

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Premier's Responsibility

Our local contemporary says it has never denied the fact that this Province had a just claim upon the Federal Government for compensation in the matter of the Dalton Sanatorium. Then why does it complain of The Guardian's insistence upon the duty of Premier Lea, as representative of the Bell Government at the Ottawa meeting in 1921, to have pressed that claim at the psychological moment when the Hon. Mr. McCurdy, Minister of Public Works in the Federal Government, asked him what amount the Bell Government would consider as a satisfactory settlement? If we had any claim, surely that was the time to have advanced it. Why did Mr. Lea remain dumb? According to his own statement in the Patriot of Sept. 17, 1929, "Mr. McCurdy asked me what sum I had in mind, suggesting was \$25,000, \$50,000, or \$75,000." There was Mr. Lea's golden opportunity. But unfortunately for this Province the opportunity found him unprepared. He had nothing "in mind"; nothing, that is to say, except to get the Bell Government released from the responsibility of operating and maintaining the Sanatorium in any shape or form.

According to his own admission in the Legislature last year, when Premier Lea and his colleagues went to Ottawa "these gentlemen" (the committee of the Federal Government) "did not know what we were coming to lay before them." Can anyone imagine a case of more gross negligence than that a delegation from the Provincial Government should seek an interview with the federal authorities without first advising them of the nature of their mission?

Moreover, Mr. Lea admitted, at the last session of the Legislature, that he himself did not know what claims we had for compensation. He had not even read the agreement. "It is claimed," he said, "that there was an agreement to that effect" (that the institution should be handed back in the condition in which it was received, which the Federal Government failed to do) "but I never saw the agreement." Why had he not made it his business to see and study the agreement? Mr. Lea, at the time, was Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and he should have had the whole matter at his fingertips before going to Ottawa.

All the evidence Premier Lea has since been able to produce to show that the Bell Government presented any claim, is a letter to the late Premier Bell from the Acting Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, stating that he, the Deputy Minister could see nothing that seemed to justify any claim. There is no evidence that Mr. Lea personally concerned himself with the matter at all; no evidence that he wrote to Hon. Mr. McCurdy, reminding him of the conversation that had taken place, or of the terms of the contractual agreement, or the desire of the Provincial Government to have the whole matter gone into by the Reparations Commission, the board properly constituted to deal with such matters at that time.

In spite of his admission that Mr. McCurdy had made him tentative offers up to \$75,000, Premier Lea has tried to place the blame for his failure on the Conservative Government then in power at Ottawa. But what are the facts? The delegation and the letter of the Deputy Minister were sent in 1921. The Liberals came into power in December of that year; so Mr. Lea had an excellent opportunity to try his persuasive powers on a Government of his own choosing. Did he do so? On the contrary, the Bell Government brought in a resolution in 1922 for the dismantling and demolition of the very institution upon which our equitable claim for compensation

Notes by the Way

The motto: "Nemo me impune lacessit," commonly associated with Scotland in the public mind is properly that of the Scottish Order of the Thistle. An illustration of the King's crest for Scotland with the motto "In Defens" appears in a memorandum issued recently by the Secretary of State for Scotland. This crest is quite different from the King's crest for England which, since 1902 has appeared on the reverse side of the shilling. It is the crowned Scottish lion upon the Crown of Scotland, which is of a slightly different shape from the more familiar Tudor Crown. The motto "In Defens" is on a small scroll below the crown in the illustration.

The Ontario Government announced

that a nominal sum of \$500,000 will be put aside for old age pensions in 1932, in view of the expectation that the Federal Government will bear the cost. The association of half a million dollars with the word "nominal" recalls a joke in the latest Bystander. A plumber has presented his bill, which the lady in the magnificent home regards with raised eye-brows. "Why," she says, "this is a small fortune!" "It may look small to you, my lady," replies the plumber, "you bein' that well off."

Judge Hamilton, of the Manitoba

Juvenile Court, gave some interesting information regarding the effect of Boys Clubs in saving boys from conduct which would bring them into the courts. In one area in Winnipeg there was a gang of boys, thirteen of whom ultimately found themselves in the penitentiary for long terms. Half a mile away, in a similar section of the city, a similar gang, organized by the Y. M. C. A. community workers, after a Juvenile Court had reared the framework, has not produced a single convict. One boy, halted in a career of crime, and having one brother in the penitentiary, became a fine type of community worker. Judge Hamilton said it has been proved in six tough neighborhoods in Winnipeg that under guidance of Y. M. C. A. workers the youthful gang can be converted into a law abiding and right living group of young people.

A French scientist has arrived in

New York and has declared that within fifty years it will be necessary for inhabitants of that city to use artificial hearing apparatus. He says the continual shrieking of the modern woman alone is enough to bring this about, and that it has reduced the modern husband to a pulp. We are told on high authority that a "soft answer turneth away wrath," but in modern life it has not been proved. I find that if you smile kindly and make a soft and well-modulated reply to an angry woman you only succeed in inducing renewed volume of sound. It is therefore possible that it will be silence rather than noise that will have the worst effect on the future of the race. It certainly jangles the nerves of a too much of either silence or of richly dulcet replies.

The Right Honorable R. B. Bennett

is a man of courage. It is fortunate for the Dominion and enhances the merit of his statesmanship that this characteristic courage has been tempered by early training and by the restraints of his profession. The Prime Minister has given special proof of his courage since he assumed power. More than once he has disregarded the pressure of the politicians in naming men to high office. He displayed both courage and tenacity of purpose in the Imperial Conference, which made him the cynosure of the Empire. It was the act of a man of courage to refuse the temporary advantage of Soviet Russia's orders, aggregating ten millions of dollars, on a question of ethics and high principle.

We note that there is some speculation

as to whether if Gandhi is invited to dine with the King he would appear in a loin cloth, carrying his own provender. You never can tell what Gandhi will do, but our confidence in King George remains unshaken.

In our camp we scorn to buy hand-

les and wooden articles in general. The love of whittling opens the door to much general knowledge of the kind that normal boys crave; the nature, quality and uses of different kinds of timber is a wide subject with many ramifications, and one all been the result of a patient method in the industry of the woods by skill as well as diligence, and by talent as well as ability. The concrete outcome of his latest studies for the use of succeeding generations, amongst, and note-takings from, the In our roving through the woods must be farmed and managed for the use of succeeding generations. In our roving through the woods must be farmed and managed for the use of succeeding generations. In our roving through the woods must be farmed and managed for the use of succeeding generations.

That Body of Hours



By James W. Barton, M.D.

CURING DEMENTED AND PARALYZED PATIENTS BY DIATHERMY

Some time ago I spoke about the wonderful results that were being obtained in treating dementia and paralysis, by means of malaria. The malaria organisms were injected into the patient, and he went through the regular attack of malaria—high fever and chills—and was then treated and cured of his malaria by means of quinine.

It was first thought by many that the attack of malaria, because of the organisms, was the cause of the cures that occurred in some of these cases. However that it was the heat, the high temperature induced in the body by the malaria, that caused the cures was the belief of most investigators.

Therefore different methods of raising the temperature in the body were tried—injecting certain substances, the use of hot baths and so forth—with some degree of success.

However a method that has given brilliant results has just been reported by Clarence A. Neyman, M.D., and S. L. Osborne, B. P. E., Chicago. It consists of the application of heat to the inner part of the body by means of electricity, diathermy as it is called. By means of a specially designed experimental machine the inner part of the body is so heated that the temperature rises several degrees, and is maintained there for hours at a time. Temperatures up to 106 degree F. were obtained in some cases. Twenty-five cases are reported. Three were of the depressed type, seven of the grandiose type (thought they were kings, emperors and so forth) eleven were slowly losing their minds, and five were totally demented. The eleven that were slowly demented (losing their minds) all had lapses of memory, and showed lack of judgment.

Of the twenty-five, after the treatment by diathermy, sixteen were able to leave the institution and maintain themselves. That is 64 per cent of the entire number. Two were able to maintain themselves at home with some supervision. Seven, including five who were totally demented were unimproved.

Remember however, that it is only a certain type of case that can be helped by this application of heat.

Whittling

(A. J. C. in Vancouver Province)

The homely old art of whittling survives in our camp and flourishes in competition with modern distractions. It results in shavings all over the floor on a winter's evening and there is a rule against this, but I am frequently the worst offender and it has never been more than half-heartedly enforced, the boys claiming equal rights in the matter with me. These old cave-habits of working by the fireside crop out in a masculine household where there is no modern descendant of the cave-woman to suppress them.

I suppose one can do more various things with a jackknife than with any other tool ever grasped by the ambitious hand of man. The selection of one is not the matter for a moment; I once spent a long forenoon with one of the crew in search of the knife he wanted. Once his fancy is fixed—on a subject so important—it is not to be turned aside by anything what ever, and we wearied several clerks and examined hundreds of knives that morning. The "sales-resistance" of this boy is proof against the most persuasive patter; while the merits and fine qualities of this or that "make" were being recited he stolidly inspected knives for himself, opening and shutting blades and rejecting one after another, and would have been content to spend a week in the same way if he had not found his heart's desire before. I chanced to borrow the same knife long after its purchase and found it to be a very high-grade tool, kept in a fine condition of edge.

In our camp we scorn to buy hand-les and wooden articles in general. The love of whittling opens the door to much general knowledge of the kind that normal boys crave; the nature, quality and uses of different kinds of timber is a wide subject with many ramifications, and one all been the result of a patient method in the industry of the woods by skill as well as diligence, and by talent as well as ability. The concrete outcome of his latest studies for the use of succeeding generations, amongst, and note-takings from, the In our roving through the woods must be farmed and managed for the use of succeeding generations.

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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.

JUDGE FOR PRINCE COUNTY

Sir:—Could there not be such a way for the local Legislature to pass an Act to allow a Supreme Court Judge in Prince County, as it would save people from Tignish and other parts of the Province, from going down to Charlottetown to have their cases tried, and it would also mean a great advantage to these people as they would save time and expense. I am Sir, etc.

PRINCE COUNTY

EXPLANATION

The following explanation has been made to The Guardian by Mr. Boulter, secretary of the Potato Growers' Association, in regard to the bill introduced in the Legislature by Hon. Mr. Wright. It is republished from yesterday's Guardian, in which a regrettable typographical error occurred.—Ed. G.

"Members are unnecessarily alarmed over the amendment asked for. It is not changing what has been done in the past. The Association has always been obliged to get large loans from the Bank to bring in their fertilizer and to pay the advance on potatoes held in storage in the fall. The Association's credit is today as good as, or better than, it has ever been and the Bank has no hesitation in advancing all the money they require. During the winter the Association had a large loan from the Bank which paid the advance on the potatoes in storage. This is entirely wiped out and the Association is busy making the final settlements on the seed. There is however, a difference of opinion among legal men regarding the wording of the Act of Incorporation, and the Bank's solicitors have always maintained that the wording should be made more clear. That is the sole object of making the amendment. It does not give the Association any more power than it has ever held, but in case any legal action ever arose it would avoid the danger of a legal technicality."

Tracing Lost Genealogy

(Montreal Gazette)

An appreciable amount of what may be termed raw material of French-Canadian genealogy has been made available by the earnest labors of Mr. E. Z. Massicotte on some of the old notarial files that are committed to his keeping as archivist at the Montreal Court House. These files date back to the French regime in Canada, and they contain 13,000 mellowed manuscript contracts between young pioneers and old French fur traders and others. It would entail no slight expenditure of vital effort to gather from these pages of old French script names and dates and especially details showing the destination and purpose of the hardy adventurers who in those early days went forth from New France, few of them to return, most of them to settle in the Canadian West and North-west, through Ohio and Illinois, and along the valley of the Mississippi down to the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Massicotte devoted many months of labor to the task, and his research has obtained results of considerable value in their pertinence to the history of the French-Canadian race on the North American Continent. By tracing the origin of thousands of families of the old French voyageurs, and indicating their places of settlement, Mr. Massicotte has supplied a number of links, hitherto missing, in the ancestral line of several generations of French-Canadian families which will help to a more complete study of family history in Quebec and in many instances may give to the family-tree an enhanced importance.

This tracing of lost genealogy of the old French regime is only one of the good things obtained by a long period of toil on the part of Mr. Massicotte, whose reward has been the pleasures of the work itself.

Reports which the Archivist of the Province of Quebec, Mr. P. G. Roy, has published through the Department of the Provincial Treasurer, have frequently included valuable contributions by Mr. Massicotte to the early history of Quebec and the French-Canadian race. They have all been the result of a patient, intelligent gift and not a little genius, by skill as well as diligence, and by talent as well as ability. The concrete outcome of his latest studies for the use of succeeding generations, amongst, and note-takings from, the In our roving through the woods must be farmed and managed for the use of succeeding generations.

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Lord Stamfordham

(Montreal Gazette)

In the death of Arthur John Bigge, first Lord Stamfordham, there passed from the life of Great Britain a man who held the confidence of sovereigns, princes and ministers for more than half a century. The son of the vicar of Stamfordham, he had been destined for the army, but resigned to become groom-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, whose attention had been attracted to him because of his services to the Empress Eugenie during her sorrow over the death in Africa of her son, the Prince Imperial. Bigge had been a companion of the Prince Imperial before he went to Africa on the adventure which resulted in his tragic death on the field. He soon became running mate and they defeated Mr.

FOR HE WAS SCOTCH, AND SO WAS SHE

They were a couple well content With what they earned and what they spent, Cared not a whit for style's decree— For he was Scotch, and so was she.

And oh, they loved to talk of Burns—

Dear Biblesome, tender Bobby Burns! They never wearied of his song. He never sang a note too strong. One little fault could neither see— For he was Scotch, and so was she.

They loved to read of men who stood

And gave for country life and blood, Who held their faith so grand a thing They scorned to yield it to a king. Ah, proud of such they well might be— For he was Scotch, and so was she.

From neighbours' broils they kept away;

No liking for such things had they, And oh, each had a canny mind, And could be deaf, and dumb, and blind. With words or penne was neither free— For he was Scotch, and so was she.

I would not have you think this pair

Went on in weather always fair, For well you know in married life Will come, sometimes, the jar and strife; They couldn't always just agree— For he was Scotch, and so was she.

But near of heart they ever kept,

Until at close of life they slept Just this to say when all was past, They loved each other to the last. They're loving yet, in heaven, maybe— For he was Scotch, and so was she.

—Jean Blewett.

A Fur Trader In Parliament

(Ottawa Journal)

Mr. W. Chester S. McLure, Conservative member for Queens, Prince Edward Island, is the son of a Scot, John McLure, who was a soldier in the American Civil War, serving four years, from 1861 to 1865. The member for Queens is a trader, and raw fur merchant, a Rotarian, a Mason and a golfer. Mr. McLure has devoted much of his time to the fur farming industry in P. E. I. and with a partner, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, has established extensive farms and has become one of the largest traders in silver fox furs. The member for Queens was first elected to the Prince Edward Island Legislature in 1923, was re-elected in 1927, and resigned his seat in the Legislature last year to run for parliament. Mr. W. H. Myers, was his death on the field. He soon became running mate and they defeated Mr.

ENDOW A HOSPITAL OR AN ORPHANAGE!

Our Island Hospitals and Orphanages are always in need of financial support. One reason for their constant appeal is that they have not an adequate endowment fund from which a permanent income can be derived to help offset expenses, such as have similar institutions in the large centres. A suitable fund for this purpose would in a few years be accumulated and Hospitals and Orphanages be made practically self-supporting if a number of interested citizens in town and country would take out life insurance policies drawn in favor of the Island Institutions.

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forthcoming report of the Provincial Archivist for the year 1929-30. It will surely add a very interesting chapter to an important phase of the ancient history of Quebec.

The Poet's Corner

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assistant private secretary to the Queen and was promoted in 1896 to be secretary, in which confidential position he remained until Victoria's death in 1901. After that he became private secretary to the Prince of Wales, now King George, which office he retained for the rest of his long life of 82 years.

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