

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Our Defence Policy

HON. R. B. BENNETT'S contribution to the debate on the Canadian defence programme was, says the Vancouver Province, by all odds, in intention, conception and phrases, the most notable of the session.

For his purposes Mr. BENNETT invoked the memory and the patriotism of the dead leader of the party to which he was addressing his appeal. He reminded Mr. KING and his followers of what SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S policy had been on this same question.

Mr. BENNETT, this recalling to Mr. KING the words of his dead leader, did not ask Mr. KING to repeat them now, as his own, as the expression of his party, as his belief that they were still in spirit and in truth the voice of Canada.

Nor did Mr. BENNETT ask Mr. KING to say a quarter of a century after SIR WILFRID LAURIER, that other thing that SIR WILFRID had said, which, if it could be said now, would do more to warm the aggressors of Europe and to support the moral defenses of the British Empire against war than any other utterance by any contemporary British statesman that could be imagined.

But what Mr. BENNETT asked of Mr. KING was only that he should go to the forthcoming Imperial Conference in London, prepared to co-ordinate the defence programme of Canada with the defence programme of Great Britain.

Mr. KING did not give the assurance. He reciprocated all the magnanimity of Mr. BENNETT'S invocation of SIR WILFRID LAURIER, and he spoke in the accents of sincerity when he said that the discussion of the question ought to rise above the common levels of partisanship.

By Order-In-Council

Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Conservative leader is rather critical of the Government taking power to control arms shipments by order-in-council, and in the discussion said "there should be placed upon the statute books a provision that, on and after a given date, in the event of hostilities these things (the provisions for controlling munitions exports and imports) should operate. Action with respect to matters of war should not be left to the executive (the Cabinet). That should be a matter for Parliament. It should become operative the minute war is declared." "That provision," interjected Hon. Ian Mackenzie, "would have to be in effect when we are not involved in any hostilities." "This Government," said Mr. Bennett, "or no other Government, is likely to interfere with the movements of material from Canada to a neutral country. We will not, by an act of Parliament, prevent trade, at least I have never heard anyone suggest we are likely to do that. That is a question as between neutrals and ourselves." "What about the position of Spain?" asked the Prime Minister. "We are selling goods to Spain today," replied Mr. Bennett. "We are controlling certain classes of munitions," asserted Mr. King. Hon. Ian Mackenzie pointed out that goods could be sent to a neutral country and re-exported to Spain. "That was one of the things connected with the exercise of control which the late war indicated quite clearly," observed Mr. Bennett. With respect to profits on munitions, the Conservative leader recalled that in Great Britain Mr. Lloyd George had expressed himself as being strongly of the opinion that "the best method was to let the manufacturers make all the money they could and then take it away from them by taxation".

Editorial Notes

Bacon died this date 1625
The Prohibition Act has been amended and consolidated so there is now no excuse for Government laxity in administration. It is now

purely and exclusively a Government Sales law—so much detested by Prohibitionists in days gone by.

Attack and capture of Viny Ridge by Canadians began this date 1917.

The total expenditure on War Veterans since the war has been over \$1,000,000,000. On the other hand our loss on the C.N.R. in the same period was \$95,000,000 and still going strong.

After clipping so many "official" Guardian reports and republishing them as Patriot reports, our contemporary should have a pretty good idea of what Premier Campbell meant when he applied that expression in the Legislature.

Now is the time to get behind the Coronation celebration committee and offer suggestions and help along the good work. Let our celebration be second to none, as we are more closely identified with royalty than any other province in Canada.

Prime Minister King who used to make the rafters ring with his denunciation of Commissions, since his return to power has appointed "these most objectionable features of administration" at the rate of five per month—or 93 in 18 months. Consistency thy name is William Lynn Mackenzie King!

If the Government really desired to reform Prince of Wales College curriculum the best and easiest plan would be to break it up into two, with first and second years in one department as an academy under separate principals, and third and fourth years as a college. Then we would get somewhere. As it is first and second years are too juvenile and unprepared educationally to be handled as part of a University.

It will be recalled a Social Creditor told Premier Aberhart that if he wanted to go to the Coronation he should go at his own expense. The Premier now announces that he will not go to the Coronation but, by heck, he will remain head of the world's first Social Credit Government as long as the majority of the people desire. The Premier announced both decisions at a meeting of the Edmonton Prophetic Bible Conference of which he is Chief Prophet.

British Columbia legislature due for re-election probably in June consists of 48 members. The sessional indemnity is \$2,000, the Speaker \$1,800, Leader of Opposition \$2,000. The Premier's salary is \$9,500, and seven other cabinet ministers draw \$7,500 each. The present standing of parties is: Liberals 35, Cooperative Commonwealth Federation 7, Independent Non-Partisan 2, Independent 2, Unionist 1; Labour 1. The Conservatives in 1933 were wiped off the slate due to an attempted fusion with Liberals to create a Unionist government. At that time there were 35 Conservatives in the Legislature.

Sherbrooke, Quebec, will tax the chain stores on the same basis as demanded by the city of Lachine, it was decided by the Sherbrooke representatives when they appeared before the Private Bills Committee of the Quebec Legislature to continue study of their bill. This means outsiders only will have to pay, and it will be at the rate of \$500 for each store on companies or persons not having their chief place of business in Sherbrooke, and selling smokers' supplies, candy, articles of domestic use, meat, groceries, dry goods or general merchandise. Objection was raised to charging a special tax of \$30 on each lawyer, doctor, dentist, architect, and members of all other liberal professions. The city did not object to the clause being changed to make the rate \$20, since that is now what is charged.

"In the existing circumstances it would not be of advantage to our country to be represented at the Imperial Conference," President Eamonn de Valera told the Dail Eireann. He replied to a question by Mr. James Dillon, Opposition leader. The Free State President said his Government had not suggested subjects for discussion at the conference, which is to follow the Coronation in May. Mr. Dillon asked if the Government had accepted the terms of reference suggested by other participants in the conference, declined them or indicated they were not interested. Mr. de Valera replied: "They (the Government) did not accept. They did not reject and they did not indicate, definitely at any rate, that they had no interest in the matter." In other words it is an open question, the Irish Government assuming a non-committal attitude.

From wholesale abuse to wholesale flattery is not to the liking of Mr. Joseph Stalin. Russia's iron-fisted dictator, who would as soon send a political opponent of his own party to the wall for the firing squad, as Mr. King would send him to the Senate. He says he is tired of personal adulation that has been heaped upon his head in increasing measure in recent times, though he does not mention by whom or for what purpose, and expresses his desire that it be modulated, if not completely ended. He describes carelessness, complacency, self-satisfaction, excessive assurance, conceit and braggadocio as companion vices that fertilized the ground in which the wreckers inspired by Trotsky and his aides and enemies abroad flourished and did harm to the U.S.S.R. Therefore he asks the Communist party and the press to "omit flowers" in their discussions of himself and things. One of the reasons for his request is that florid sentences, sugary reports and immoderate applause dull the edge of Bolshevik vigilance and lead people to substitute drumbeating for daily work, and, in the words of Pravda, "servility follows the trail blazed by conceit and carelessness." It may be, of course, that Mr. Stalin's secret police have discovered that the enemy within the gates have been guarding their propaganda and plots by fulsome eulogy of the object of their hatred.

Notes By The Way

The "stay-in" strike might be described as a fanatical appeal to sentiment and to violence. It is an appeal to violence inasmuch as it is an appeal only to be ended by forcible ejection of the "stay-in strikers." On several occasions, indeed, the strikers have made violence inevitable. We may congratulate ourselves that responsible Trade Union leaders in this country have been wise enough to refuse to condone the new technique.—London Morning Post.

I believe in boys and girls, the men and women of a great tomorrow; that whatsoever the boy soweth the man shall reap. I believe in the curse of ignorance; in the efficacy of schools; in the dignity of teaching, and in the joy of serving others. I believe in wisdom as revealed in human lives as well as in the pages of the printed book; in lessons taught not so much by precept as by example; in ability to work with the hands as well as to think with the head; in everything that makes life large and lovely. I believe in beauty in the school-room, in the home, in daily life and out of doors. I believe in laughter, in love, in faith, in all ideals and distant hopes that lure us on. I believe that every hour of every day we receive a just reward for all we are and all we do. I believe in the present and its opportunities; in the future and its promise; and in the divine joy of living. (From the Alberta School Trustee)

An angry motorist was heard complaining to a friend of the "unfair" way in which traffic policemen sometimes hide around a corner and then step out to check up on infractions of the "stop" regulations. There is, however, one way in which this and other motorists can control their policemen: They can stop at all "stop" signs.—Edmonton Journal.

It sends a shiver through my being when I hear people say that the world could get along fine without them, and that it would be just as well had they never been born. True, none of us had anything to say about being born—but we have a great deal to say about being alive to make the fact that we are here mean something vital and real to all others who live about us. Stop-takes things easier. Look—see et the biggest values out of life. Listen—Be glad that you are here and that you have the chance to make this a better world in which others may live—after you fare them.—Ex.

During the last few years, conditions in Ceylon have vastly altered. The depression and its aftermath of unemployment have driven home the conviction that the land is the sole refuge for the youths who are being turned out of the schools. And the land there is enough and to spare in its undeveloped form. The land is there and the man-power is also there. To harness the one for the production of the other is the problem which vocational agricultural education is expected to solve. Some of the secondary schools are making tentative efforts in this direction. There is done in Nigeria also, but there they do something more. Nigeria has two agricultural schools. In one of these each pupil has a farm of four acres which he is required to work for himself.—Times of Ceylon.

Dr. John Watson, professor emeritus of the department of philosophy at Queen's university, Kingston, will celebrate his ninetieth birthday on Thursday. But Dr. Watson seems to have discovered the secret of perennial youth. He writes frequently on his favorite subject of philosophy, takes his daily walk on familiar streets, even tries his hand at golf, curling and bowling, which have been engrossing hobbies since his youth. He has an extensive knowledge of music.—Kitchener Record.

"In no single thing do men approach the Gods more nearly than in the giving of safety to mankind." It is many hundreds of years since this remark was made, and the knowledge gained since then, and particularly in the past century, by which suffering may be alleviated and the dangers of accidents, diseases and other ills to which human beings are prone may be minimized, represents the greatest achievement of man's skill and ingenuity.—The Evening Telegram.

When the early wrangles of the session are over the country will expect to hear more of the practical measures proposed by the Government to remedy national ills. Foremost among these ills is the existence of "poor-whiteman"—a polite term for the degeneracy of Europeans in Africa—which lies in strange contrast to returning prosperity. For at least 30 years the problem has occupied the minds of social workers. Sporadic conferences, mainly summoned by churches, have been held from 1906 onwards, and yet the evil has increased. Just before the war the country was shocked to hear an estimate of 100,000 poor whites; today the estimated number is trebled.—Cape Argus.

Britain is reported as prepared to consider Germany's demand for the return of colonies if peace is guaranteed. Peace would be worth a large price; but, having in mind how Germany seized the Rhineland and otherwise flouted the peace programme of the League of Nations, it would be well to consider how the guarantee could be guaranteed. If a price is ultimately agreed upon, it might be advisable to keep in mind that the instalment principle has quite a modern vogue. Handing over a portion of a colony at the end of every twenty-five years, would be a safe result. Few generations from being dipped in blood.—Globe and Mail, Toronto.

That Baby of Yours

By James W. Burton, M.D.

RELIEVING ANGINA PECTORIS BY DEEP BREATHING

What is known as angina pectoris or breast pain is a vice-like pain under the lower end or tip of the breast bone. While it may be on the right side of the chest, it usually starts in the region of the heart, goes up into the left shoulder and may go down the left arm. The patient assumes a position of posture that gives him some slight relief. He stops still "in his tracks" whether in a straight or a stooped position, raises his chin and supports himself with one hand and puts the other over the heart. The attack usually lasts but a few seconds but it is accompanied by the fear that death is at hand. Profuse sweating, anxiety, and breathlessness may occur.

The immediate treatment consists of anything that will relax or relieve the spasm of the bloodvessels and of the muscles. Anything that will bring about this relaxation will usually bring relief from the pain. "The most quickly acting drug to relieve the spasm and pain is amyl nitrite—a few drops on a handkerchief—breathed into the lungs by a few deep breaths. Another drug used is glyceryl trinitrate 1/100 grain given by hypodermic under the skin, or a tablet of 1/100 grain placed under the tongue. This is followed by a hypodermic injection of morphine about 1/6 grain to prolong the relaxation. After the attack is over an hour or more of complete rest should be taken."

After the first attack of angina a search should be made for the cause—infection or other condition. All over exertion, mental and physical, should be avoided. While the drugs above mentioned—amyl nitrate, glyceryl trinitrate, and morphine—are generally known to these patients and are effective, it is possible that the patient may be so situated that none of them are available when an attack occurs. It is interesting therefore to read in the British Medical Journal a letter from Dr. W. A. Chapple, London, who says, "I have suffered from angina pectoris for a number of years and have been able to relieve the pain promptly with 1/100 grain morphine. Recently however I have been able to obtain the same results much more promptly by taking in a long breath; after breathing out this long breath the pain is gone. The relief has been complete and for a day or two the same treatment again brings relief. Dr. Chapple points out that as it is the lack of oxygen that causes the pain, this drawing of a deep breath of fresh air (rich in oxygen) into the lungs is "reasonable" treatment.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "LEAVES OF GRASS"

I open my scullie at night and see the far-sprinkled systems, And all see multiplied as high as I can cipher edge but the rim of the farther systems. Wider and wider they spread, expanding, a ways expanding. My sun has his sun and round him obediently wheels, He joints with his partners a group of superior circuit. If I, you, and the worlds, and all beneath or upon their surfaces, were this moment reduced back to a pallid flat, it would not avail in the long run, We would surely bring up again where we now stand, And surely go as much farther, and then farther and farther. A few quadrillions of eras, a few octillions of cubic leas, do not hazard the span or make it impatient, They are but parts, anything is but a part. See ever so far, there is limitless space outside of that, Countless time around that, My rendezvous is appointed, it is certain, The Lord will be there and wait till I come on perfect terms. —Walt Whitman.

Lady Aberdeen

Lady Aberdeen, more formally known as Isabel Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, the friend of Gladstone and many other great Victorians has just celebrated her eightieth birthday. Her son, Lord Aberdeen, had a family gathering at his London home, and girls of the Polytechnic, which was founded by her uncle, Quintin Hogg, made her a birthday cake, decorating it with a colored globe to symbolize the many journeys she has taken.

As founder of the National Council of Women and as founder and president of the International Council of Women, which a famous statesman once described as the first League of Nations, Lady Aberdeen has frequently visited councils in distant lands. At eighty, says the Manchester Guardian, Lady Aberdeen retains her active interest in social work. Every month she goes to Dublin to attend the meetings of the Women's Health Association, which she founded many years ago when her husband was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to cope with the poverty and malnutrition among the people.

She started a scheme to popularize goats' milk for children, and she told me that it is still flourishing. A newer scheme from which she expects good results is the development of the association's sanatorium near Dublin on

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.

WHAT TYPE OF BLINDNESS?

Sir,—Reading Mr. Horace Wright's eulogy of Premier Campbell's enforcement of prohibition I am constrained to ask as to which particular type of blindness he is afflicted? Whether it is a vision obscured by inability to read in the press and the Public Accounts, and to observe on the highways and avenues of life the horrible evidences of increased liquor sale and increased liquor iniquity, or is it only political blindness to the failures of his party? Mr. Wright is reported as saying—

"I wish in this public way—to express at this time my utter confidence in our Premier and Attorney General in the way he has enforced our Prohibition Act in the past. I am satisfied that the attempt which has been made to undermine the confidence of the temperance people has been utterly groundless."

What an object of party servility! In his opinion it is "utterly groundless" that in a single year the sale of government liquor has almost doubled from the previous year which in his election campaign he so roundly denounced. That increase of highway accidents and fatalities is also an "utterly groundless" myth. How the mighty have fallen. I am, Sir, etc.,

READER

"NO CHANGE" THEY SAY

Sir,—That repeat cry, —No change, only consolidation, would amuse if it was less serious and less ridiculous.

It recalls Sir Wilfrid Laurier's pre-election pledge to amend the Franchise Act in one short sentence to read thus—"This Act is hereby repealed." In the present case the Prohibition Act has the one short clause, almost as drastic as Sir Wilfrid's, which removes the Act from operation of an independent Commission, having power (and exercising it) to defy interference from even the most arrogant political dictator.

This fatal clause places the whole Act under the domination of a strongly partisan government, responsible to apparently none but themselves. What are the results. The little that is let out discloses an increase, in profits alone mind you, from \$22,000 to \$40,000 over 1935. This in volume of booze sold is almost double the amount in a single year, and the plant is still in a healthy state of growth.

Even this comparison is hardly accurate inasmuch as two and a half months of 1935 account was under the new government control system, which may well have increased the MacMillan sober year aggregate to the \$22,000 on record.

And none of the temperance enthusiasts have shown the courage necessary to demand a tabulated statement showing the quantity of liquors sold under the two systems by the respective parties in power. It would be a too dangerous spilling of the secretly treasured pot of party beans. There is another change of serious importance. That is refusal to leave "scripts," or for that matter every detail of public interference, in the hands of the present temperance work. In other years had no difficulty in examining these, and I "could a tale unfold."

Now, Sir, there is no breach in the veil of the temple of government sale through which those most in interest can even get a look in. Whatever horrors there may be in the secret chambers of that Act, with its frail "no change" shadow, is behind doors, closed to the public.

Let us have the quantities. How much booze was sold in the nine and a half months of the late government in 1935; how much in the remaining two and a half months, and of the full year 1936 under the open door present system. I am, Sir, etc.,

PROHIBITIONIST

Prehistoric Iroquois Village

(Halfax Chronicle) The National Museum of Canada has published a volume giving a detailed description of the excavation of a prehistoric Iroquois village at Roebuck, Ontario, about forty miles from Ottawa. The excavations were made over an area of some acres, with swampy land on three sides, the village gate on the fourth. Results prove that this was a fairly large Iroquois village before the advent of the white man. Hundreds of articles were found. The postholes for the different stockades were determined and the outline of the village fairly well defined. In the rubbish heaps were found many articles used by the Indians, such as arrow heads, spear points, adzes, and cutting tools of various kinds made of bone or from stone. A number of fish-hooks were found made of bone—one of them in first-class condition, and shaped like a fish-hook of today, barb and all. Corn and squash and other seeds were found showing the food which the Indians used the corn being cultivated probably just outside the village.

A remnant of textile work was found being preserved in the peculiar soil. An endless number of bits of pottery were found, some of the lines of Papworth, providing treatment and occupation for the patients and enabling them to have their families with them.

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Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea

utensils being almost entire, and with simple decorative designs. An equally endless number of tobacco pipes were unearthed, some of them highly decorative, and made either from bone or clay. In the rubbish heaps some human skeletons were uncovered, were supposed to be the remainder of cannibal feasts, which the Iroquois held ceremonially before going out to make war.

Nearly a hundred skeletons, mostly of women and children, were found buried in regular fashion, the general posture being that of a child at birth, the idea being that the Indians sent them out to the happy hunting grounds at the end of their earthly journey in the same posture in which they entered the world. With all the plethora of tobacco pipes it is pertinent to recall the words of Caries, who wrote, "Furthermore, they have a plant of which a large supply is collected in summer for the winter's consumption. They hold it in high esteem, though the men alone make use of it in the following manner. After drying it in the sun, they carry it about their necks in a small skin pouch in lieu of a bag, together with a hollow bit of stone or wood. (This was probably earthenware). Then at frequent intervals they crumble this plant into powder, which they

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