

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1929

NOT TO BE REBUILT!

The long-delayed standardization of the Murray Harbor line is again under discussion, and, as part of the programme, the sum of \$370,000 has been placed in the Parliamentary estimates for a ten-mile branch from Lake Verde, on the Murray Harbor, to Pisquid on the Georgetown-Charlottetown line. It is well, at this stage, for the people of this Province to have a thorough understanding of the intention of the railway authorities with respect to this very important matter. The proposal, as set forth before the members of Parliament, is as follows: The new line between Lake Verde and Pisquid will be part of the final scheme of standardization. It will be used permanently for handling all light traffic from the Murray Harbor and Vernon subdivisions into and out of Charlottetown. While its construction is being proceeded with, preparations for widening the gauge of the Murray Harbor and Vernon subdivisions will be made, the actual widening of the tracks not taking place until 1930. It is proposed to run a jitney passenger service over the Hillsboro Bridge between Charlottetown and these subdivisions; but the permanent line for freight traffic will run from Charlottetown to Pisquid, thence to Lake Verde and Murray Harbor. There will be no attempt to rebuild the Hillsboro Bridge for the carrying of standard gauge freight traffic, and the people of that section of the country between Southport and Lake Verde will be deprived of even such freight transportation facilities as they have. It is more than likely that even the jitney passenger service will be discontinued when the new roundabout line is completed, and that the Hillsboro Bridge, built and maintained at such heavy cost to the Dominion and the Province, will fall into disuse so far as railway traffic is concerned. It is argued, in defense of the proposed plan, that it would cost \$760,000 to rebuild the Hillsboro Bridge for standard freight traffic, and that the new line will not only serve as more economical way to get a standard gauge line into Charlottetown, but it will offer better transportation facilities for a section of the country. For these reasons the people on the south side of the Hillsboro River are to be ignored, and their present service discontinued and all freight traffic concentrated on the new line at Pisquid. It is scarcely necessary to point out the serious handicap this will be, and the inconceivable expense it will occasion for shippers in Charlottetown by reason of the added mileage between the city and Murray Harbor. The situation is one demanding immediate action on the part of our federal representatives. The proposed plan, however it may appeal to the railway authorities from an economic standpoint, is not satisfactory to the great majority of our people. There should be a thorough understanding between the Railway and the Government; that the present railway line is to be maintained and the Hillsboro Bridge widened for the purpose of accommodating the increased freight traffic of this section of the Island. We have waited too long for this service to be fobbed off now with "something just as good" which is certain to turn out to be a very poor substitute indeed.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

The farmers of Prince Edward Island are to be congratulated on the excellent series of meetings held this week, and also on the fine weather which enabled them to come from long distances to attend the sessions. Had the meetings been scheduled for even one day later it would have lessened the attendance, as the weather broke on the last day of the meetings. Full reports of the different organization meetings are being published in The Guardian, and we need not

refer to them here in detail. They will no doubt be read with keen interest, not only by those who attended, but by all our farmers, and we believe, prove of much value. It will be observed that what might be called a common denominator which runs through the whole series of sessions and reports is the emphasis placed on the cost of production. To reduce this cost to the minimum is the farmers' great problem. Quality, we might say, is taken for granted in these days of keen competition; but the cost of producing quality must not be overlooked. In many lines of our agricultural production we have won an enviable reputation, but we are still handicapped by our geographical position. We have to house and feed our live stock for practically seven months of the year; we have long freight hauls and other transportation difficulties. While we are competing with other farmers similarly situated we have no cause for complaint. But when competition comes from countries which enjoy summer and rich pasturage for practically twelve months of the year, which is aided by government subsidies and has cheap water transportation, our agricultural industry has a right to expect such protection as is possible in our home market. This is why the National Dairy Council has protested and is still protesting against the dumping of cheaply produced New Zealand butter into Canada. There are other products also, grown under more advantageous conditions than is possible here, which we import from the United States and elsewhere. Speakers at some of the meetings held during the week referred to this and protested against such importation. The matter of reduced transportation cost of mill feed was stressed at several meetings as a partial remedy for these disabilities. It should be borne in mind, however, that unless the total freight rate on feeds of 32c per 100 lbs. from Montreal to Charlottetown be totally abolished there is not much chance in the growers getting an offset to the competition from New Zealand bounty-fed and tariff relieved butter.

PORTRAIT OF A STATESMAN.

Numerous have been the parodies on the Negro "spirituals," and particularly on that haunting melody "Ole Man River" to which Charlottetown audiences were introduced on the last visit here of the Dumbells. The latest version appears in the London Nation and Athenaeum, and must have fetched a smile from the British Prime Minister:— Ole Man Baldwin... Dat ole Man Baldwin... He jus' keeps dozin' along... Don't do nothin'. Don't say nothin'. Jus' keeps dozin' along... Don't care whether he's winnin' or losin'. Jus' lights his pipe up and keeps on musin'. Keeps on musin' along... Don't say nothin'. Don't do nothin'. Jus' lights his pipe up and keeps on puffin'... Ole Man Baldwin... Dat ole Man Baldwin... He jus'... keeps... puffin'... along.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Farmers' Parliament is over. Now for the Legislature!

The snowstorm of Thursday night is a reminder that winter is not yet over.

It was a bright idea to have the pupils of Prince Street School visit the poultry show. They not only learned to distinguish the different breeds of poultry of which they had no doubt heard or read, but also to describe their impressions.

The announcement that King George again enjoys a smoke is comforting assurance of convalescence. It is said that when a man is ill, nothing tastes less like tobacco than

Notes By The Way

A thing of beauty is a joy forever; Its loveliness increases it will never Fade into nothingness.

Beauty is truth, truth beauty—that is all Ye know on earth and all ye need to know. John Keats. The poet who wrote the above lines was born and lived in England, and died in Rome at the early age of 26 years in 1821. His first poems were published in 1817. In the next year he published the poetical romance "Endymion" and in 1820 his last and best work "Lamia" appeared while he was seriously ill of pulmonary diseases of which he died.

The love of all things beautiful is refining and elevating. It has inspired the poets and artists of all the ages. To him "who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms" this is a very beautiful world in which we live. There is beauty above and around us on every side, in the rising and setting of the sun and in the jewelled firmament at night; beauty in the ever-changing cloud forms of varied tints that float across the sky, and in the rainbow arch after the passing of a summer shower; beauty in tree and flower and sparkling rill.

There is beauty in the human form divine, always enhanced if illuminated from within by the light of a cheerful, kindly spirit, and the love of the things that are true and lovely and of good report, the nobility of character. Our children should be taught to love all things that are beautiful to the eye and in thought, action and deportment, and to talk with their parents, teachers and playmates about all the beautiful objects they observe in their daily walks and to seek out new objects and subjects of beauty they had not observed before.

Love of the beautiful, the graceful and the sublime carries with it a sure reward in ennobling the mind and in excluding what is base or frivolous from our thought and action. It tends to purity of life and character. We cannot think of the abodes of the blest above except as a home of beauty, purity and truth. The end of the session of the Farmer's Parliament serves to remind one that the city and the countryside are year by year coming closer together in contact, mutual interest and sympathy. Each is the complement of the other, each needs the other. The countryside would be at a sad disadvantage were there no city or town near at hand, and city, town and village would be equally at a loss if deprived of the surrounding farms. Improved transport equipment by rail, highway and ferry together with rapidly increasing numbers of motor cars and trucks have done much to facilitate intercourse and to equalize the opportunities and culture of all who dwell in our fair province. Churches, university, college and free public schools have been powerful agencies in promoting this progressive uplifting to a higher level than formerly existed.

The newspapers serve both city and country and many believe the Province has better newspapers than it had in a past generation. They ought to be better, with the telegraph, telephone, the widespread agencies for collecting news at home and abroad. And if a few of the editors of the present date sometimes assume to teach the farmers how to farm, there were never before so many agricultural readers who believe they could fill the editorial chairs more satisfactorily than those who now hold them. This also promotes a mutual interest that is enjoyable—sometimes.

The present month that began in such genial fashion, as did the early winter, has taken on a sterner attitude and we now read of cold winds, storms and blizzards in the Central and Western Provinces. This however is not unseasonable in view of the experiences of past years in Canada. Here,—having got rid of "the flu"—we can face "the idea of March" with confidence—even with one or two cold storms added, should they come.

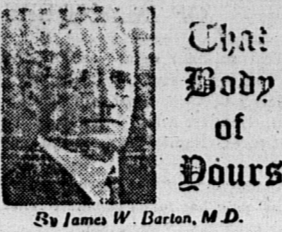
The Washington State Legislature has adopted an electric voting machine for recording divisions. Buttons pressed at the members' desks do the voting, and a big annunciator at the front of the chamber registers "aye" votes with green lights and "no" with red. The Vancouver Province adds that when the vote is unfavorable, many of the members feel blue.

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THE POET'S CORNER

THE ANATOMIST (From 'The Virtuoso') He many a creature did anatomize, Almost unpeeping water, air, and land; Beasts, fishes, birds, snails, caterpillars, flies, Were laid full low by his relentless hand.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHAT EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES CAN DO

One of the distressing occurrences of the last flu epidemic was the number of individuals who faithfully nursed or waited on afflicted loved ones, and then after the loved one was out of danger, they themselves took the flu and many passed away.

The natural conclusion of course is that they worked so hard to save their loved ones that they undermined their strength and so had not the resistance to successfully fight the flu when they themselves were attacked. Now while this is true there was another factor that entered into it, that is not generally recognized.

Although these individuals worked hard physically, there was also the tremendous anxiety and worry about the patient, and this anxiety and worry was a big factor in undermining their resistance. Drs. Heilig and Hoff reported some experimental work in three women who were troubled frequently with "fever blisters" about mouth. These fever blisters occurred after any unpleasant emotional experience.

They hypnotized these patients, suggested to them an unpleasant emotional experience, and at the same time suggested to them that the fever blisters would occur on their lips. In each of these cases the fever blisters occurred within forty-eight hours. Hypnotizing them and suggesting the attack of fever blisters, but not suggesting the unpleasant emotional experience, failed to bring on the attack of fever blisters.

They tested out the blood for its power to fight harmful organisms in the normal state, and two or three hours after the emotional disturbance undergone under the hypnotism they tested it out again. In every case under the hypnotism and emotional disturbance there was a reduction in the power of the blood to fight harmful organisms. They conclude that the natural defence of the blood to infection is lowered by unpleasant emotional experiences. We can now understand why some individuals who have undergone periods of grief and sorrow fall easy victims to illness. Their emotional disturbances have weakened their powers of resistance.

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.

TEACHERS DETERMINED

Sir—I have just read with a great deal of interest and disgust the letter signed "Disgusted Tax Payer" and the fourth letter by Mr. C. G. Duffy in the Patriot. The former writer has insinuated that the letters published in the Guardian come from the four corners of the Guardian sanctum. I would like to inform the writer that he is ignorant of facts when he makes such a statement, and that the idea of the teachers for an increase in salary is not just a Conservative idea, but is backed up by both Liberal and Conservative teachers. No doubt this individual is afraid that when the teachers get an increase in salary the taxes will be raised and that his meagre amount will be increased.

In regard to Mr. Duffy I would like to know why this gentleman is interfering in regard to the teachers getting a raise in salary; is he afraid that when they get an increase that a number of them will be able to save enough to educate themselves for lawyers who might ruin his practice? Mr. Duffy states that every business becomes irksome after years of routine; if that is so why in the world is this man still continuing to practice law, why doesn't he quit and give a fortunate school-teacher who has been able to save enough to become a lawyer a chance? Also it is time for the representative of Charlottetown and Royalty to leave the political arena.

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That oft with gory crimson was dyed: He many a dog destroyed, and many a cat; Of fleas his bed, of frogs the marshes drained, Could tellen if a mite were lean or fat, And read a lecture o'er the entrails of a gnat. —Mark Akenside (1721-1770) stops, was stops!

The Intimate Papers Of Colonel House The Friend And Adviser Of President Wilson Recounts In His Diary The Great Events Of The War In Which His Country Was Concerned. (Copyright)

CHAPTER 4—THE BRITISH WAR MISSION

Shortly after the discussion on capital ships, House received word from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice that the British Government had also decided to send a War Mission to the United States for the co-ordination of British war activities. As chief of the Mission they selected no less a person than Lord Northcliffe, who was qualified for this difficult task as much by his superabundant energy as by his conviction that American resources were necessary to turn the scales of war in favor of the Allies. Lord Northcliffe to Mr. Winston Churchill (Cablegram.)

New York, July 27, 1917. I have long believed war can only be won from here. The position is most difficult and delicate. Sir William Wiseman, Chief of our Military Intelligence here, should reach England in a few days. He is the only person, English or American, who has access to Wilson and House at all times. He had an hour and a half with Wilson last week and a day with House. The Administration is entirely run by these two men. Wilson's power is absolute and House is a wise assistant. Both are pro-English.

Northcliffe not merely used his influence with friends on the American Press, but exerted himself in every way to come into close contact with the leaders of industry, so as to hasten and simplify the delivery of supplies for the British. When a misunderstanding arose over the offer of Henry Ford to send six thousand tractors to the British Food Production Department at cost, Northcliffe himself settled the matter and incidentally discovered in the great American industrialist a personality which pliqued his interest and admiration.

I have endeavored to get into touch with Ford, he wrote on October 6, "but he has twice put me off. It may be necessary for me to go to Detroit and eat humble pie, and if so will do so gladly. Ford is entirely indifferent to financial considerations."

"October 14, 1917: I have no desire for further long journeys, but it is considered important by those who are behind the scenes that I should go out to Detroit, and I propose arriving there Tuesday or Wednesday next. Edison, an intimate friend of Ford and an old friend of mine, has arranged matters..."

"October 17, 1917 I spent yesterday with Ford. The construction of the tractors is being pressed forward with immense energy... Ford is not in the tractor business for money, but because he believes it will revolutionize the home life of England, to which country he is attached. The arrival of the tractors in England should be treated in the American way, and if possible, the Prime Minister should be cinematographed with them... I have seen many tractors, but in my personal judgment the Ford tractor is as great a revolution in cheap efficiency as the Ford motor car. Ford, who looks like the Bitch of London, is an anti-militarist asset and must not be treated as a commercial man."

"Ford wants a copy of Cobden's Rural Rides," and of Tennyson's "Letters," which were published some years ago by his son. Please send the books direct to him at Detroit, with my compliments, in case I should be on my way home by the time the books get there."

"If Loan Stops War Stops." As the student turns over the bulky manuscripts relating to the interests and activities of Colonel House during the war, he is surprised, perhaps, to note the number and size of those relating to financial problems. The essential facts of the financial history of 1917 were simple: The Allies were compelled to ask for loans from the United States of a size which frightened the American Treasury, and which, even if the credits should be given, might be difficult to justify to the American taxpayer. The war was costing sums which were quite inconceivable to the ordinary citizen, and the Allies had begun to scrape the bottom of the chest. Unless the United States helped out freely, the military effort in the field could not be maintained. As Lord Northcliffe cabled late in the summer, the American Government was 'appalled by magnitude of financial task. They are complete masters of the situation, as regards ourselves, Canada, France, Italy, and Russia. Loan to us strongly opposed by powerful section of Congress. If loan

The Administration at Washington was further confused by the lack of organization in Allied demands for credit and supplies. It was not until August that a purchasing board was created. Previous to the entrance of the United States into the war, the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company had acted with great success as purchasing and financial agents for the British and French Governments. Mr. E. R. Stettinius took charge of the coordination and purchase of supplies, as distinct from purely financial questions, and created within a short period an organization of such efficiency that Ludendorff was quoted as stating that Stettinius was worth an army corps to the Allies.

With the entrance of the United States into the war, it was obviously impossible for a private firm to continue as purchasing agent for the Allied Governments. On April 3, J. P. Morgan and Company suggested that the British take up the question of obtaining supplies and making purchases through the United States Government; it was clear that the business of the British Government ought to be transacted by its direct representatives, working in conjunction with the various departments of the United States Government, in an effort to obtain the benefit of the more favorable prices and terms that could be secured only through the exercise of government control.

The liquidation of the loan was expected by the participating banking institutions on or about July 1, the British understanding that it would be a first call on the loan. It was made them by the United States Treasury.

The situation seemed less desperate, perhaps, to the financial experts than it did to Allied political leaders, for it was likely that supplies would be exhausted before credits could be used. Thus in October, Lord Reading cabled to England: 'What will save the United States Treasury, as it has saved ours in the past, will be the material limitation on what it is possible to buy. Goods will not in fact be forthcoming on a sufficient scale to absorb the vast credits to which the Departments and the Allies are becoming entitled.' None the less, the political leaders in Europe, as well as Northcliffe in the United States, were constantly caught in the nightmare that the loans would be refused: 'If loan stops, war stops.' Hence the frequent appeals to House, asking his help in explaining their need to the Administration.

Great Britain's Crisis. One of the most interesting appeals came at the end of June. Through some misunderstanding the British Ambassador gathered that in order to liquidate the Morgan loans on the date desired, July 1, it would be necessary for the British to sell collateral. The securities were perfectly sound, of the highest character; but with American Government loans overhanging the market, it would be difficult to sell American financial prices. What chiefly disturbed the British leaders, however, was their fear that if the news of the sellings of collateral were noised abroad, the effect would inevitably be disastrous to exchange and to the credit of the British Government. The British Secretary for Foreign Affairs evidently regarded the moment as critical.

"I have been at the telephone continuously for hours," wrote House in his diary, "talking first to the State Department, then to New York, trying to unravel the tangle." Colonel House to the President Magnolia, Massachusetts June 29, 1917. Dear Governor Things began to break yesterday afternoon in British quarters. Spring-Rice is at Woods Hole and McAdoo at Beuna Vista and the machinery became clogged. As usual Sir William took hold and is trying today to see what can be done.

Northcliffe received a message from Lloyd George to come here and advise with me before moving further. He was ready to take the ten o'clock train this morning when I received, through Sir William, the cable from Balfour which I sent you by Lansing. I therefore advised Northcliffe to go to Washington immediately rather than come here, which he has done. By putting together what I gather from Washington and Sir William, the trouble that has come about concerning finances is largely a matter of misunderstanding.... The British understood that we would take care of certain Russian



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obligations they have been carrying. They claim if they had not been under this impression they would have arranged to take care of the matter in a different way. What they need is \$35,000,000 on Monday, \$109,000,000 on Tuesday, and \$185,000,000 a month for two months beginning ten days from next Thursday.

This is a staggering amount and indicates the load Great Britain has been carrying for her allies. It seems to me that we should have some definite understanding with England as to what money she will need in the future and how far she can count upon us. It seems absurd to be giving her comparatively small amounts, the frequent publication of which make a bad impression on our people. Would they not stand one large amount better than these lesser amounts constantly brought to their attention? Affectionately yours, E. M. HOUSE.

The American Dollar Colonel House to the President Magnolia, Massachusetts August 10, 1917. Dear Governor: I talked the financial situation over with McAdoo when he was here Tuesday. I think it can be satisfactorily adjusted. Northcliffe comes for to-morrow and Sunday, and I will be able to see how nearly the English position coincides with McAdoo's... (Ed. Note "I am spending the next four days with Colonel House, through whom I have been able to effect much more good than I have achieved at Washington." Northcliffe to Bonar Law, August 10, 1917.)

I cautioned McAdoo to give, when he had to give, with a glad hand, for in any way we will lose both money and good will. As long as we have

—Continued on page 5—

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