THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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REDEEMING PROMISES

The Liberal press has apparently no explanation to offer for its various misstatements, corrected in this column, regarding the federal contribution to the Charlottetown-Borden highway. We pass on then to something which it claims to be of more importance, namely, Mr. Bennett's promises.

What seems to have surprised the Liberal press is the fact that the Prime Minister has never repudiated his statement that he regarded the trans-Canada highway as a federal undertaking. That he should repeat this assurance to Premier MacMillan last year, frankly acknowledging the obligation, was something undreamed of in a partisan philosophy. There was then no election in the offing; Mr. Bennett was not looking for votes; he had no political object whatever to gain. He could have said, as Mr. Mackenzie King said on another occasion, that his election platform was merely a chart by which to steer his party into office—a mere scrap of paper which could be repudiated as soon as the election was over. Mr. Bennett's attitude has been quite different.

That he has other obligations, however—obligations arising out of world economic conditions over which Canada, directly, has no control—will not be denied. It was not one of Mr. Bennett's election promises to bring in employment insurance legislation, to establish farm marketing boards, or to introduce, as was done this week in Parliament with unanimous approval, a bill for the expenditure of $90,000,000 in farm relief loans. Yet these, and other measures included in the scope of the Bennett Government's economic and social reform programme, are regarded as of paramount importance today. Government revenues are being taxed as never before to give effect to such measures. And Mr. Mackenzie King, eager to keep step with the parade, is declaring they should go into force immediately.

What has our contemporary to say to these obligations, which are not "in the bond" but which the Dominion Government has voluntarily assumed? Are they of less importance to our farmers and citizens than the trans-Canada highway, to which the Dominion is already contributing, on our contemporary's own showing, more than did the Liberal Government when Canada, as it alleges, enjoyed greater prosperity? This is the comparison which the Liberal organ itself invited last October. Forty per cent contribution under the Liberals; as against fifty per cent, plus the full cost of the concrete highway to Borden, under the Conservative agreement for the current year, which may be renewed, on perhaps still more favorable terms, next year!

What is troubling the Liberal press at this time, of course, is not the Borden-Charlottetown highway. Its growing concern is about the highway which Premier Bennett has paved into the confidence and esteem of the electors, and the almost unanimous enthusiasm and support that his policies are receiving. The more manifest becomes this support and enthusiasm, the more abuse and misrepresentation we may expect from the disgruntled opposition organ.

"ACADIAN MIRACLE"

It will be recalled among those who visited here at the time of the Jacques Cartier celebration was M. Gabriel Louis Jaray, who visited Rustico and Miscouche to inquire into the condition of the Acadians. In an article on Acadia in *Le Temps*, of Paris, M. Jaray reviews the history and progress of the Acadians. After recalling that in 1771 only 1249 "Frenchmen" were left in the Maritimes, and showing their gradual increase, as evidenced by successive censuses, M. Jaray proceeds: "In the three Maritime Provinces the Acadians have seen their numbers grow from 189,000 to 206,000 between 1921 and 1931—while the total remaining population increased only by 9,000, going from 1,000,000 to 1,009,000; it is, moreover, generally estimated that these figures under-rate the truth, and that in 1934 the number of Acadians in the three provinces reached a total of 225,000.

"Such is the 'Acadian miracle,' more stupendous still, than the Canadian miracle; it is doubtless possible to analyse the vital elements which have allowed for this survival: France left in Acadia peasants surrounded by priests, the tendencies of their race rooted them strongly to the land, their peasant natures favored their independence, their language separated them from their neighbors, and their priests defended them from mixing with other races; the experiences of central and oriental Europe prove that a mass of farmers can survive any ordeal, when it is cemented together by the ties of blood, of language, of life in common, and of religion. But these explanations do not explain away everything, and it is still prodigious that such a small number of families should have been able to survive, without being stifled, assimilated, or rejected by the conquering masses which pressed against them."

STORY CONTEST

The announcement of the Prince Edward Island Travel Bureau sponsoring a contest with the idea of gathering stories of the Island and its people should result in unearthing many incidents and anecdotes, and perhaps bring to light some almost forgotten tales of former times in this Province.

Stories of adventure, of men and women, and of strange happenings, add spice to history, and create interest that should be valuable in making our Province better known to ourselves and to outsiders.

Contributors to the Travel Bureau contest will find a great deal of pleasure in piecing together the necessary details in composing a story or drama to delight and entertain their readers, besides having the pleasing prospect of winning one of the prizes offered for the best selection.

A SIGNAL TRIBUTE

Mr. Mackenzie King's attempt to show that Premier Bennett was converted "over-night" to his economic reform policies has met with a humiliating snub from his own leading party press, to wit, the Toronto Globe. In an article from Ottawa the Editor of the Globe recently challenged all such statements by recalling Mr. Bennett's attitude toward industrial evils some twenty years ago, and showing that his present course was perfectly consistent with his stand taken at that time.

A correspondent in the Globe sought to weaken the effect of the editor's statement by claiming that, whatever Mr. Bennett may have said twenty years ago, "his courage was not strong enough to defy the party Whip when the test came."

To which the Globe editorially retorts:

"Our St. Jacobs correspondent is under a misapprehension. The Journals of the House of Commons show that when a vote was taken on May 19, 1914, Mr. R. B. Bennett and Mr. W. F. Nickle of Kingston, both Conservatives, voted with the Opposition led by Laurier and against the Government forces led by Premier Borden, in full accord with their spoken protests."

It is rare to find such evidence of consistency to one's convictions in political life. Rarer still to have the evidence pointed out by a leading newspaper of the opposing party, in refutation of the allegations of its own leader. Widely as the Globe may differ from Premier Bennett on party politics, it not only has the greatest confidence in his sincerity, but it does not hesitate to affirm as much whenever the question is raised. And Mr. King must reflect bitterly that it is a long, long time since the Globe, or indeed any leading newspaper, undertook to pay such a tribute to him!

NEWFOUNDLAND FARMS

The Commission Government of Newfoundland is trying to make the inhabitants agriculturally-minded and that it is seeking after the attainable in this respect is shown in a "statement of policy" which disclaims all pretension that Newfoundland can produce staple products that may be sold abroad in competition with the products of other countries. But it is declared that surely it is not an impossible task to provide for the home markets so that the people shall be made more self-sustaining. There are many Newfoundlanders who neither grow vegetables nor have the means to buy them. Accordingly, the Government, as the initial part of its recovery policy, is encouraging this class to grow sufficient for their own needs. To this end, those who are unemployed are, as far as practicable, being settled on the land or shown how to utilize what land they have. It is submitted that, with care and proper cultivation, vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, beets, carrots and parsnips, and fruits, such as apples, plums, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries and currants, can be produced in most parts of the island, whilst in certain sections oats can be successfully grown for reaping prior to maturity as food for livestock, to increase the quantity of which special efforts are to be made in the immediate future. Experiments undertaken by individual farmers and encouraged by the Government have gone to show that the latter's ambitions in the realm of agriculture may not be disproportionate to Newfoundland's capacity. If, therefore, the people who are directly concerned are duly responsive to the Administration's plea that they shall make agriculture the instrument by which a larger national independence can be reached, there is a real prospect that the rewards will be as substantial as the Government anticipates in its current statement of policy; but at the same time will have reactions so far as an export market for produce from the Maritimes is concerned.

EDITORIAL NOTES

An amusing contretemps has arisen in Ontario political situation—the Cabinets' ladies have revolted against their husband's boycott of Government House. The revolt is led by Mrs. Duncan Marshall, wife of the Minister of Agriculture, (a Charlottetown lady,) who has accepted an official invitation to attend a luncheon at Government House to Minister's wives. "I don't know about the others," said Mrs. Marshall, referring to the wives of Cabinet ministers, "but I am accepting Mrs. Bruce's invitation."

Mr. Randolph Churchill in carrying the flag of "Diehard" Tory revolt in the Wavetree election, resulting in the defeat of the National Conservative candidate is but following in the political footsteps of his father, Mr. Winston Churchill, and his grandfather, Lord Randolph Churchill, both of whom in their day were renegade Tories. The former temporarily deserted to the Liberals after the South African war, and the latter attempted to create a cabinet crisis by sudden resignation from Lord Salisbury's administration. In the present instance, by dividing the Conservative vote, young Randolph has enabled Labour to gain a victory in an otherwise safe Conservative constituency. If the Tory vote had not been split, the Government candidate would have won by some 10,000 votes.

Insubordination seems to run in the Churchill blood. Lord Randolph Churchill made a sensation by unexpectedly resigning the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in the Salisbury Government of 1885, but had the consternation of reading in The Times containing his resignation the announcement that he had been succeeded by Mr. Goschen. "D-n," he exclaimed, "I forgot Goschen." He had anticipated that Salisbury would recall him, as there was none in the Conservative ranks at the time of sufficient calibre to fill his place. But Salisbury offered the portfolio to Goschen, an independent Liberal sitting on the Cross benches, and "Randy" was dished—and out of office for life.

Lord Randolph's son, Mr. Winston Churchill has been a life long mutineer. He kicked over the traces at school; in the army with his regiment in Egypt, he applied for permission to be seconded for service in the South Africa war, and was refused; he applied for leave, got it, and went to South Africa as the special war correspondent of the London Daily Mail; got captured; escaped; wrote up the incidents graphically and sensationally in his paper; and became a national figure. After tactfully sending in his resignation as an officer to avoid being cashiered, he returned to London as a politician. He took an active part as a Liberal in the 1893 election; was made Assistant Colonial Secretary in the Campbell Bannerman ministry; and coigned the euphonious phrase "a terminological inexactitude" for "a d-ned lie," when challenged with grossly misrepresenting, for election purposes, Chinese labour in the Rand Gold Mines as "Yellow slavery."

Commendation of Premier Bennett's marvellous success in weathering the depression comes from all quarters. Discussing recent changes in investment conditions the February Bulletin of Messrs. A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd. has this to say: "Chief among the broad and far-reaching changes of recent years is the growth of national self-reliance in the investment field." Tables are given showing the totals of capital issues in Great Britain and the United States during the period from 1927 to 1934, and it is indicated that following upon the reduction in international lending, Canada has "attained a state of self-reliance which would have been regarded as incredible a few years ago."

Prince Loewenstein has been in Montreal lecturing on the Fatherland, devoting a good deal of attention to the religious situation. There is no hope that Nazi tactics will moderate, in the speaker's opinion, because "the Nazis know that when they fall, they fall forever." Unchecked by criticism, the totalitarian state is going forward on an "all or nothing" basis—"you will soon see a renewed and even more powerful struggle against all the churches in Germany." Nevertheless, opposition was neither defeated nor hopeless. Courageous leaders of all sects had dared to take a stand against Nazi encroachments, and Prince Loewenstein firmly believes that the church would triumph in the end. He dismissed as pure legend the popular belief that Hitler had "saved Germany from Bolshevism." The Communist danger had been non-existent, he declared, except as a bogey in Nazi propaganda.

Notes By The Way

There has been a slackening of the pace in the British recovery which amazed the world late in 1933 and early in 1934. Even Prime Minister MacDonald, optimistic as he is, admitted he was not satisfied with the existence of 2,225,000 unemployed in the sixth year of the depression and the fourth year of Britain's march toward recovery. Britain has just about held her own since the beginning of last summer. This slackening of improvement has aroused dissatisfaction inside the British government and out.

"I take it that the whole object of education is, in the first place, to train the faculties of the young in such a manner as to give their possessors the best chance of being happy and useful in their generation; and, in the second place, to furnish them with the most important portions of that immense capitalised experience of the human race which we call knowledge of various kinds."—Huxley.

No tree ever produces a set of rings exactly like those of another tree, it is said. But the unique identity of each tree-ring group goes farther than that: the minute porepattern on the end of a piece of wood belongs to just that spot on that ring and cannot be reproduced anywhere else in the universe. Hence the identification of a piece of wood can be just as certain as the identification of the prints of human fingers.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

Harry Blakeslee of the American Petroleum Institute concluded a short article on accident prevention thus: "Even in the dictionary the word 'success' comes after the word 'hustle.' Quite true Harry. We looked it up. And we also found in the dictionary that riches come after labor, effort comes before satisfaction, precaution comes before safety, health follows exercise and thoughtlessness is just a few jumps ahead of tragedy, while idleness, poverty and unhappiness follow accidents. And we thought we were on the right track, for they tell us that old Noah Webster was infallible. So, was our face red when we looked in the book some more and discovered to our amazement that wealth follows laziness, ignorance and indifference are followed by success, and finally, that undertaker comes after everybody.—North Sydney Herald.

"War alone brings up to its highest tension all human energy and puts the stamp of nobility upon the peoples who have the courage to meet it." The foregoing declaration by Dictator Mussolini is characterized as a "vile gospel" by the Ottawa Journal. And so it is. It is a vicious doctrine, but one which is being pounded into the mind of the youths of Italy from eight years old up, and in the minds of hundreds of thousands of other European youths, particularly the children of Germany.—St. Catharines Standard.

Yale leads American colleges with four of its students on the list of 32 Rhodes scholars-elect for 1935. Harvard is second with three, Princeton third with two. Twenty-three other schools have one each on the list announced by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, American secretary of the Rhodes Trustees. The awards, made on scholastic attainment, character, physical vigor and potential leadership, give the winners two years at Oxford with a yearly stipend of 400 pounds. Outstanding students get a third year—Cecil Rhodes' dream of setting an indissoluble educational link in American-British understanding becomes a gratifying reality.—Steele in Monitor.

It is generally recognized that Boswell's Life of Johnson is one of the greatest biographies ever produced. In that record of a noble life Boswell gives an account of a glimpse he once caught of Dr. Johnson's watch. As the doctor drew it from his pocket, one day, he noticed it bore a Greek inscription of three letters: "The Night Cometh!" Every time he looked at his watch the doctor was reminded that no day lasts forever. Dr. Johnson always feared death; but Macaulay tells us that when at last it came it had lost all its terror. "His faith triumphed over all his fears; he talked with rapture of the love of God; he pointed his friends to the Cross; and he confidently resigned his soul to his Saviour." Many times he had recited with fear the words "The Night Cometh;" but Johnson passed through the night to the dawn of an endless day.

The English village of West Ryton boasts the grandfather of all working clocks: A clock constructed entirely of wood has been ticking merrily away there, keeping perfect time, since 1492, the year Columbus sailed westward. The clock, owned by a private family, has the simplest of movements, consisting of three cogged wooden wheels.

Canada is air-minded and ambitious to have an adequate air system of its own and looks even beyond the transcontinental system the new airway will inaugurate to a trans-Atlantic mail-carrying line. The first step will be a 3 1-2 day plane and steamship service from Montreal to London. The experience gained in such a service, it is believed, will lead in good time to a trans-Atlantic mail service along one of the three route airmen think possible, the two shortst of which touch Canada.—Philadlphia Bulletin.

The doctors are discussing again the question of whether their efforts have really extended the span of life—meaning, of course, the normal span. In the convention of the New York State Medical Society Dr. Harrison S. Maitland of New Jersey declared that no such claim could be sustained; that what medicine and surgery had been doing was merely bringing more persons to the completion of the old normal life span, which is something quite different from lengthening the span.—Columbus Dispatch.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

YOUR BODY HAS A THERMOSTAT — HEAT REGULATING EQUIPMENT

As you know, a thermostat is a device for regulating temperature. Many homes have them to regulate the amount of heat, and they are used extensively in machinery and elsewhere where the exact amount of heat must be known or regulated.

As there never was a piece of machinery made by man that could compare with that body of yours, it is not surprising to know that you have a thermostat at the base of the brain that regulates the heat of your blood.

Dr. C. E. Lakin in the London Lancet reminds us that metabolism (building up and tearing or wearing down of the body cells by the body processes) is responsible for heat production, that a centre in the brain is concerned with body temperature and this centre is "sensitive" to the temperature of the blood passing through it.

If the temperature of the blood is raised the various means for increasing the loss of heat and decreasing the production of heat are brought into play. If the temperature is lowered, those for decreasing the loss of heat and for increasing the production of heat come into use.

Thus the thyroid gland in the neck and the adrental or suprarenal glands situated one on top of each kidney, working by means of the nervous system are the organs concerned in regulating the heat of the blood.

And you can see how necessary it is for your body to be able to regulate heat when it is known that during muscular exercise the production of heat in the body may be increased from 200 to 300 per cent without the temperature rising. This showsthe wonderful heat regulating power of the body in the average healthy individual, because in "fevers", the production of heat may only be increased by 20 to 30 per cent and yet there is a rise in temperature.

This rise of temperature shows that something—infection—is disturbing the heat regulating parts of the body, the increased temperature being due to the fight or resistance put up by the body against the harmful organisms or their poisons that are attacking the body.

The Poets' Corner

THE END OF THE ROAD

Before the fireplace there they sat in peace,
Their chairs drawn close together, arm to arm.
In simple words they talked of death's release
From pain and care, and freedom from all harm.
For fifty years they travelled down life's road,
While side by side they weathered storm and strife.
They realised they soon would leave the load,
And pass into a fuller, brighter life.

So there they sat, and sweetly told their love,
As once more, hand in hand, they walked the trail
Of close-bound harmony that leads above
The commonplace, and toward the Holy Grail.
With life well-spent, they faced the unknown night,
Serenely trusting in love's beacon light.

—Olive Scott Stainsby, in "The Spinners."

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Agriculture In University

(K.M.H. in the Winnipeg Free Press)

Within this geographic and economic area of north central North America, there are at least half a dozen universities all with facilities devoted to the teaching of agriculture and research into that science. The experience of these universities is analagous. In each case, the three prairie provinces and the Dakotas and Minnesota, the communities served place agriculture to the forefront of their industries. In each case the faculty of Agriculture runs into proportionately high costs. In each case there is earnest endeavor on the part of the faculty members to serve agricultural interests and if possible to make farming less chancy. No one finds any quarrel with this situation. It might be inquired, however, how much these various faculties know of each other's endeavors, and how much of each other's successes. The problems, both in education and research, before them are almost identical. So, too, are the vicissitudes of financing. It might be that closer communication perhaps through the formation of a Council which once a year could meet and if not figure out a campaign among them then at least compare notes and findings, would, if it did not lessen expenses, perhaps tend to make the work going forward that much more effective.

Last year the University of Alberta received $390,000 in Legislative grant, of which $90,000 went to the uses of the Faculty of Agriculture. Of the 1,786 students enrolled, 88 were in that faculty, and 14 others were graduate students in agriculture. The report of the Faculty states the research dealt with: poultry diet; production of milk and cream of low bacterial content; wireworm investigtaions; fertilizer experiments with soils; investigations of two new varieties of harvesting machines; in field crops, a study of the origin of the false wild oat, the composition and quality of wheat in connection with freezing, and a "chinook" machine to test plants for resistance to hot winds and drought; nutrition in connection with cattle and swine.

The University of North Dakota has its School of Agriculture on a different campus from that of the University, and combines a department of instruction, an Experiment station and an Extension service, which it will be noted is analagous to the set-up in universities this side of the line, with different captions. The department of instruction last year received $55,000, while the Experiment station received $112,000. Of this the permanent annual allotment from federal grant is $90,000, the balance being local income from sales. The State makes no appropriation for the Experiment station. The Extension service, which runs to $119,000, is also supported, with the exception of $5,000, by federal grant. The report of the Experiment station, which is exclusively devoted to research, contains a detailed account of soil fertilizer experiments; of the testing of various types of seed wheat, corn, oats, barley, flax, alfalfa and seed grass. There are further accounts of experiments with regard to nutrition of livestock and of the production of various types. Bacteriology and Botany include studies in forage and pasture, in stem rust and testing resistance of varieties of wheat and flax to disease, and of milling qualities.

For the University of Minnesota the total enrolment is 12,472, and of these 913 are in the College of Ariculture, which college is allotted 7 per cent. of the University budget. The report of the Experiment station there explains that only investigation was emphasized which was immediately applicable to the "predicament in which agricultural industry at present rests," and largely had to do with "land use problems, taxation schedules in relation to agriculture, agricultural credit problems, particularly in the farm mortgage field and efficient analyses in production based on farm accounting records." Research projects carried on have concerned seed, quality, prevention of plant diseases, prevention of livestock diseases, and the prevention and control of the grasshopper invasion.

At the University of Manitoba the dual faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics enrolls 16.7 per cent of the total 1,818 university students in the regular degree courses. Agriculture alone accounts for 4.29 per cent. The net expense of teaching departments of Agriculture last year was $49,331, and in Home Economics $15,132, a total of $65,463. This covers instruction and research but it does not include any apportionment of overhead expenses which are assessed against the University as a whole.

So far as research is concerned the Faculty, lacking neither enthusiasm nor ability, has been hampered by lack of funds. However, five departments report investigation, that of Agronomy undertaking special work in soil surveying, especially in the drought stricken areas. Among forage crops, tests were made of various types of grasses and cereal crops, and breeding operations were continued, this section including experiments with soy beans, and with barley, in this latter case chiefly directed to the production of the malting variety. In the entomology department here, as in the other universities, grasshoppers and bees strove for first place.

Saskatchewan has eighty-five students in the degree course but in this, university, as in the others, the faculty covers much extension service and takes for its experimental field the whole province. The problems of the province are brought into the laboratory and research work centres about them. An analysis of this work repeats largely what is being attempted at the other universities, covering fertility investigations, studies in animal pathology, cereal breeding, and studies in entomology.

In all cases, it is possible to include only a skeleton report of what the agricultural faculties of the universities are seeking to accomplish, but it is enough to indicate that all of them are aware of the importance of research, and all of them are seized with the high adventure of it. Further, they are engaged often in identical fields, always in analogous problems. If the universities could afford some system by which the ships could at least hail one another during the years, profits might accrue beyond that of mutual interest, although that is not to be under rated.

Propaganda De Luxe

(Exchange)

Some people profess to believe that Hawaiian sugar planters paid Miss Amelia Earhart $10,000 to fly from Hawaii to the United States and then refer to the land from which she came as "the alluring south-west corner of the United States." They intimate that Miss Earhart flew mainly for glory but was glad to get the cash; that propagandists for Hawaiian sugar were glad enough to pay the cash if it meant furthering the notion that Hawaii is, or ought to be part of the United States.

The implication is, of course that the flight and the flyer's subsequent remark have reference to proceedings to test the constitutionality of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Control Act. Hawaiians opposed quota restrictions therein imposed arguing, among other things, that the Hawaiian Territory is an "integral and incorporated part of the United States" and therefore in respect of sugar is entitled to the same consideration given to sugar beet and sugar cane areas in the United States. Subsequently an understanding was reached by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association by which it was agreed that Hawaii would accept an adjustment programme, meanwhile dropping all court proceedings except those concerned with the question of Hawaii's inclusion as an integral part of the United States. This is something upon which the U.S. Supreme Court is expected sooner or later to pass.

From King William

(Fredericton Gleaner)

In 1697, when some of his Anglican subjects were worshipping in a fort near the Battery in New York, King William III., of England, gave young Trinity Parish the land on which Trinity Church now stands at the head of Wall Street, in New York City. There was no street then, but a wall, later razed to give the little city on Manhattan Island room to grow. Later, the royal heart was struck with the thought that the struggling church could well do wth some funds, and he gave the parish the right to sell all whales, wrecks and flotsam and jetsam flung up on Long Island.

What revenue, if any, Trinity derived from that privilege has not been discovered. At any rate, the parish did not prosper fast enough for Queen Anne, and in 1705 she bestowed on it a tract of land, which became known as the Queen's Farm. It yielded a revenue of 40 pounds a year.

As the thriving city began to spread out on its narrow terrain, the Queen's Farm became covered with rent-paying buildings. Subways under-ran it in later years, and rents went up. Though large slices of the farm were taken to provide for other Episcopal churches, King's College, now Columbia University, and other buildings, the little church at the head of Wall Street had 700 lots remaining, and prospered until it became the wealthiest church in New York, and, probably, in the United States.

Recently the parish sold the east side of Hudson street from West Houston to Clarkson street, part of the tract it received 237 years ago from King William. The transfer marked the first change in ownership of this particular property since the royal grant. Four and five-storey buildings and the land on which they stand are assessed at $758,000.

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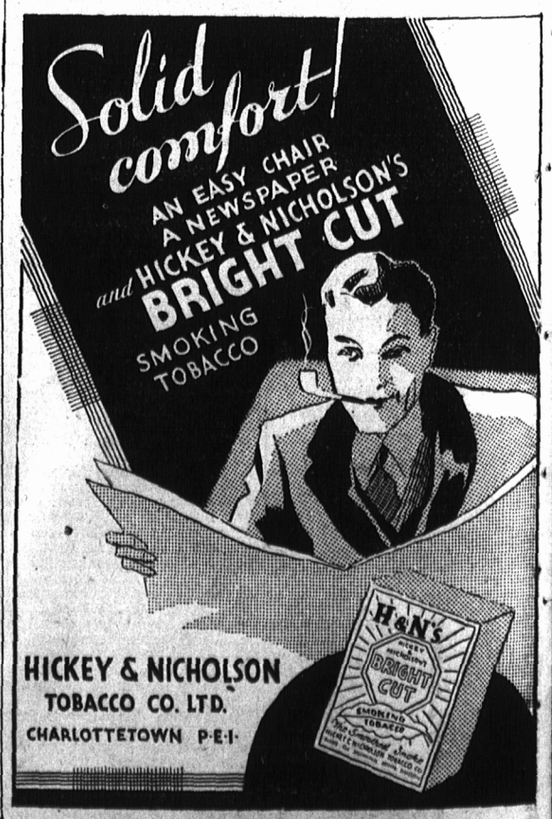
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