

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY AUGUST 31, 1925

PULL TOGETHER

We have had get together meetings and they have been helpful and stimulating. Now what we need is to pull together. As has so often been stated, in press and on platform, all our interests are so interwoven that no one line of industry can go on without the assistance of the others. Our merchants depend on our farmers, our farmers depend on our merchants, the tradesmen of all callings depend upon their tradesmen brethren, upon farmers, fishermen and others. The prosperity of each reacts upon the others and when all pull together it means prosperity all round.

We have in this province all the necessaries and all the raw material for the making of a prosperous agricultural country. As it is, we are the most prosperous province in Canada, and we have the means in our hands of becoming more so. We have never had a crop failure, have never had a strike or a lockout or any of the hindrances to which our larger sister provinces are subject. We plant in full assurance that we shall reap. Our crops, notwithstanding the emigration of so many of our young men, are yearly growing larger and more valuable and more easily and more economically harvested. There is a closer co-operation between our different callings and a better understanding as to markets and market needs.

Now we are entering upon a new era in our agricultural life because of the Restricted Area plan. This will give us a decided advantage over all our competitors on this side of the Atlantic, provided we make the most of the opportunity. In this also we must pull together, we must go more extensively into dairying and make our dairy products the equal of any in the world. All this is possible, more so because of our insular position, than anywhere else in Canada.

Our recent get-together meetings have done much to stimulate and to encourage our farmers and merchants and to bring them nearer together. The trade at home campaign now in progress will help to keep the resources of our province under our own control, keep our means within ourselves and give our province the benefit of our own labors. Buy at home, keep our money in circulation at home, work for ourselves rather than for others and our province will prosper.

A GREAT COUNTRY

All will remember how the world admired little Belgium in the part she played in the Great World War. The first to receive the German onslaught, her whole country devastated, her cities and towns razed to the ground, her private residences and public buildings destroyed and all occupied by and in the hands of the enemy for four long gruesome years, she suffered all that war could bring to her or a heartless enemy impose upon her. The country was in ruins, yet, after it was all over, after the enemy had been "seen off the premises" by the Allied armies, little Belgium began the work of reconstruction with the same vigor and pluck with which she had met the German army.

During the seven years since the war Belgium has rebuilt, restored and rehabilitated herself. Practically all the scars left by the war have been healed and only the "cemetery, grim witnesses to the deadly conflict, remain to remind

her of the dark days of 1914-1918. She has been steadily reducing her great indebtedness for the heavy borrowings during the war and will, it is expected, in the course of a few years, be in a position to reduce her necessarily heavy taxation. Meanwhile her industries are flourishing and her people contented. Belgium, in war and peace, has been an example to the world.

HUGO STINNES, JR., DEFLATED

During the wild inflation of the German mark says the Ottawa Journal, the late Hugo Stinnes acquired a colossal fortune. By the irony of fate the reverse process has already stripped the family of its greatest possessions. With deflation many of the Stinnes properties became liabilities, demanding vast sums of liquid capital to sustain. Hence the Stinnes fortune has melted away. One coal property retained for the Stinnes family with the aid of the banks will give them modest financial standing. The vast treasure that included hotels, newspapers, magazines, railroads, automobile factories, barges for inland navigation, ocean ships for world commerce, coal mines, iron mines and forests are all gone; scattered by the winds of deflation which dried up credits and left Hugo, Jr., the designated family leader, high and dry on the rocks.

But while it lasted, wasn't it a wonderful dream?

EDITORIAL NOTES

Local Liberals and prospective senators are putting on an expectant and worried look these days. Evidently there is something in the wind.

While there is no epidemic of distemper among dogs in the city it is known that a few dogs are affected and are at large. In view of the possibility of infecting the fox ranches—those dogs should be tied up or kept isolated until they have fully recovered.

After the holidays, work. It may be hard for the boys and girls who have been out in the open for the past six weeks to settle down to the "drugery" of school work. The way to overcome the hardships to make school work a pleasure, not a drudgery. They come back with renewed life and schoolwork will be a real joy once it is well underway.

For a document that may mean anything or nothing Mr. Mackenzie King's "announcement" regarding the dissolution of parliament has brought forth more comment than it deserved. Naturally the long expected announcement was disappointing. Definiteness at least was expected from the head of a government and he deliberately evaded definiteness. Wonder if he will have the courage to be definite and straightforward when he meets his constituents this week.

"Mr. A. E. McLean, M. P., and Mr. A. C. Saunders delivered excellent speeches Ex-Premier J. H. Bell also spoke." So ends the Liberal report of the East Prince Liberal Association meeting in Summerside a few days ago. It would be interesting to know what the ex-Premier said when he "also spoke," that deserved such a cool comment in the midst of fulsome commendation of less able men. It is a sad commentary on political gratitude that when a man's active service to his party is over, his eloquence is slurred over with the double meaning remark that he "also spoke."

The probability of an early election and the Premier's promise that these appointments will be made before the polling, gives acute interest to the present situation. The Government will appoint two Senators and men and women voters will elect four members to the House of Commons about the same time. It would seem that there are already more candidates already pressing their claims upon the Government for Senate appointments than are likely to be nominated for four seats in the Commons.

Notes By The Way

Why do the King Government papers here persist in quoting the Ottawa Citizen as independent? It is a well-known fact that it is more independent or impartial in discussing the issues between the Conservative and Liberal parties, or between the King Government and the Opposition than is the Halifax Chronicle, or the Island Patriot. The only real effect of such mis-quotation is to deceive their own readers. The practice has been frequently exposed as dishonest and in violation of the ethics of journalism.

Any recent changes of the attitude of newspapers have taken place in the offices of such as were formerly staunch supporters of Liberal Governments and have lately receded from that position to more independent ground. It is well known that these changes in attitude and weakening of support have come about under the King Government and as a result of disapproval with its weak and vacillating policy. Loss of favor in every section of the Dominion has been followed by conspicuous loss of press support and without even a semblance of gain anywhere in either field.

Premier Veniot has given out a statement that it is yet impossible to tell precisely when he and his colleagues can vacate their departments and make room for their Conservative successors. The defeat they incurred in the election was evidently altogether unexpected. He also denies any desire or intention to enter the federal political arena. Apparently the prospects in that direction are not sufficiently rosy to prove tempting. And, of course, should the King Government by any chance be able to pull through the coming election, he may then change his mind, as politicians sometimes do.

The reluctance of Premier Dunning to enter the Ottawa Cabinet after his victory in his own province, and Premier Veniot's refusal to enter after his defeat, point to the difficulty of reconstructing with any strong and valuable political timber from either the West or the East. But the attempt must be made whatever the scarcity of material and in face of the lack of constructive skill of the Boss of the job, which was demonstrated four years ago and probably has not since greatly improved.

The Liberal Association of East Prince at its recent meeting paid loyal tribute to the memory of its deceased Senators, Hon. John Yeo and Hon. P. C. Murphy, coupled with a resolution claiming the appointment of at least one if not two successors from Prince County to fill the vacancies. This serves to recall the fact that both these seats should have been filled by new appointments before or early in the last session of Parliament. It is a sad commentary upon the conduct of the Government of the day that the Province was left for months during the session deprived of half its constitutional representation in the Upper House.

It may also be remarked that Senators represent the Province at large rather than counties, or electoral divisions. Character, ability and fitness for a representative position ought to be regarded as of more importance than the locality of the applicant's residence, although as between the extreme East and the furthest west sectional claims have a certain validity. Unfortunately, too often in the past Senatorships have been awarded as the reward for service to a political party rather than for real valuable services to the country. Preferment is by no means always the reward of merit.

The probability of an early election and the Premier's promise that these appointments will be made before the polling, gives acute interest to the present situation. The Government will appoint two Senators and men and women voters will elect four members to the House of Commons about the same time. It would seem that there are already more candidates already pressing their claims upon the Government for Senate appointments than are likely to be nominated for four seats in the Commons.

If three of the four members of the Commons are demanding Senate appointments, as common report has it, there would appear to be small chances for any outsider in the race. Of course, each of the dauntless three will support his own claims before the Government, but among the three is there one who can hope for the assistance of another vote besides his own to push him upward? It is easy to see why no Liberal conventions have yet been held to nominate candidates for the Commons, what rivalries and jealous-

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. ANOTHER HELPFUL DISCOVERY

Physicians are watching with interest the experiments being conducted by Dr. W. J. Macdonald, a Canadian research physician. High blood pressure has become a constant source of anxiety to physicians now, because it not only tells the story of weakened heart, kidney, or blood vessel tissue, but is in itself a continuous source of danger. This physician has been working along the same lines as Dr. Bartling, the discoverer of insulin, has in fact been working at the same laboratories, but not together. He has been able to isolate an active principle from the liver of a calf, that injected into the veins, reduces the blood pressure from a dangerous point to one of safety. There were two principles extracted which he named A. B. Used separately they did not have much of an effect on blood pressure, but combined they caused an "extraordinary" fall in blood pressure. After administration of this preparation, the blood pressure remained low for about three days, when it began slowly to rise again. This, of course, would mean the necessity of injections from time to time, to keep the pressure within safe limits. However, when we remember that the principle will likely need to be "refined" to a much greater extent than at present, it is not hard to believe that injections may later need only be given at long intervals.

This is what has occurred in many cases with insulin. The injections have been gradually reduced, and completely stopped, leaving the patient in a state of complete health and weight with no traces of sugar in his urine whatever. His only "treatment" is his own careful dieting. When we remember that the liver is a digestive gland, supplying bile to break up fats, and having the power also to store up within itself sugar for the future needs of the system, it makes us realize that this "eating" business is at the bottom of many of the ailments that cause old age.

And yet careful sane eating is the most important business we do.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

A MUCH NEEDED PRAYER.— Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me. Psalm 51: 10.

PRAYER.— Come thyself, O Lord, into our hearts and then they will be continually renewed.

WHAT GREAT GRANDMOTHER SAID TO ME

By Florence Jones Hadley.

Once on a time, as I sat on my knee, My great-grandmother sang to me, "If all our troubles were hung on a line, You would take yours and I would take mine." Since then full many and many a time Have I thought of that simple, little rhyme. When I felt my worries and troubles and care Were more than other folks had to bear, And I said to myself, "If it could be— This song I learned at my grandmother's knee! But I know my cares must be greater than those of complaining neighbors are." But now, with the years that have passed, I see The truth of what Grandmother sang to me— "If all your troubles were hung on a line, You would take yours and I would take mine."

Your Birthday

AUGUST 31.— You have great energy, and are very ambitious, and endowed with much natural ability. Your adaptability brings you success in almost any undertaking. You read very quickly. You are generally regarded as well-informed and intellectual, and your judgment is respected. You should marry early in life. Don't let money-getting seize hold of you. Your birth-stone is the sardonyx which means a happy married life. Your flower is the poppy. Your lucky colors are orange and red.

lies lurk behind the screen and what perplexity and doubt prevail among the rank and file of the party. Once the senatorial appointments are made the nominating conventions will be summoned to name four Liberal candidates for the Commons—foredoomed to fall as the leaves fall in October and be buried under the winter snows of defeat.

ANCIENT BUTTER.

A farmer while digging a spring in Connecticut unearthed three quart jars of butter, labeled 1879, and still palatable.

Macphail's Book

Reprinted from the Canada Lancet and Practitioner, September, 1925, Volume 655.

The first volume of an "Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War," is to hand. It is by Sir Andrew Macphail, Professor of the History of Medicine at McGill University, and deals with "The Medical Services" as its special subject. An inspection of its pages leads to the regrettable conclusion that while it may be "official" it is certainly neither impartial nor authentic. There was controversy with regard to the medical services during and subsequent to the war, and the people of Canada were entitled to look for a just appraisal of all the issues involved in a volume published at their own expense. Unfortunately, Sir Andrew's book is even more violently controversial than the earlier work, and the subject matter differs from them markedly in that many of its assertions are unsupported by documentary evidence.

Undocumented history when written by a literary stylist may be interesting, but is notoriously unreliable, whereas in an official history reliability is a sine qua non. In the main Sir Andrew's so-called "history" is a mélange of personal opinions, invariably prejudiced, and unsupported by proofs. At many points in the book it becomes abundantly clear that our author has been too indolent or too indifferent to examine the documents in the case.

It would be interesting to learn how far this book is entitled to be termed "official." We entirely agree with the statement of Col. Herbert A. Bruce, of Toronto, published in the press of Canada early in July, that the selection of Sir Andrew Macphail for the task was most unfortunate. Sir Andrew apparently thinks it is a sufficient answer to reply that he was selected by two governments, but subsequent disclosures challenge this statement. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, who was Prime Minister of Canada when Sir Andrew Macphail first devised his literary project, declares any knowledge of his appointment as official historian; and his disclaimer is supported by Tom. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia in the Meighen administration, who states that "the completion of the history was ordered by the Department of Militia on the advice and recommendation of the Military Council, while he was head of the Department." No part of this history was written during the Meighen regime, which was completed very shortly after the completion of this arrangement. Spokesmen of the King administration have been equally prompt to disclaim responsibility for the character and contents of the book, beyond an order for its publication (dated June 3rd, 1924), in pursuance of what was assumed to be an inherited obligation. It is, therefore, clear that Sir Andrew Macphail's status as official historian arose solely from departmental acceptance of a recommendation by a body which was keenly interested in having a war history written the way that Sir Andrew would write it. It was in no sense the outcome of a considered policy on the part of either government.

In its introductory and general contents the book centres around a single theme, viz., that everything performed during the regime of the late Sir Sam Hughes as Minister of Militia was wrong. The early efforts of Canada, when in August, 1914, she sprang unprepared into the fray, are derided and ridiculed, and every minor mistake exaggerated into a colossal blunder. Any one reading the early chapters of this book, without other sources of information, would be forced to assume that when the British Commander-in-Chief, Lord French, eight months later wired from Ypres, "The Canadians saved the day!" he was guilty of a ghastly and grotesque hoax. For Sir Andrew has not been content to confine himself within the limits of his allotted theme—the Medical Services. He generalizes on the other services—all with the same purpose of blackening the fame of his fellow knight, Sir Sam Hughes.

An idea of the prejudice which imbues the book from first to last may be gleaned from the circumstance that Sir Sam's efforts to rectify acknowledged errors meet with opprobrium as fierce as that bestowed on initial mistakes. One of the most meritorious incidents of Sir Sam's incumbency as War Minister was his effort in 1916 to reform the Canadian Army Medical Services in Great Britain, after abuses had become apparent. This effort Sir Andrew treats with irony and scorn. He attempts to deduce therefrom the cause of Sir Sam's retirement, and makes the preposterous statement that his resignation as minister was forced because he favored concentrating Canadian wounded under the care of the Canadian Medical Services in Great Britain. Any one in touch with affairs at Ottawa at the time of Sir Sam's resignation could correct Sir Andrew Macphail on this point. It was generally known that the cause of Sir Sam's resignation was his objection to Cabinet control of Canada's military expenditures and policies; that it had nothing to do with the hospital situation, and that in fact Sir Sam's policy in respect to this situation had carried the unqualified approval of many of his colleagues of that day.

For many, the pages of Sir Andrew will bring back to mind the shock created by the disclosures of Col. H. A. Bruce's report on the condition of the Canadian Medical Services in Great Britain in 1916; especially that part of it which dealt with the dispersion of our wounded to remote corners of the British Isles, where in many cases they were cared for in inadequately equipped V.A.D. hospitals. Coupled with these disclosures was the practical suggestion for the establishment of a number of Canadian hospitals in a large centre,

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fully equipped and staffed by Canadian medical officers and nurses. The storm of protest that Col. Bruce's criticism of the V.A.D. hospitals encountered from interested persons, was perhaps to be expected. An example was a letter of Lady Drummond's to the Times expressing the fear lest the plan of concentrating Canadian wounded in their own hospitals would affect our imperial relations. This suggestion was too absurd for words and grossly insulting to the intelligence of the British people. Yet at this late day we find Sir Andrew in an "official history" sympathetically voicing the same story. The Toronto Star said in commenting on this phase of Sir Andrew's history, "One almost gathers that he would feel that no backwoods Canadian could ask a finer end than to die in an amateur hospital managed by a Duchess." It is clear that Sir Andrew would hold the same exalted view of a hospital if managed by a Duchess. The ties of Empire should be cemented at any cost to the common man.

The burden of Sir Andrew's complaint against Col. Bruce is that he was a civilian with no previous military training. Be that as it may, Sir Andrew is apparently forgetful of the fact that of 1,528 officers serving with the C. A. M. C. overseas, there were only twenty in the permanent medical service with previous military training, and of this number perhaps only

(Continued on Page 5)

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