

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1931

The Maritimes Ignored

The Guardian is in receipt of the 1930 issue of The Empire Trek Book, annual journal of the British National Union which last year conducted tours for British farmers to New Zealand, Australia and Canada. The booklet is handsomely illustrated and is of value not only for the information it contains but for the Empire-wide publicity which it gives in its descriptive articles on industries and attractions in the countries visited. The idea of Empire tours for British farmers was first put into effect by the Union in 1925, when a number of South African agriculturists visited Great Britain under its auspices. In the following year a party of British farmers visited South Africa. In 1927 South African farmers paid a return visit to the Old Country. In 1928 parties of Australian, New Zealand, South African and Canadian farmers, including Hon. W. M. Lea, from this Province, visited Great Britain. There was no tour in 1929, but last year two itineraries were organized, one of British, Canadian and South African farmers to Australia and New Zealand, the other of British farmers to Canada. Thus a full cycle of Empire visits has been completed, and the results, from the Union's point of view, have been very gratifying. This year plans have been laid for bringing over to the Mother Country a second party representative of Canadian, South African, Australian and New Zealand agriculture. Those participating will have an opportunity of seeing the principal features of British farming, both on its arable as well as its pastoral side, and arrangements are being made to hold conferences and meetings at which questions affecting Empire agriculture can be discussed.

There is one feature of last year's Canadian tour, as reviewed in The Empire Trek Book, which cannot but give disappointment to the people of this section of Canada. The tour, which covered a period of thirty-two days, began at Quebec, continued through the Central and Western Provinces to the Pacific Coast, and ended at the starting point without any opportunity being provided for the visitors to see the Maritime Provinces. Apparently they were not even informed of the existence of this section of the country. Every Province except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island is mentioned in the Empire Trek Book article; and since the booklet contains no map of Canada the net result of the publicity which the Maritime Provinces received from the tour is absolutely nil.

The ignoring of the Maritime Provinces in arranging tours of this kind is an old story. It has happened time and again despite the frequent complaints that have been made in the Maritime press against such discrimination. It seems to be taken for granted that visitors are not interested in this section of the country, even when they come here for the specific purpose of studying agricultural conditions. At the present time, when the Maritimes are forging ahead and are in a sounder agricultural and economic position than perhaps any other section of the Continent, it is doubly disappointing to be treated like shabby relations at a rich man's party, to whom guests are never introduced except on compulsion.

Refreshing Frankness

Two outstanding Americans have concurred in expressing unmitigated contempt for the "we won the War" slogan in their own country whose raucous voice has been heard at every flag-wagging ceremony in the United States for the past thirteen years. These two informed and plain-speaking American citizens are General Pershing and Mr. Charles G. Dawes, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain. The former, in a series of revealing articles in a leading New York news-

paper, has exposed the almost unbelievable bungling and mismanagement that went on in the military department at Washington even after the belated American conscript battalions had taken the field. The latter, in a refreshingly undiplomatic speech at a recent dinner of the American Legion in London, went further. He referred, in contrast to the achievements of the British Government, people and army in the War, to the "numerous small, mangy politicians and other groups" in the United States who consistently ignore and attempt to belittle the greatness of Britain's sacrifice during the four-year struggle. He said that "these dirty groups" adopt this unfair and dishonest course simply in order to win votes at election time. Mr. Dawes has a reputation for speaking his mind, and as he had served with the American army and knew what he was talking about, he decided to let the world know what he thought. Here is a further extract from his statement at the Legion dinner:

"Men who served as I did cannot countenance such an idea as that America won the war. Frequently we were let down hard at home and had to turn to Britain and the allies in our emergency. We had 2,000,000 soldiers 3,000 miles from the home base, from which came little or no munitions, no horses, few rifles and artillery and not a single airplane. Our food had to be supplied by Britain and France. Of every thirteen pounds of food eaten by the American soldiers, Britain and France, principally Britain, supplied eight. It was then I realized the magnificent greatness of the British Government and British army. My sincere admiration continued to grow and it will never cease. What a marvellous effort, what supreme sacrifice, and all with a smile!"

Mr. Dawes, by his plain speaking, may have given offense to unofficial pundits but he has done a service to some millions of his fellow countrymen who know the facts and have long wished to dissociate themselves from the vulgar yammering of the demagogues and profiteers, who have too long usurped the spotlight at public functions and patriotic gatherings in the United States.

The Pedestrian's Rights

A decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, recently delivered, is of interest to pedestrians and motorists in every Province. It has long been known that a pedestrian exercising due care has the right-of-way against all vehicular traffic; but a clear statement was needed, with an apt illustration, to bring home to the minds of a certain class of drivers that when they "honk" a pedestrian is not necessarily bound to jump out of their way.

A lady, 65 years of age, crossing on foot at a street intersection, looked right and left before stepping from the sidewalk. She saw no approaching cars, but before she got across a truck, travelling at about 20 miles an hour, bore down upon and struck her. Said the Ontario Court of Appeal: "She exercised care by looking before she started to cross; and once a pedestrian has got into vehicular traffic and has begun to cross, he must be allowed to continue his crossing in safety and to finish it. She was crossing at an intersection where pedestrians are expected to cross."

Editorial Notes

The Vancouver Province wonders just how much the size of the Italian vote in the United States had to do with the recent hasty and somewhat abrupt apology tendered by Washington to Signor Mussolini.

"Calendar reformers speak of February this year as the perfect month," notes the Seattle Times. "It begins on Sunday, ends on Saturday and has twenty-eight days. Thirteen such months, with an extra day between December and January, would make up the year under the proposed new calendar. In Leap Year an extra day would be inserted between June and July. It is proposed to name the new month Sol and to assign it to mid-summer."

Notes by the Way

"If Canada does not wish to become a hell upon earth," said Sir William Mulock, Chancellor of the University of Toronto in a recent speech, "she should rid herself at once of those who would, if they could, make her such." In his view everyone in this country who advocates the setting up in Canada of such a type of Communism is inciting to crime, is a criminal, and should be treated as such. He feels strongly that the time has come when Canadian public opinion should assert itself, exclude from the Dominion preachers of Russian Communism, and deport any of this class who are already in the country.

Legislatures can enact "blue sky laws" and set up complicated machines to enforce them, newspapers and business organizations can expose every manner of confidence game, friends and neighbors can be swindled out of their last dollar, and still "gold bricks" find a rich market.

Agitation directly inspired from Russia may conceivably be at the root of some of the troubles. There is no reason for not believing in it—yet up till now neither the police nor the Monarchist journalists have been able to furnish a single definite proof of its existence. While it is perfectly true that a revolution engineered by the Trades Unions would be social as much as political, and might easily tend to be Communist in character, Spain has no need to import her Communism from abroad. The native soil is sufficiently favorable to its growth as the records of anarcho syndicalism show.

The deportation of undesirable immigrants has been a necessary feature of the Canadian immigration system for a great many years. As pointed out by the Minister, it has affected approximately only one-half of one per cent of the immigrants who came to Canada since the commencement of the century. While, therefore, it is not a new thing, there has been no wholesale use of the law providing for deportation nor would such use have been reasonable. The Dominion has not gone to great trouble and expense over a long period of years in bringing new settlers to this country merely for the privilege of sending them home again. The Dominion has wanted and has had room for all those newcomers who have been willing and able to contribute their share toward its development. At the same time it has been under no obligation, legal or moral, to retain and provide for those immigrants who by reason of physical or mental incapacity, or laziness, have shown themselves unfitted for the work which they came to do. Canada has done with these misfits what other countries, similarly situated, have done and are doing.

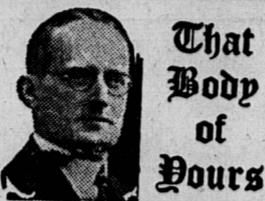
Helen Keller, deaf, dumb and blind and yet one of the best educated women in America said: "I long to accomplish a great and noble task, but it is my chief duty and joy to accomplish humble tasks as though they were great and noble. It is my service to think how I can best fulfill the demands that each day makes upon me, and to rejoice that others can do what I cannot."

When, after years of retirement, great artists reappear on the concert platform or the stage they are greeted somewhat as are old people returning to the scenes of their youth. It is well that the man who goes back to the old town cannot hear the comments of the younger generation. Most of them do not know anything about him; only a few of the older folk recall that a few decades earlier he was quite a figure in the life of the community.

So with outstanding personages in the realm of art. A once famous singer or actor comes from his seclusion and appears before the public. A great name is recalled by those with long memories, but the younger folk know little about him and care less. "It isn't what you used to be, it's what you are today."

"That best portion of a good man's life, his little nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love," comes to the front row now and then to confound the cynics. A Chatham man has undertaken to provide for the needs of ninety suffering people who have been living in "hutsments" outside the city limits since last fall, enduring privation until charitable organizations and individuals came to their relief. He has shouldered the burden, with the understanding that his identity remain undisclosed. It does the world good to know there are such men—and they are probably more numerous than is realized—men who like to help for the sake of helping, rather than indulge in that charity which "longs to publish itself" and "ceases to be charity."

Running true to form the Communists are taking advantage of the period of depression to arouse dissatisfaction with existing conditions and to preach their doctrines. A convention is to be held in Toronto, and we are told that delegates will be present from many cities and towns from



By James W. Barton, M.D.

MEDICINE BY HYPODERMIC NEEDLE

One of the methods of giving medicine that is now very popular is by means of a needle into the skin, deep into a muscle, or into a vein.

Now it seems easier to take medicine by the mouth, a method that has been used for hundreds of years.

Why do physicians prefer this newer method? Because a drug put directly into the blood stream immediately begins its active work, whereas if given by the mouth it has to go down to the stomach, then to the small intestine, then by means of the blood it goes through the liver and all the different digestive juices work on it to such an extent that it loses at least half of its value before it reaches the blood. In fact in some individuals, with some drugs, practically all value is lost by the time it reaches the blood. Further, it takes considerable time for it to reach the blood, and this delay is sometimes a serious matter to the patient.

Also when a drug is given by the needle the physician knows that all of it is going to be effective, whereas by mouth he has no definite knowledge, although with many drugs it is believed that one half of its effect is lost by giving it by the mouth. Therefore the dose by hypodermic needle is usually one half of that given by mouth.

Further, the stomach could not tolerate certain drugs that are absolutely essential to the cure of certain ailments, and so the hypodermic needle method is really responsible for these cures.

Another valuable point is that when the patient is instructed to take medicine by mouth at home three times a day, he often neglects or forgets to take it, and the physician has no means of keeping a check on him. But when he reports to the doctor's office once a day or two or three times a week he gets regular definite treatment.

You might naturally suggest that this would help to build up the doctor's office practice. But as you get quicker results, and a chance to see the doctor in person each time thus enabling him to note your progress, you are really going to be ahead financially and every other way. Many patients now use the hypodermic needle to administer insulin in diabetes. Perhaps in a few years with standardized drugs more of this will be done. So don't think of the injections of medicines by the hypodermic needle as being something to be dreaded. Think of it as one of the advantages medicine has made to enable you to receive more prompt and effective treatment.



STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING

Whose woods these are I think I know.

His house is in the village though; He will not see me stopping here To watch his woods fill up with snow.

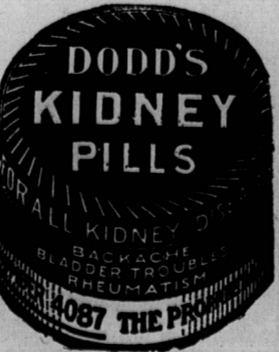
My little horse must think it queer To stop without a farm-house near Between the woods and frozen lake The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake To ask if there is some mistake. The only other sound's the sweep Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep. But I have promises to keep, And miles to go before I sleep, And miles to go before I sleep.

—Robert Frost.

Halifax to Vancouver. One wonders whether the sixty-five Toronto professors who are so eager for free speech will attend the meetings. It may not be necessary to prevent the meetings, but the police should be in attendance and put under arrest the very first delegates who makes a seditious utterance.



That Body of Hours

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.

CITY UNEMPLOYMENT

Sir,—As has already been said in previous letters, the unemployment in Charlottetown is far more serious than many of our citizens are aware. Something should be done to at least temporarily relieve the situation. There is now facing the workman ten weeks of idleness until such time as sunny nature will relieve them. Money was granted to this Province for unemployment and as we all know, very little of this amount has been paid to the labourer. This federal aid grant was given for the benefit of the working men, but they don't appear to have any say about how or when they are going to receive any benefit. If this aid cannot be given within the next few weeks, the money might as well be sent back to the treasury so far as the workers are concerned, for after that period has passed the natural course of events will bring relief to the working men. There are many families in our city very much in need and if it is within the power of distribution of this fund, some of it might be handed over to Miss Earle, who could place it where it is most needed. We sometimes wonder if this lady has been consulted on the unemployment question since this money was received. The unemployment committee of the L. P. U. are in sympathy with all the unemployed, whether or not they be union men, and all working men of the city over eighteen years are requested to call at the Union Hall and register their name and address during the next ten days or until Feb. 21st. This committee is determined to investigate the true situation and insist that the toilers receive that which was voted to them. We are, Sir, etc.,

L. P. U. UNEMPLOYMENT COM.

The Grenadiers' Alliance

(Exchange) A formal regimental alliance has been made, by consent of the King, between the Grenadier Guards and the Canadian Grenadier Guards. This alliance, which will be a close one socially, came about by reason of the close relations between the two regiments during the War. The King had given the Canadian unit its present title in 1914. The honor was then a double one, and without parallel in the history of the army, combining both the designation and actual name of the Grenadier Guards.

The Canadian Grenadiers have, too, the proud record of being the first regiment of militia organized in Canada. When founded in 1764, they were known as the 1st City of Montreal Militia, and one of their early colonels was the founder of McGill University, Colonel the Hon. James MCGILL. In 1880 they became the 1st Prince of Wales' Regiment, and a little later the 1st Prince of Wales' Fusiliers. Their present Colonel-in-Chief is the Prince of Wales. During the war, the regiment furnished three battalions for service in France.

Outside of the British Isles there are only two regiments permitted to be called Guards, and they are both Canadian—the Canadian Grenadiers, and the Governor-General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, a corps which since the War has been allied to the Coldstream Guards. British battalions

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The 2 MACS

Getting An Education

(Montreal Gazette) In these days when, insofar as provision for elementary education and even the higher branches thereof has attained a degree of excellence whereof we are wont to pride ourselves and rightly adjudge to be without precedent in the history of civilization, we can but fairly imagine the conditions that obtained a few generations ago in respect of schools and school instruction. It is hard for us to conceive the value of a lifetime placed upon an educational course which has in our time become available for the poorest and a commonplace of social advantages placed within the reach of all. It might be well to pause and reflect upon the precise influence exerted by this easy access to the means of teaching the young idea how to shoot. And the question occurs as to whether, with all the manifold institutes and instruments brought into existence in modern times, there is being produced more thinking, a more earnest type of studious mind, a quality of scholarship and manhood, vigorous and distinctively individualist, as such privileges might seem to warrant. Admittedly, the thing we call illiteracy is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." It is a gratifying circumstance that a vast number of youngsters are daily mobilized under the school roof, and by means of books, maps, pictures, object-lessons, nature studies, and half a dozen other devices, are encouraged to reach for this wealth of knowledge and make themselves the possessors of a heritage of booklore and information from which the juvenile members of a previous generation were excluded. One of the criticisms betimes levelled at our modern educational system is that the curriculum is overcrowded, and another that the extension of the school course has tended towards a standardization of the pupils, of the human faculties, at the expense of mother-wit. But beyond question the child consciousness is today subjected to a cycle of stimuli that resembles closely the incessant impact of radio waves, and the orbit of its outlook and interests has been almost immeasurably increased. Naturally, great things have been expected from this lively leavening of the juvenile understanding and imagination, and there are those, and not a few, who hold that future citizenship of our nation and the panacea for all our social problems depend upon a deeper and more through-going infusion of enlightenment.

This is true enough, but it is not the whole truth. The real factors which go to make education effective are those which seldom or never get into our reckoning. Everything depends upon the zest with which the youngsters meet the counters placed at their behest. And hereby lies a romance of effort, of struggle, and of mastery courage and resolution that deserves a respectful hearing. Has the old-fashioned "Dame School," now mostly regarded as an antique for the cartoonist, received the credit that justly belongs to it? Mr. Leo Stacey has testified that an utterly illiterate "dame" who taught herself to read from the book in her own father's library imbued his infantile mind with the love of poetry and so fostered in him the tastes which shaped the whole of his future career. The value we put upon a thing is the measure of the

of Guards have not been in America for many years, but the Grenadiers served during the American Revolution and again in Quebec and Montreal in 1838-42 and in 1892-64.

BABY REMEDIES

It requires years of experience and a high degree of expert knowledge to make baby remedies that are safe but effective. There are several among the Penslar Family remedies prepared only for children and are perfectly reliable.

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value we get out of it. Charles Lamb has told of the delight with which he saved up to buy a sixpenny book and thought it a treasure beyond pearls. William Cobbett tells how he was hired to "scare birds" from the cornfields at an age when he could hardly climb over the stile. He saved a halfpenny out of twopenny towards getting his first primer. The balance went for the purchase of a "red herring," to him a sumptuous meal. When we read such memoirs as those of John Founds, of Thomas Cooper, of Thomas Edwards, of Hugh Miller, of Robert and William Chambers, and dozens of others who have in one way or other made their impression upon literature, and served their generation with conspicuous credit, we must needs marvel at the almost boundless zest with which they labored to gain the bare rudiments of an education. And the dogged resolution in them to attain an inkling of the knowledge is perhaps best symbolized by the extreme small print and the tallow candle gleam under which it was scanned line by line until the material of some dearly-bought, beloved and treasured volume passed into the blood and fibre of their very souls. And perchance this initiative, this inner urge, this hunger and thirst after knowledge and wisdom painstakingly price-marked of life throbs prophetically in just such challenge and rough-husked urge.

FEED THE BIRDS CONTEST

The Guardian offers prizes of \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.00 to each of the three Counties to children Feeding, Counting, and Writing the Best Story about the Birds visiting their farms.

This contest closes March 31. For further particulars read regularly "Agricola's" Notes in The Guardian.

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