

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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An Early Session?

The announcement of a Dominion-Provincial conference at Ottawa on April 7th should convince the Government of this Province of the importance of holding the legislative session at the earliest possible date. If Prince Edward Island is to be represented at the conference by the Premier and possibly another member of the Government, as will likely be the case with other provinces, the work of the session should be finished here in time to permit of the Premier's absence, which could not be before prorogation. There is still sufficient time to dispose of all the business of the session, provided the opening is not too long delayed. Nor should there be any reason for delay. The amount of legislation to be prepared is not large, nor is the record of the Government such as to justify long-winded debate, so far as its members and supporters are concerned. An early session, therefore, if the interests of the Province are considered, is essential.

Sir John's Last Campaign

The fact that this week in 1891 was the last in which Sir John A. Macdonald campaigned is recalled by a writer in the Toronto Mail and Empire. It was a disastrous week for the ministry and for the country, for there is little doubt but that the exertions in outdoor meetings and demonstrations in mid-winter were the direct cause of that illness in May which ended fatally on June 6. On February 7 Sir John issued his manifesto to the people of Canada, that historical document in which he reminded them of what the National Policy had done for Canada, dwelt upon the already marvellous results of the building of the C. P. R., and asked for the defeat of the proposals for unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. It was in this manifesto that he used that famous sentence: "A British subject I was born—a British subject I will die."

Immediately thereafter he planned his campaign. He decided that he would direct operations from Toronto as "he did not feel able to move about as much as in 1887." Circumstances prevented his leaving Ottawa as early as he wished and it was not until Sunday night, February 15, that he started for Toronto. Once there, he was, despite his own desire and the advice of his doctors, drawn into the very campaign itself. On the 17th he addressed a tremendous meeting in Toronto; on the Thursday at Stratroy; on the Friday he was in London; and on the Saturday he spoke at Brantford, St. Mary's and Brampton, and then returned to Toronto completely fatigued.

On the Sunday night (February 22) he left Toronto by the late train for Kingston. Let his biographer, Sir Joseph Pope, tell of that disastrous week:

"The weather in the west had been mild, but it was bitterly cold in Kingston. To this sudden change of temperature I attribute the chill, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. On Monday he remained in bed. On Tuesday he came downstairs about noon and met some political supporters from Napanee, who pressed him to run out there next day and hold a meeting. He was very loth to go, but finally consented; and on Wednesday, the 25th, he started on the fatal trip. The day was raw and bleak. On his arrival at Napanee he was driven in an open carriage to the town hall, where the arrangements for the meeting were very bad. The crowd was so dense that they invaded the platform from which he was speaking. I saw that he was worn and tired, and did my utmost to persuade the local politicians to allow him to return to his car. Nothing, however, would satisfy them but his presence at another meeting in a different part of the town. The open carriage was again called into requisition and he was driven through the town, where the performance was repeated. When he returned to the car there were several telegrams awaiting him. I went to his room to take his instructions, and found him lying across the bed, his face an ashen grey. 'I am exhausted,' he said, and indeed he looked it. On his return to Kingston he took to his bed and

remained until we left for Ottawa. While in Kingston those about him had daily consultations with Dr. Sullivan, who was afraid of congestion of the lungs, and said that his heart's action was alarmingly weak."

Sir John reached Ottawa on the morning of election day and at once went to bed, where he heard the election returns, and where he remained the best part of the month of March, when he returned to his office and the House, but only spent a few hours a day there. It was on May 12 that he had his first stroke; a fortnight later there was another, and more severe one, from which he never recovered. So he died as his father and mother had died—of paralysis, of which he had always been afraid. He was an old man, 78; his life had been a full and very busy one; he would not, in any event, have lasted much longer; but to all who watched by his bedside that Spring in 1891 that Napanee meeting was the instrument which hastened his end. Midwinter campaigning is killing, even to the young and strong; since then Winter elections have been avoided in Canada as much as possible.

The 1931 Census

With the appointment of Census Commissioners for the various constituencies throughout the Dominion, the first step in the organization of the field work for the approaching 1931 Census has been taken. The Commissioners for Prince Edward Island, as already announced, are Messrs. A. Samuel Prowse (Kings) F. J. E. Wright, (Prince) and John McKenna, (Queens). The gentlemen named are men of wide business experience and ability, and should prove fully capable of discharging the responsible duties devolving upon them. The actual Census will not be taken until June 1st, but in the meantime there is a great deal of preparatory work to be done. As the Census is the "stock-sheet" of the whole nation, the form and content of the several questions to be asked have to be given very careful consideration. In Canada the decennial Census is broadly limited to two great subjects, population and agriculture. Questions will be included this year which will permit a scientific study to be made of the whole problem of seasonal and periodic unemployment in Canada. Another new feature may be a list of trading establishments of all descriptions which will subsequently be used as a basis for a thorough investigation into internal trading activities. It is hoped also to make a beginning through the Population Census of certain social problems. In the case of agriculture, also, the schedule will be much more complete than ever before.

The field organization and preparatory work necessary for the Census will require a staff of probably not less than 15,000 enumerators, commissioners, and others who must reach every nook and corner of the country. It is a gigantic undertaking, and one which can only succeed with the full co-operation of all our citizens. The importance of answering all questions fully and completely should therefore be kept in mind. The Canadian Census coincides in point of time with the Census of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and other countries of the Empire, and, as it follows the same general lines, a most valuable series of data and comparisons for the whole Empire will be the result.

Editorial Notes

Charlie Chaplin is receiving a great welcome in England, where he was born, and where he learned the art which probably did more for the moving pictures than any other single contribution that has been made to them. It was long ago recognized that Chaplin is much more than a clown; that he is, in fact, one of the greatest of living dramatic artists.

Notes by the Way

Weather forecasts have never proved reliable although the probabilities for 24 hours are almost invariably not far from the actual conditions predicted. Predictions for months ahead are usually regarded as more or less guess work. The winter now passing has like all the winters that preceded it, been the subject of the usual prognostications some of which were near hits. As to what is still before us we have only the prophets and the wild beasts and birds and fishes to depend upon. These to the contrary notwithstanding, Foster's weekly weather bulletin, coming from Washington, and we give it for what it is worth, says a storm wave of moderate force is expected to cross the continent in central transcontinental storm path, northern winter wheat belt, during week centering on the 26th, will cause a period of below normal temperatures covering last week of February and first days of March. During passage of this storm centre, moderate weather conditions will be general. Before and after this storm centre cold waves will be expected to be general and to carry temperatures below normal or a little lower than usual.

The collectivization of agriculture at the expense of the immense peasant population in Russia, is already far advanced. At times the dictatorship has had to pause and slow down in its driving tactics in order to avoid revolution, but always it has succeeded in resuming progress towards its objective. The strain on the Russian nation is such as no other than a people of Asiatic origin could stand. Stalin and his lieutenants have been able to keep them in hand so far, though some authorities insist that an upheaval will come before Moscow can carry its tremendous experiment to a triumphant conclusion. Well may the civilized world await with bated breath for the outcome. If Stalin succeeds his ruthless methods will be extended to neighboring countries and the world at large. The next year or two will tell the tale. When is the rest of the world going to meet the event, whatever it may be?

In the British House of Commons last week Mr. Philip Snowden said that Great Britain had, since 1926, remitted 62 per cent. of the three billion dollar war debt which France owed to her. The Chancellor added that he had done all he could do to alter the decision of France to repay British bond holders in francs worth only one-fifth of what they were at the time of the loan. Because of her stability and good faith, Britain seems fated to make never-ending sacrifices for the whole human race, and to get no consideration in return. Meanwhile the United States is sitting pretty and gathering in the shekels.

A Providence newspaper says that since the first shipment of 3,000,000 feet of Russian lumber was brought to Providence from Archangel in October, 1927, nearly 70,000,000 feet of Soviet timber, worth nearly a million and a half dollars, has been discharged at that port. A detailed record of this shows that twenty-two cargoes, averaging from two to four and a half million feet, were discharged in Providence between Oct. 31, 1927 and November 25, 1930. It is said that the lumber does not compete with Pacific coast lumber nor with that which goes from Eastern Canada to New England by rail. It is a little difficult to see, however, why the importation of 70,000,000 feet of Russian lumber would not in some way affect the market for lumber from both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

At Ypres there is a British Settlement which has recently by legislation in the Belgian Parliament been recognized as what amounts to British territory. The act was framed "in remembrance of what the (Belgians) owe to the British nation and in homage to the spirit that inspires in the Ypres district." The spirit referred to is the maintenance of the War graves. It is said that about 600 persons of British nationality are employed on this work, and the Ypres Settlement has its own church, parsonage, school and rest room for pilgrims. This Settlement now becomes legally British, a considerable act by one nation to another.

Bishop V. C.

(Ottawa Journal)

The greatest living flyer of the Great War beyond question is Colonel W. A. Bishop, a Canadian whose sensational exploits still ring down the halls of fame and who, when the war was over, quietly went back to the business of making a living. In years to come Bishop will shine as an heroic figure of legendary proportions; at the moment we are, perhaps, still too close to the era of his great deeds adequately to value the great contribution he made towards victory. But in no combant aerial force, filled as all of them were with brave men cheerfully meeting the



By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT FROM REMOVAL OF TONSILS.

You have perhaps been advised to have your tonsils removed, but before doing so you naturally want to know just how much benefit you may expect from their removal. In the first place you should try to find out if your tonsils are really to blame for your rheumatism, arthritis for your kidney or heart ailment, before the tonsils are even removed. The teeth should be thoroughly examined and tested by means of the X ray. The teeth are very frequently to blame and tonsils should not be removed until some months after infected teeth have been extracted. Even after the bad teeth have been removed the poisons remain in the blood for months and many of the organisms have been found in the large intestine nearly a year afterwards. However when it is finally decided that your tonsils are to be removed what can you reasonably expect as far as any joint, kidney or heart trouble is concerned. The results in the cure of acute or chronic rheumatism from the removal of tonsils are among the most brilliant that are obtained in medicine.

In truth, immediately after the operation there is often an increase in the pain and other symptoms due to the stirring up of the poisons in the tonsils and the fact that these poisons get into the blood in large quantities at one time, but in a few days or a couple of weeks the pain and symptoms go away and do not return.

In fact your doctor will tell you of scores of cases where the pain and swelling disappeared almost immediately.

But what about kidney or heart ailments that have been caused by bad tonsils?

If the structure of the kidneys or heart has been damaged you can hardly hope or expect that they can be repaired. This you should know before operation.

However you can readily see that if the tonsils are removed there can be no further damage done to kidneys or heart because you will have no more infected tonsils to cause damage. The poison factory has been closed down for good. You can likely get along all right even with your damaged heart and kidneys if you have no more attacks.

Further, if the tonsils must come out and you are able to withstand the operation, see that a complete job is done. The X ray, the electrocautery, snaring a portion of the tonsils and leaving stumps, are not considered the best forms of treatment, when there is no reason why the complete job should not be done.

chances of battle in machines which now would be considered primitive, was there a more skilled flyer than Bishop, a soldier more devoted, resourceful and courageous, a man more chivalrous in victory or more steadfast in misfortune.

Col. Bishop, now a resident of London, comes home occasionally to receive the welcome due a distinguished son. The other day he addressed in Ottawa the annual banquet of the Canadian Artillery Association, and into a few minutes packed the result of his deep knowledge of aviation problems, his shrewd observations of men and the course of events. He said the air should be the safest medium of transport, lamented the large number of unnecessary accidents, and declared the "flying fool" more properly should be called the "flying knave." "One crashed fool," he went on, "keeps hundreds out of the air." In passing, Col. Bishop referred to the "power-propelled gasbag" as "that absurd monstrosity of the air"—an opinion which many laymen must share with him.

There is a place in history for Col. Bishop, and his place in the affections and gratitude of the Canadian people is equally assured. Those engaged in peace-time aviation, carrying on where the gallant band of Bishops and Barkers left off profiting by their pioneering, will welcome his comments and should profit by his constructive advice.

The example of the Canadian Artillery Association in inviting Col. Bishop to address their national convention is a highly commendable one and their initiative might be followed to great advantage by Canadian clubs, service clubs, boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other such semi-public organizations. It is well to remember that a new generation has grown up since the days of the World War—a generation of young men and women who cannot be told too frequently of Canada's contribution to freedom and civilization as exemplified by the courage and devotion of such men as William Avery Bishop.

That Body of Hours

A Political League

(By Robert Lipsett)

One of the first official acts of the Bennett Government was to disband the Tariff Board. The action saved the country some \$200,000 per year. The function of the Board was to hear applications for tariff changes. The evidence taken was printed and that was an end to the matter. In five years hardly one tariff alteration could be traced to action of the board and not a single one to its recommendation.

Mr. Bennett's position was that the Government could not delegate its responsibility in tariff matters and that representations bearing on them should be made to the Government without any waste of \$200,000 per year.

The economy was applauded generally when it was announced but within the past week or two pathetic—if humorous—wails have been heard. Mr. Bennett's action, it seems, has put an effective silence upon the chief propaganda bureau of the Liberal Party. It has wrecked the usefulness of what was known as the "Consumers' League."

The "League" with this imposing title was "sold" to the public as a public body, supposedly working in the interests of consumers. Actually it was an organization consisting of five Liberal members of Parliament who employed a secretary, Mr. R. J. Deachman, and used the Tariff Board as a political propaganda branch of the Liberal Party. The five Liberal members were "the consumers" of Canada. Mr. Deachman was "the secretary" of the consumers of Canada as represented by the Liberal M. P.'s.

Its very title undoubtedly led thousands to believe that the "League" was a broadly representative body of consumers. It even appealed to the public for funds but applications for active membership were informed that active membership cost \$50 each and that only possible members who would subscribe anything up to \$10 were wanted. The "active" members were Charles Bothwell, Liberal member for Swift Current, Sask., who was chairman of the "League", A. F. Totzke, Liberal M. P., of Vonda, Sask., who was secretary-treasurer, and three other Liberal M. P.'s who evidently formed the executive.

The old tariff board lent color of authority to the "League" by giving its secretary status before the board to develop the anti-protection doctrines of Messrs. Bothwell, Totzke et al, until thousands who had never heard of Messrs. Bothwell and Totzke were led to believe that in some mysterious manner the "League" did represent consumers as a class.

Abolition of the Tariff Board has torn away the cornerstone of the "League" and it has moved back bag and baggage, to Federal Liberal Headquarters from whence it first emerged.

How Did Andree Die?

(Vilhjalmur Stefansson in The Spectator)

The death of Andree and his companions is a mystery story whose authors died before the final chapters were written. I submit here a tentative draft of the missing chapters and offer a solution of the final problem.

The tragedy must have come soon after the landing. The diary entries are few and there is no material help from them. We therefore turn to the evidence on White Island.

When Dr. Gunnar Horn's expedition discovered the Andree remains on White Island, they found them remarkably preserved, although not so miraculously as the newspapers said in the first accounts. This preservation of diaries, shreds of flesh and the remains of food, and other normally perishable things was due to Andree's European propensity for making a camp in shelter, where the lee accumulates huge snowdrifts that become deep in the autumn and last far into the summer. The remains were well preserved after thirty-three years.

Plenty of food shows that hunger was not the cause of death; there was plenty of fresh meat, so scurvy was not the cause. There was driftwood, so that Andree could have built a house more easily than Nansen did in the same neighbourhood two years before. Nansen had had to burn animal fat for fuel, as he had neither driftwood nor kerosene; Andree possessed both, and grease besides. His blue flame stove for the petrol was found by Horn to be still in good working condition. The cheerful tone of the Andree and Strindberg diaries seems to have been justified. But death came instead, and with it mysteries that cloud our view.

We see plainly that Strindberg died before the other two, for his body had been buried. It may have been simple illness in his case, for people die of normal causes in the Arctic no less than in the tropic or temperate zones. It may have been a fall over a cliff in hunting or the accidental discharge of a gun. Just as they sat cooking a meal.



THE NOBLE ART OF MURDERING

Last year, my love, it was my hap Behind a grenadier to be, And, but he wore a hairy cap, No taller man, methinks, than me.

Prince Albert and the Queen, Got wot

(Be blessings on the glorious pair!) Before us passed, I saw them not— I only saw a cap of hair.

Your orthodox historian puts In foremost rank the soldier thus, The red-coat bully in his boots, That hides the march of men from us.

He puts him there in foremost rank, You wonder at his cap of hair; You hear his sabre's cursed clank His spurs are jingling everywhere.

Go to! I hate him and his trade: Who bade us so to cringe and bend, And all God's peaceful people made To such as him subservient?

Tell me what find we to admire In epaulets and scarlet coats, In men, because they load and fire, And know the art of cutting throats? —W. M. Thackeray.

possibly it could have been the attack of a polar bear.

Everything goes to show that Andree and Fraenkel died together, or at least that one of them died when the other was too weak to care for his body. Apart from some depredations by bears, everything about this double tragedy was therefore found in that condition which a police officer desires when he wants to solve by study of clues the problem of a death that has no living witness.

When the two men died they were lightly clad. Committed to the traditional view that every death in the Arctic must be either from starvation or from cold, and deprived of the starvation theory by the abundance of every variety of food, the discoverers ignored the three kinds of fuel (the fat of animals, the scattered driftwood, the kerosene in the blue flame stove) and misinterpreting the light clothing of Andree and Fraenkel they concluded that: "They died in their sleep! The cold finished them."

There was a sleeping bag on the tent floor but the inadequately clad men had not died in it. Yet they are said to have frozen to death in their sleep!

In many European countries the favourite method of suicide is with carbon monoxide generated by charcoal braziers. When a chemist decides on suicide deliberately, rather than under a sudden stress, he commonly uses monoxide. A notable proportion of all deaths that are connected with automobiles is from poisoning in garages when motors are running.

Last summer in England, when the Andree story appeared in the newspapers, one of the veterans of Polar exploration who lives—there said that there was no Polar expedition of the last thirty or forty years which had not had one or more narrow escapes from death by carbon monoxide.

Now, Andree and Fraenkel's tent was nearly air-tight, for it was made of balloon silk and it had a floor that was sewn to it in one piece. The tent stood in a lee. In the first storm of the year the air-tightness of the tent was increased by a blanketing of softly falling snow. One of the men was cooking when the other fainted. The cook then released the pressure so that the stove went out, just as I had done on Coronation Gulf. We know he did that because the stove was discovered half-filled with kerosene. Then he fainted, too, before he was able to make a hole in the tent for ventilation.

This solution, the only one so far proposed that fits and explains all the facts, also has other arguments in its favor.

The first is that it leaves Andree without heavy responsibility in the immediate cause of the tragedy. Nansen had been the pioneer in using a blue flame kerosene stove and Andree was only the second. He did not therefore have these warnings to guide him which were later travellers had, and was less to blame than we have been. The second is that no death is more wholly devoid of warning. And a third argument is that if we adopt this explanation we do not have to criticize Andree, as the Norwegian discoverers of his camp and the Swedish editors of his book have done, for dressing himself and his men inadequately.

The reason why the bodies were found insufficiently clad for outdoors was that Andree and Fraenkel died warm indoors. Similarly the reason why they were not found in their sleeping bag was that they were overcome by carbon monoxide as they sat cooking a meal.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!



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