

The Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5 1935

Still Unexplained

Our contemporary states that bids for the Lea Government's half-million dollar bond borrowing were "received from five financial houses, of which a number were represented locally."

The Auto Speed Menace

Prince Edward Island is not the only Province in which strong protest is being made against the speed mania on public highways. In British Columbia, up to September 30 this year, sixty-five lives were taken in motor traffic accidents and the Vancouver Province declares: "We are killing people on our roads in a tragic ratio of increase out of all proportion to our increased use of the roads."

Another Volte Face

Under the heading "King To Defend Bennett Laws" the Financial Post (Independent Liberal) publishes the following from its Ottawa correspondent: "The first broadside in what will prove to be a long constitutional engagement between the Dominion and the provinces will be fired when the Supreme Court of Canada opens the hearings on the BENNETT New Deal legislation on January 15."

Editorial Notes

New Brunswick now wants beer and wine in hotels. Where Britain leads others must follow or take the consequences. A little theatre for native talent deserves every encouragement. We are promised a Royal Commission to investigate truck and bus competition with railways. Simplest way would be to give railway

here permission to run auto trucks and buses twice daily from May to December.

It is beginning to feel as well as look like Christmas-tide.

The curves in St. Peter's Road have been pretty well straightened out, preparatory to hard surfacing as soon as the snow flies.

"Giving comfort to the enemy" was a serious offence during the war, yet the KING Government is publicly doing so today.

Reference in these columns yesterday to a Nova Scotia bond issue of \$400,000 should have read "\$4,000,000."

Royal mourning, for the death of Princess VICTORIA, means the postponement of major official functions, but does not interfere with the ordinary social engagements.

Catch a live codfish, stroke him gently down the back and he will grunt in appreciation. As this is a fact vouchered for by the Biological Board of Canada, it will be useless for the doubters of fish stories to say that this is a "cod."

It is a curious commentary on the ways of men of business to learn that Mr. JOSEPH BULOVA was so busy directing the output of BULOVA watches that he had not time to make his will. His nephew has had to apply to the courts for authorization to administer his estate.

Montreal and Ontario have combined to oppose the Maritime's application for reduction of Maritime freight rates under the Duncan Commission. They have succeeded in getting the sitting at Ottawa delayed till Dec. 12, although they asked for six weeks which would have been practically the end of the shipping season.

Canadian corporations paid dividends of \$159,543,235 in the first eleven months of 1935, against \$148,991,849 in the corresponding months of 1934, and \$118,763,243 in similar months of 1933. E. A. PIERCE & Co. report. Distributions in November are reported at \$3,588,424, against \$4,547,471 in November, 1934, and \$3,603,227 in November, 1933. The decrease was due to changes in dates and omission of bonuses by mining companies.

Dr. CHARLES H. BEST, the co-discoverer of insulin, has returned from a visit to Russia and in an address to the Optimist Club, Toronto, asserted that the class system is being built up in Russia and it is apparent the Soviet experiment in pure Communism has failed to a large degree. Some Russians have motor cars and summer homes and salaries are by no means on the same level, he said. In science, Dr. BEST said, Russia is spending more money than any other country in the world.

This is apropos of nothing, but it just happens to be news. JOHN POWER of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police probably deserves the title of world's champion long-distance liquor-taster. Testifying against JOHN BEVIS, whom he arrested after an automobile chase at forty miles an hour through the streets of Halifax, N. S., the "Mountie" said: "BEVIS stuck his left hand out of the car and poured out a brown substance. I had my head out of the side of our car, fifteen yards behind, and I tasted it. It was rum."

The melancholy Dane said to OPHELIA, "Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny." But what would the unlucky Prince have said if he knew that there are at least two kinds of hot ice? Professor PERCY BRIDGMAN at Harvard has discovered two new ice varieties, making seven all told. What is the average man to think of these discoveries, upsetting all his preconceived notions with hot ice, heavy water, liquid air, and magnetic fields that play tag with the needle. Science will keep it up, alas, until one day the little children sing, "Violets are red, roses are blue, Sugar is acid, but never You."

Evidently the LEA Government is drawing a measure of comfort from the report of the U. S. A. Public Health Service which showed an increase in alcoholic death rate in the five dry States in 1934. Deaths in Alabama increased from 40 to 51; Georgia, 50 to 76; Kansas, 17 to 25; Oklahoma, 33 to 56; and Texas, which was then dry, from 80 to 107. Mississippi's alcohol deaths remained at 21. New York's death rate dropped sharply during the first full year after repeal, which became effective in December, 1933. There were 635 such deaths in 1933 and 564 last year.

Senator MURPHY, who has recently gone to "his long home," was one of the greatest parliamentary controversialists of his day and generation. He was a Liberal individualist of the JOHN BRIGHT school, but not by any means the dove-of-peace type. While Postmaster General he had a famous controversy with the Toronto Globe, and never forgave that journal for its criticisms. In 1917 he seriously contemplated organizing a new Liberal morning daily in Toronto, and had estimates prepared which he submitted to Mr. HARTLEY DUART, K.C., then Ontario Liberal Leader, and Sir WILFRID LAURIER. Nothing came of it, however, as at the time Sir WILFRID told him he could not secure the necessary financial backing. It was about that time, too, that he had a bitter controversy with the Rt. Hon. NEWTON WESLEY ROWELL, which led to one of the bitterest speeches ever made in the House of Commons when he referred to "that delectable trinity," naming NEWTON WESLEY ROWELL, JOHN WESLEY ALLISON and JOSEPH WESLEY FLAVELLE. In recent years he did not see eye to eye with Mr. MACKENZIE KING and wrote a famous letter to a friend in Toronto castigating his leader in the most unmerciful manner for his alleged treatment of Lord BYNG. His biography, if ever published, will be one of the most pungent in Canada's political history.

Notes By The Way

Discipline of all sorts is unpopular in these days, and constraint is anathema. The individual demands to be held responsible to his conscience alone, and having secured that privilege proceeds to give his conscience so much overwork that it becomes incapable of performing its function. That there is already a reaction from this tendency is evident enough from the behaviour of the peoples of the authoritarian states such as Germany, Italy and Russia, who are now accepting with apparent willingness the duty of obedience to an authority in the creation of which they themselves have no share. This is obviously not the behaviour of a people capable and worthy of self-government. The successful functioning of democracy depends upon a combination of intelligence in the devising of law and the administration of order, with obedience to the law thus devised and respect for the order thus constituted. It makes large demands upon the character and intellect of the nation, but in the hands of the nations of the British Empire were capable of meeting these demands.—Ex.

Two lady employees of the Alberta Social Credit government have been dismissed by order of Premier Aberhart because they drove to and from their work in automobiles. If it is necessary for a government to cut off heads in order to gratify hungry office seekers perhaps after all a start might be made with officials who can afford to travel in automobiles.—Ex.

Brazil, the largest of the South American republics, is in the throes of a formidable rebellion and the Government is pressing all its troops, warships and airplanes into action in the hope of restoring peace. Perhaps the Brazilian rebels erupted at this time just to show Europe and Asia that the New World can stage disorder as well as the Old.

In a year when rust has so adversely affected our Western wheat crop, the announcement of Major-General G. L. McNaughton, president of the national research council, that the battle against this crop menace is all but won, is most reassuring. The general predicted last week that dust-resisting wheat would be available for distribution among Canadian farmers by 1937. This will mark the close of a war against plant disease which has been in progress since 1925. The chairman said that the Dominion department of agriculture, along with the Research Council's associate committee on plant disease and other agencies, has succeeded in a co-operative effort, in developing three or four varieties of wheat which resist black stem rust. This is the disease that has done an estimated damage of \$100,000,000 this year. Tests are being made to determine the variety of rust-resisting wheat with the best protein content and the best baking qualities. The announcement of the names of individuals who have assisted in developing the wheat awaits the completion of the tests now under way.—Ex.

In North China the Japanese are evidently determined to take no chances. Apparently the Chinese were taking steps quietly to remove rolling stock that might be required to carry Japanese reinforcements up to Peiping. The Japanese, however, are not to be balked thus, so they have seized the depot and assured themselves of whatever they may need. The whole was done in the guise of a "military exercise." Thus are appearances kept up.—Ex.

When a Chicago motorcycle policeman stopped a woman driver for going at 45 miles an hour, she called him "You earthly satan." Other fast motorists may feel that it served the officer right for objecting to such an ordinary speed on a city street.

A war-impooverished world has been weighing the price of peace this week. Only in Rome, one would surmise, are people asking what the price of war may be. In Paris, London, Washington, Geneva and in Little Rock, Arkansas, as well as in Wall Street, New York, in fact, the world over, persons with tangible interests in events are asking: "What will be expected to pay for peace?" For in the League of Nations' decision to apply sanctions against Italy and in the neutrality program of the United States, is something new under the sun of those who have looked on other people's wars as perfectly legitimate, if not heaven-sent, business opportunities. Sanctions and neutrality depend on willingness to forgo the profits of war. The sacrifice of war trade is the smallest price that may have to be paid for peace.—Christian Science Monitor.

The conclusion cannot be evaded. In certain circumstances economic pressure can be of the highest value. In this case it would in the end shatter Italy's tottering financial system. But if Signor Mussolini is resolved to strike his blow undeterred by the public condemnations of the world he will certainly not be deterred by the prospect that Italian trade may be restricted during the few weeks necessary for avenging Adowa. The intentions of the Covenant—for which, according to the British Foreign Secretary, the League of Nations and this country stand—are plain. A country unjustly attacked is to be assisted in any way in which her fellow-members of the League may be capable of assisting it. That duty must be recognized. How it can be discharged is matter for anxious but rapid consideration, and here above all collective action (which does not necessarily mean a hundred per cent unanimity) is a vital condition. Abyssinia is entitled to support, and while the League has no quarrel with Italy beyond the quarrel Italy

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE EARLY TREATMENT OF THE COMMON COLD

A funny picture some months ago showed two drug clerks surrounded with all kinds of remedies yet one clerk was saying to the other, "I wonder what it was that grandma used to recommend for colds."

I believe this gives some idea of the hundreds of treatments used in treating or preventing a cold because everybody seems to work out a remedy of his own.

Now the fact that a "cold-is-come" or "cold" is correct because for some reason the body has become chilled. And when the body becomes chilled the little organisms that cause the cold become stronger because the cold or chilling takes some of the fighting power out of the little white corpuscles of the blood whose work is to fight off the effects of cold or other harmful organisms. Cold thus weakens the defensive forces of the body.

Now there may be all kinds of helpful remedies known to you, yet your common sense tells you that your resistance to the organisms causing cold then heat should be the best method of warming up your white corpuscles and other body defenses in order to fight the cold organisms.

Thus the idea of increasing the heat of the body so that a "good sweat" is produced is based on sound judgment.

Just how you bring on this heating of the body rests with yourself. The old fashioned hot foot-bath for twenty minutes is excellent because the feet are farthest away from the heart and likely to be the coldest. Heating the large bloodvessels at the "end of the line" is therefore very helpful.

A hot drink of any kind increases body heat. A hot lemonade is beneficial also because it alkalizes the blood and tissues.

Warm coverings—blankets or quilts—after the hot foot-bath and hot drink complete the "heat" treatment.

Our two souls therefore, which are one, Though I must go, endure not yet A breach, but an expansion, Like gold to airy thinness beat.

If they be two, they are two so As stiff twin compasses are two; Thy soul the fixed foot, makes no show To move, but doth, if th' other do.

And though it in the centre sit, Yet, when the other far doth roam, It sways and hearkens after it, And grows erect as that comes home.

Such wilt thou be to me, who must, Like th' other foot, obliquely run; Thy firmness makes my circle just, And keeps me end where I begun.

—John Donne (1573-1631)

An Old Error

A curious misconception of the Canadian governor-general's function cropped up in American papers during discussion of the tariff agreement. They informed readers that Lord Tweedsmuir was "protecting British interests," particularly with a view to seeing that Canada and the United States came to no agreement to keep wheat off the market and hold up prices.

This idea apparently originated in broadcasts by "news commentators." It was picked up and printed as authentic information by at least two excellent American papers, the New York Times and the Baltimore Sun, and no doubt by others. The fact is, of course, that Lord Tweedsmuir is in no sense the agent of the British Government at Ottawa, and is not there to "protect British interests."

Lord Tweedsmuir represents the King and is the ceremonial head of the Canadian nation. The agent of the British Government at Ottawa is Sir Francis Floud, the high commissioner, who has a quasi-diplomatic status and whose job it would be to keep his eye on reciprocity negotiations and their effect on British trade.

The British constitution is certainly a little mystical in some of its aspects and outsiders may be excused for missing the finer points. But it is always netting to Canadians to find in American papers the hoary notion that the head of Canada's government is an agent of Great Britain and that he has some sort of supervisory job, on Great Britain's behalf, at Ottawa. They ought to know better in view of all the explanatory discussions of recent years. But we can only hope that they will not do it again.

has made herself, it is essential that if law and force in service of aggressive ambition are pitted against each other victory shall not fall to the latter. The League holds in its hand not merely Abyssinia's life but its own.—The Spectator (London.)

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.

GOVERNMENT RUMSELLING

Sir,—When a man or woman engages in rumselling, neither can be a worker for temperance. A rum-seller, speaking at a temperance rally would surely "bring down the house." Even the children would see the humor of it. They would laugh him down. Nor is the atmosphere of the church congenial to the dispenser of a body and soul destroyer. Not run and the Christian religion do not mix.

This fact is illustrated in "Pickwick." The illustration depicts the consternation and embarrassment of the elders holding a prayer meeting, when the parson enters in a "groggy" condition.

Now, if a number of persons combine to run a rum-selling business, is not each member of the combine a rum-seller?

Again: If this combine consists of elected members of a parliament, are they not rum-sellers also? We may here apply the axiom "Things equal to the same thing are equal to one another."

There can be no way of eluding the evident fact that a rum-selling government is in opposition to the temperance cause!

Now, the Prohibition Law is a temperance law—enacted by the voice of the temperance people. It is intended to curb, if not to cure, the curse of rum drinking.

Any member of a government (or party) supporting Prohibition would be welcomed and listened to with respect at a great temperance rally.

Such a great rally now is needed, and I hope it will take place. In that case, Premier Lea would certainly be invited to speak, and, without doubt, he would readily comply. Mr. LeFage, a true temperance man, would certainly be pleased to attend and raise his voice against the ruinous traffic.

So would the other members of a prohibition government show by their presence, at least their interest in the temperance cause.

Now, to be a little slangy, is there "anything the matter with that?"

Let us suppose that our government decided to adopt Government Control. Presto! Everything changes! The Premier would possibly send a note of regret to the rally, saying that having bought a number of pro-life "oxen," he was obliged to go to inspect them. I do not dare to say however that any of the supposed "control" government would be in a position to advance the incontestable plea, that he "had married a wife," but one prominent member might express his regret that owing to a sudden call for footwear from a public institution he had to forego the pleasure of attending.

Another might excuse himself by regretting that he was called away as an expert consultant on road making.

Another change that would be necessary in "Control" is the removal of temperance text books from the schools, for how could any government teach or preach temperance and sell rum? In conclusion, if a government does everything possible to put down the rum traffic, and yet does crimes and sad accidents occasionally occur through drink, it cannot reasonably be blamed, but if a government takes up the condemnation of business of dealing out body and soul poison, how can it escape the responsibility for the resulting sorrow and crime?

I am Sir, etc.

ANTI-RUM Ferguson in London

(Mail and Empire) In commenting upon the retirement of Honorable G. Howard Ferguson from the Canadian High Commissionership in London, The Empire Review observes: "We could wish it were possible to find a way for his retention in the position he has filled so wisely and so well. For instance, why not make the Canadian High Commissionership in London a non-political post? This is, of course, impossible as the statute of Westminster so changed the relationships between the Mother Country and the Dominions that Canada's High Commissioner must, of necessity, be in political sympathy with the Ottawa administration of the day. But The Empire Review

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proceeds: "No representative of Canada could have served the Dominion more loyally or more faithfully than Mr. Howard Ferguson has done, while his loss will be widely felt in this country. Nor has he been only the representative of Canada, he has shown himself a great Imperialist, and his advice and counsel will be greatly missed on this side. More especially do we refer to the discussions at Geneva, where he was always listened to with attention and respect. His geniality and capacity have gained for him golden opinions in many spheres, commercial, political and social, and should he decide to return home, he will do so with the knowledge that he is leaving behind him in the Old Country a large circle of friends in all classes of life."

On leaving Canada House Mr. Ferguson gave an interview to Canada's Weekly in the course of which after expressing pleasure in his cooperation with the British Government, and with "the city" he said: "As for the work here, the five years of office have not, of course, been without their troubles, but I think, as I look back, that in those years the Imperial idea has become more and more evident in the patriotic sense as well as in the commercial world. The closer touch between the Dominions and the United Kingdom has undoubtedly led to a very considerable increase of Imperial trade. You have but to look at the statistics of the Board of Trade to understand how rapidly trade between the Old Country and the Dominions has grown. The more we cultivate one another, and the greater efforts we make to recognize individual interests, the more rapid will be our mutual development. I have always been an optimist, even in bad times, and I think I may say with confidence that to-day we are now well on the way to increasing prosperity for all parts of the Empire."

Everybody seems to agree that Mr. Ferguson has proved himself the most efficient and popular High Commissioner whom this country has ever sent across the Atlantic.

It requires approximately eighty-four pounds of fresh salmon to produce forty-eight one pound tins of canned fish.

MR. TEA POTT SAYS To Get That Fine Fresh Tea Flavor Use BRAHMIN Orange PEKOE TEA

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