickets for the opera from one of his parishioners. Finding that he was unable to go, he rang up some friends and said: "An unfortunate accident has prevented me from attending the opera tonight; could you use the tickets? We should be glad to do so." "We should be glad to do so," was the reply, "but we are your unfortunate hosts."—Ex.

King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, who has been on his throne thirty-five years, believes that the function of a constitutional monarch is to be a permanent under-secretary to successive Premiers. It is said that only once has he departed from this self-denying ordinance, to wit, when he signed the decrees that gave the Fascists absolute power.

London has no commercial buildings high enough to be classified as skyscrapers, writes ROBINS FLEMING in "Civil Engineering." For forty years the London building code has contained the following provision: "A building (not being a church or chapel) shall not be erected or be subsequently increased to a greater height than eighty feet (exclusive of two stories in the roof and of ornamental towers, turrets or other architectural features as decorations) without the consent of the Council."

But for the alarm and the constant sense of insecurity caused by militant Communism, it is most improbable that either Mussolini or Hitler would today be in control of the destinies of Italy and Germany respectively. The Soviet Government at the present time disclaims responsibility for the flood of Communist propaganda which has for many years been pouring into all countries. At the same time it was undoubtedly from the headquarters of the "Third International" at Moscow that the movement received its first stimulus.—Belfast Telegraph.

Notes by the Way

We confess to sharing with Archdeacon Ragg and a host of correspondents their love of those "trees that are England." It is impossible to imagine the face of England clean-shaven. Seen from above, it once becomes evident that the country is a clearing in old forest; even some of her roads still bend in a half-circle round an oak long since gone, which was too big or too holy for the rude axes of our ancestors.

The Italian peasant is being hit; his Government is being irritated by such foolish pinpricks; and the Italian public is, naturally enough, retaliating by refusing to buy British goods. South Wales is feeling the pinch, having lost one of its best customers. And the people of our oldest Dominion, Newfoundland, have been plunged into grievous difficulty in a time of extreme depression.

Professional penologists frequently dismiss advocates of a general house-cleaning for prisons as being either too severe or too sentimental. They may be—probably are—right, but the public has learned that any prisoner, convicted of a cruel and premeditated crime, a son of wealthy parents, had his own private bath and very obviously a large amount of liberty, and that the inmates of another penitentiary had such photographic and engraving laboratories that they used it as a workshop for making counterfeit \$10 bills. Furthermore they also succeeded in smuggling them out of the prison. Can it be that some prison officials are more sentimental than the sentimentalists?—Christian Science Monitor.

Provided there is no catch in it, news that China and Japan are really going to co-operate in developing the former's natural resources should be welcomed. The necessary consequence would be the opening of Chinese markets to Japan and so long as this does not mean closing them to others, it is as it should be. Co-operation, not conflict, should exist between a vast undeveloped country and a smaller overdeveloped one when they are such near neighbors, with, however, the interests of both and of any third party fully safeguarded. Naturally we are interested in the matter, but we must not be misled by the exaggerated claims of the promoters. The necessary consequence would be the opening of Chinese markets to Japan and so long as this does not mean closing them to others, it is as it should be.

No matter how intelligent we may become, or how much we learn from every source, there will forever remain the unsolvable mystery of life itself. Our loved ones slip away. We hear their voices no more. Their cheering presence at the great games still there remains the comfort and the joy of all the beauty they gave to us, while yet in life—and that beauty, though silent, is somehow deathless.—Ex.

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That Body of Pours. ACID FORMING DIET IN TREATING ASTHMA. Dr. James W. Barton, M.D.

There is much being said and written about acidosis these days; in fact baking soda and other alkalies are having a big sale. There is nothing wrong in a general way about this because most of our diets do contain a little more of the acid forming foods than they should.

Research physicians are not agreed that the alkalosis causes the asthma, but it is known that with asthma there is alkalosis. It seems logical therefore that instead of an alkaline diet an acid forming diet should be used in asthmatic cases.

Dr. L. Montagni in Minerva Medicine tells of his use of what is called the ketogenic diet in cases of asthma. The diet consisted chiefly of broiled meat, eggs, egg whites and some green vegetables (spinach). Some of the patients were in severe asthmatic conditions lasting for days, while others had frequent attacks. The patients were normal and well nourished, and showed no ill effects from the diet.

Dr. Montagni doesn't believe that a tendency to alkalosis is present in bronchial asthma, but believes that by bringing the blood and tissues nearer to the acid condition the nerves which cause a tightening of the bronchial tubes and smaller vessels in the chest are made to relax, thus giving the patient relief from his asthmatic attacks.

There was a general improvement in each of the cases which were maintained to keep the "acidifying" process going.

Certainly this simple method of fighting off asthmatic attacks is worth trying. It must be remembered however that the diet is not for the asthmatic with apparently only asthmatic attacks as symptoms. None of them were considered extra sensitive to any particular substances.

The Poet's Corner. THE QUICKENING. Out of my harbouring palm Drifted a seed, While the thrush freed His heart, fluting a psalm.

MAUGHAM IN WEST INDIES (Canadian Press) PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 3. Somerset Maugham, British author, said here his next book would probably be set in a West Indian atmosphere.

NO SALE "Say, mister," said the bright youth to the butcher, "do you keep joints to suit all purses?" "Sure," said the butcher.

ler joins Germany, now takes fright. In the Senate, Premier Van Zeeland says: "I am unable to reveal in this place the grave elements which govern my view, but I am convinced that we must strengthen ourselves immediately diplomatically, financially, and chiefly, militarily." Little Switzerland, home of the League, scene of a Nazi chief's murder by a Jew, has not known war since Napoleon's day.

Miller's Worm Powders not only make the infantile system untenable for worms, but by their action on the stomach, liver and bowels they correct such troubles as lack of appetite, biliousness and other internal disorders that the worms create. Children thrive upon them and no matter what condition their worm-infested stomachs may be in, they will show improvement as soon as the treatment begins.

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.

THE WAY OF THE POLITICIAN

Sir,—I notice that at the recent Cornwall meet Mr. Shaw spoke very kindly about the farmers of this section as well as several other districts. If this ornate compliment worked as well on these farmers as it did on myself, then Mr. Shaw has scored high. It is the way of the politician, if he wants to enlist their support in a project of utility or of an innuendo.

It is strange that the farmers and fishermen of the South and up to Borden were not consulted by their grievances. But nary a meeting, Mr. Arthur Gaudet is the man to put the thing over and a certain farmer stated at the Cornwall meeting that he could bank on their support. Tantillus-like he offers us a bridge on which we would not care to cross during the busiest time of year for hauling produce, that is during the months of December, January, February and March.

Mr. Hyndman also comes to our help. He offers to build a bridge to connect the solution of our grievances with the solution of the merry brigade of unemployment in Charlottetown—highlanders and hikers, bootlegs and boarders, sledge and snappers.

I should be in favour of a bridge if I wanted to walk to or drive old Dobbin to the city. Shortening the distance would be worth while. But our method of travelling has completely changed and the distance of three miles extra by going around would not cut a bridge to lay, especially on a paved road, it might be the shorter way, as to time, as there would be reduced speed on the bridge. If, when considering the building, years ago, this objection was on the part of many farmers, its inutility, on account a better bridge of ice, still greater should the objection be today when we have auto-trucks and paved roads, and in the winter we use sleighs.

Mr. Hyndman stated at the Board of Trade that the expense of running the ferries would at 4 per cent pay the interest on half a million dollars—about the cost of a bridge. Does he mean that if the bridge be built, the ferries will be closed down? This would mean that the people of a large section of country opposite Charlottetown would have to drive about ten miles West to West River bridge and then 10 miles more by the new bridge to get to the City.

It seems very easy to start a project, appoint a committee, hold two or three meetings, and then rush it to the clinic of the Board of Trade. About a year ago there was a project started to get the Federal Government to pay the farmers a bonus on their produce. This would give the selfish farmers who own a fairly well on his crop, by feeding hogs, a double profit.

Many years ago a project was started to build a break-water at Cane Cove and completed. There was no difficulty in this case also to get the "farmers to bite." In a report presented to the nucleus of a great seaport was to be built, which would vie with Charlottetown for the trade of the mainland.

Other great projects along the West River were completed—of little use today. Children will ask for the moon and men often ask for that which will be of no benefit. What then are our grievances? It is the want of passenger accommodation and facilities for transporting the products of the land and the sea and rivers to their destined markets, facilities too for the more direct importation of such things as the farmer and fishermen want. Under present conditions the fishermen has to get product drawn out impardonably through a railroad station, from which it reaches Summerside, before it is sent to the markets of Boston and New York. If we had a railway, we could send direct and increase our profits by three cents per pound. When there is a potato boat loading in Charlottetown the farmer gets only one load per day shipped. The loading is done so quickly that the farmer does not get much of his crop away. If he has 1,000 bushels it would take him 20 days to do his shipping. He could do the same job about five days if he had a railway. It is a well known fact that the farmers here are getting three to four cents less for their potatoes than they would get on the railway line. A railway would link us with Charlottetown and give us access to other markets. For the want of a railway, some of the farmers here do not go to the city more than once or twice during the year and when they do go it is only to be refreshed or to see a picture. They deal with T. Eaton & Co. and the country stores. If they had a railway they could send their products to Charlottetown and purchase all their goods there. A railway would increase the value of property not only in Cornwall but also in a whole section of country as far as Borden, and a railway can be built without building North River bridge, and the idea of going around to accommodate as many places as possible is better than the idea of a short cut.

MALCOLM McNEILL ELECTRIC LIGHT PROBLEM Sir,—It is well ever to bear in mind that a public utility company is the creation of legislative authority and always continues to be subject to the control and regulation of the State. When injustices or causes of complaint arise, the people are justified in looking to the government for a remedy. When the control or regulation is not expressly given to the city or municipality such remains in the government,

that is the State. It is a question of eminent domain. In 1928 the Charlottetown Light and Power Co. was incorporated and was given express power and authority to purchase the then existing electric and gas plants and the Company were also given certain franchises, rights and privileges within the City. The Montague Electric Company was afterwards likewise incorporated and was given certain rights and privileges within its area. Then came the Maritime Electric Company with a Dominion charter granted in 1917. This Company did not apply to the local Legislature for the privilege of buying and taking over our electric plant. They ignored our Legislature and it was only in 1927 when they wanted to extend their influence to other parts of the Province outside the City, that they came with a petition seeking not only such extensions but these words were also inserted in the Act, "in addition to the privilege and right which it now exercises within said limits which right is hereby ratified, confirmed."

The Legislature did not bother about protecting the interests of our citizens by putting in any provision about rates or about submitting an annual statement to the City Council or about a local representative on the Board of Directors or about stock issues, etc. This was an alien company and were given all the rights asked for without question and without regulation. It is not necessary just now to enter into the legal phases of the matter as to what rights, franchises, if any, it actually did pass to the Maritime Electric Company either by their purchase of the Charlottetown Light and Power plant or as a result of the 1927 statute above mentioned. The question will be considered in due time, but just now let us look at what action was taken by the interests behind the Maritime Electric Company once they obtained this legislative sanction from our Province in March, 1927. At that time there was outstanding \$125,000 bonds of the Charlottetown Electric Company and the holders of these bonds were given the opportunity in March, 1927, to exchange their bonds for \$6.50 preferred stock of Associated Gas and Electric Company. The basis of the exchange was \$100 of bonds for \$6.50 of stock. That transaction shows clearly who were our light and power owners at that time. Then in 1929 this same A. G. E. Co. had the local employees go out to their friends, relatives and neighbors and ask them to purchase bonds, certificates and obligations on some of which interest has never been paid, and many have since been converted on the books of the Company into ordinary common stock of the A. G. E.

There is no use crying over spilt milk. The damage has been done. It could have been prevented by our legislators and would have been had they known the facts. It was their duty to have ascertained the facts and to give effect to their own duty for the protection of the public interest, especially in the matter of a public utility which so vitally affects the community life and well-being of the citizens. What is the remedy? First, to insist upon an immediate and drastic reduction in rates and to insist upon the absence of any concession of any kind until such is made effective. Second, to insist upon local management and control in any future sale or transfer and proper regulations for the issue of securities; third, to insist upon the protection of the City under a competent and efficient commissioner, and, fourthly, that in any sale, transfer or change that may be brought about our investors or that portion of them who have been given worthless certificates should be given the same protection. The local plant and if a refusal is given, or if the price asked is too high it can obtain authority to take it over at a fair market value.

The present Company has no right to give a franchise for these are the rights of the government and cannot be transferred. In the fixing of the fair market value, only such property found to be used and useful should be taken into account. Property which is not serving the public should be treated as unnecessary surplus. Under all the circumstances which are now known, the City is clearly justified in demanding its "pound of flesh" and should have the co-operation of the Legislature in the operation of the new York State Legislature on February 24th last and from which I will give quotations in future, I find these words:

"Where a company is honestly operated, the stocks and bonds will be represented by physical assets of at least a like amount." "The conditions which have been shown to exist by the testimony publicly given were not created by this committee. The correction of such abuses is in the hands of the stockholders. They do not clean their own houses; they must not complain of the existence of filth."

Inasmuch as the Maritime Electric Co. have no stockholders it is up to our City Council and to our Legislature to do the house-cleaning.

I am, Sir, etc., JOHN F. WHEAR. WHY A "COMPACT"?" Sir,—Have we not taken pride in the fact that we have hitherto had the democratic government of the most advanced type? Why now this advocacy of a "compact"? There were certain good reasons for the Family Compact in Upper Canada in early days. Among other considerations, there was danger from lawless roving characters and from American enemies.

We have nothing of such a nature here. Our people are not nomadic. They are mostly property owners.

REAL ANSWER WANTED Sir,—Another letter from Mr. W. E. Bentley, much shorter than his former elaborate communications (all of which wandered far from the point of present conditions in Prince Edward Island) appears in today's Guardian. This is supposed to be an answer to Mr. W. K. Rogers.

This sort of answer does not satisfy the Temperance people who would like to see the laws enforced. Mr. Rogers' letter of some days ago, summing up Mr. Bentley's correspondence and the showing of the conditions as they are today, was the most clarifying and direct answer to Mr. Bentley and others that has yet appeared on the subject.

I am one of the many who are interested in real Temperance reform, and no suggestions thereon, or of enforcement of laws, should be denounced by letters confusing issues. This question of Temperance is too serious for sarcasm or personal insinuations on either side. A real answer to Mr. Rogers' letter with helpful suggestions would be like an "oasis in the desert" of the many letters on this subject appearing lately.

who have an interest in the country and are educated and intelligent. Now behold the egotism of a creature who suggest overruling the people and having laws enacted to suit themselves! But the people will decide! And they will show what they think of the wet creature.

I am, Sir, etc., ANTI-RUM. REAL ANSWER WANTED Sir,—Another letter from Mr. W. E. Bentley, much shorter than his former elaborate communications (all of which wandered far from the point of present conditions in Prince Edward Island) appears in today's Guardian. This is supposed to be an answer to Mr. W. K. Rogers.

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I am, Sir, etc., BONA FIDE Summerville. CAUSE AND EFFECT Sir,—One of the members of King George Division, Sons of Temperance, Murray Harbor, supplied me with the following illustration: "What if the old Prohibition boat is leaking? We'll bail her out and stick to her! It is better than swimming."

The opponents of Prohibition persist in telling us that things are terribly bad in our province. How often is it necessary to say that this is absolutely no argument? It is like saying that because one apple is half rotten therefore the other apple must be good. It may be all milk, but the rotten one is not. Those who oppose our present law have not produced evidence to show that Government Sale has reduced drunkenness, law breaking or poverty. If I am wrong in this statement, will someone kindly correct me. I shall be watching the press.

I repeat, in order to come to a reasonable conclusion about the relative merits of Prohibition and Government Sale, it is necessary to compare conditions on P. E. I. under Prohibition with conditions in other places under Government Sale, and to compare conditions in the other provinces, etc. before and after the change from one law to the other. This the opponents of Prohibition consistently refrain from doing.

In previous letters I have given a good deal of evidence to show that Government Sale does nothing. (Continued on page 5) Macs Hair Restorer It will restore gray hair to its original color. It restores the hair food toning up and invigorating all the glands, blood vessels, and nerves of the scalp, creating a rich and abundant growth of hair from the roots. It is a sure cure for hair falling out and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff. Get a bottle today 50c.

MAC'S PILE OINTMENT Gives quick relief in all cases of Internal or External Piles. A soft and efficient treatment of this wretched torment and affords Stubbins' disease, Gleet, Hemorrhoids, Itch, and all other ailments. There has been for years an effort to discover some treatment by which piles could be cured without resorting to an operation. We have found the same. Get a tube today 50c.

Dr. L. B. Evans Of London, Eng. Treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of Stomach conditions such as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heart burn, etc. Our stomachs have the firm a soft foot with your stomach's health conditions are likely to arise if you do not give treatment. Try a bottle 85c.

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