THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MARITIME CLAIMS

If our local contemporary is correct in maintaining that the appointment of the Duncan Commission was "very strongly opposed" by the Hon. J. A. MacDonald, M.P. then Mr. MacDonald must, at that time, have been a member of the Mackenzie King Government. For the members of the then Opposition had no opportunity, either of opposing or supporting the appointment of the Duncan Commission. Mr. King, who has recently been so concerned about the rights of Parliament and the alleged iniquitous practice of government by order-in-council, was not so finnicky when in office; and it was by order-in-council that he appointed Sir Andrew Duncan and his colleagues to the Maritime Claims Commission in 1926!

What the Conservatives opposed, as stated yesterday, was the appointment of any commission for the mere purpose of shelving the claims question and enabling the King Government to side-step its responsibility. Our contemporary garbles this statement for the purpose of misinterpreting it, but the facts are clear enough, and show that the Conservative attitude was fully justified.

In the first place, it was a Conservative member, Mr. W. A. Black, Halifax, who moved the resolution binding Parliament to keep faith with the Maritimes on the question of their claims under Confederation Mr. King, then Prime Minister, expressed himself in accord with the resolution, but said that matters of this kind should be dealt with by Royal Commission. Mr Meighen, Conservative leader, agreed that the motion should be carried but questioned whether **the mere appointment of a Commission was sufficient to meet the situation.**

Mr. Black's motion carried unanimously. Subsequently the Duncan Commission was appointed, as already stated, by order-in-council It held its sittings and reported favorably, one of its most important recommendations being that with regard to subsidy claims "the Dominion Government should give immediate consideration to the whole of this subject, with a view to a complete revision of the financial arrangements as between them and the Maritime Provinces." This recommendation the King Government ignored. And it remains for the Bennett Government, after fighting the worst economic depression in world history, to make good the omission.

YOUTH'S ASPIRATIONS

In reporting the address of Mr. John Denny at the Sunday evening Young Peoples Service in St. James Church, the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. stated that "Mr. Denny's remarks were clear-cut and original, and should certainly be taken into account and dealt with by all serious thinking Christians." It may be added that John is still a boy in years—not yet having reached his twenty-first birthday, but has a record of things accomplished to his credit. He entered Prince of Wales College from West Kent with the Queens County scholarship. In his fourteenth year he won the Provincial Oratorical competition and represented the Province in the Dominion contest at Toronto, the youngest candidate, taking second place and being personally congratulated by Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of Ontario, and Sir Robert Falconer, then Principal of Toronto University, who was one of the Judges. Having graduated with distinction from Prince of Wales, John commenced law apprenticeship with the late Hon. J. D. Stewart, passing his entrance examination with credit. He transferred to banking a year later, entering the Bank of Nova Scotia as junior, and within two years led the whole of Canada in honors in the Bankers examinations for associates. Nor is John merely a student. He is a good sport, devoted to outdoor games, such as baseball, cricket, hockey and tennis, at the present time being a member of the Bank of Nova Scotia hockey team. When a youth of this type and character begins to voice the groping questionings and aspirations of his class and fellows on things eternal, it is time for his seniors to sit up and take notice.

WIDE OF THE MARK

Mr. Mackenzie King may have thought he was on safe ground by confining his statements on the Draft Address largely to criticism of the Government rather than to stating precisely where his party stood on the reform measures outlined in the Throne Speech. If so, he was badly mistaken for he received a severe drubbing from the Prime Minister for his misstatements, notably for exaggerating the extent of unemployment in the country, for discouraging Canadians by minimizing the recovery that has already occurred and for thus blackening the reputation of the Dominion abroad. Mr. Bennett in his address was able to show that Canada leads all nations in the rapidity of its economic advance from the depths of the world depression, and that it holds fifth place amongst all nations in the extent of its foreign trade.

Condemning opponents of the Government for saying that there are a million unemployed, the Prime Minister quoted an authority in the statistical department as saying that the number of unemployed has been reduced from 750,000, at the worst of the depression, to about 400,000 today. This is a remarkable achievement when compared with the heavy increase of unemployment during the past year in the United States. Not even Great Britain has been able to achieve such a remarkable showing.

Turning to the question of by-elections, over the result of which the Liberals have made ridiculous and untenable claims, Mr. Bennett pointed out that after four years of the worst depression in the world's history the net result of the by-elections held since the present Government came into office is that the administration has lost one single seat.

The Prime Minister also took the Opposition leader to task for misrepresenting the course of the Government in regard to the preparation of the Dominion voters' lists. The truth is that, for the first time in the history of Canada, these lists are being prepared upon a non-partisan basis, for they are being supervised by returning officers representative of both parties.

The Premier made another good point when he showed that Mr. King has abandoned his old policy of a fifty per cent. preference for British industries in favor of what he calls a "substantial" preference. He has made this change because he has ascertained that a fifty per cent. preference would close sixty per cent. of Canada's industries!

EDITORIAL NOTES

Down in Florida they are "enjoying" a cold spell with the thermometer at 40 deg. Now forty above in Miami is equal to about 10 below here; at least that is how terribly cold the natives find it.

The Prince of Wales has been heard to boast of his ability to play the bagpipes, and now he has astonished Highlanders by composing a slow march for the bagpipes which can be used on ceremonial occasions, such as the changing of the Guard of St. James Palace. The pipebands of the Scots Guards at present are practising the new tune, which the Prince has named "Majorca."

Mayor Houde of Montreal told a gathering of Ontario Mayors at London that neither Montreal nor other cities could carry the burden of relief much longer. In his opinion the great masses of unemployed in urban centres could not be re-employed in Canadian industry, which already had the capacity to produce ten times as much as could be consumed. Back to the land was the only solution, in his opinion.

"Their works do follow them," applies to the late President Wilson as to other individuals. Mr. Wilson promoted the Hague Tribunal for the settlement of international disputes, but Congress refused its approval, and the U.S.A. as a nation remained outside. But it has a judge on the Tribunal, nevertheless, because provision for his appointment lies with the Court itself and not Congress. Now that President Roosevelt has a sufficient majority behind him, the United States will become, by resolution, a fully affiliated member of the Tribunal.

One of the results of the Liberal Governments of Quebec and Ontario attempting to interfere with the export of newsprint to United States has been the establishment of a mill in North Carolina for the manufacture of newsprint from slash pine. This project, which is pretty sure to be successful, will eventually result in taking to the South $170,000,000 which now comes to Canada for newsprint made from spruce pine. Seventy per cent. of all newsprint consumed in America is now produced in Canada.

It is announced that Mr. Denton Massey of Toronto, noted publicist and youth movement leader, has accepted appointment as campaign director for the Conservative party in Ontario during the coming general election. Mr. Massey is known internationally as leader of the York Bible Class, one of the largest and most successful men's organization of its type in the world. He is a cousin of the Hon. Vincent Massey, former Canadian minister to Washington, and now president of the National Liberal Federation.

Notes By The Way

No line of steamships and no line of railway can ever take the place of an international highway as a tourist attraction. The automobile owner is captain of his own ship and conductor of his own train. Any kind of a vehicle having four wheels, a brake and a gas engine becomes to its owner a Golden Argosy into which he can load his family and start for the Land of Dreams.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Turks who persist in rejecting western styles and cling to natural dress of big baggy breeches and short jackets are to be liable to a fine in the province of Adana. For the provincial authorities of Adana are determined to be in the van of the official Turkish movement to "westernize" this country. Not only will the die-hards who persist in wearing the national dress be fined, but they will also be barred from theatres, cinemas and public meetings.

When investors, more particularly British and British Commonwealth investors, read in the newspapers of "the weakness of sterling" or of "a further decline in sterling," they are apt to become quite unnecessarily perturbed. Long usage has so accustomed them to associate the word "sterling" with stability, safety, merit, genuineness and similar qualities of the highest standard that the mere fact that it is possible to couple it with words like "weakness" and "decline" causes a recurrent shock of dismay and the psychological effect is one of sinister portent.—Johannesburg Times.

One of the great signs of these extraordinary times is the utter bewilderment of common men, trying to understand what this thing we call the Depression is all about, what and why it is and especially what we ought to do about it. Another sign is the great number of self-appointed doctors and prophets of the depression, running about in all directions, telling us incredible things, and no one of them agreeing with any other.

A lot of time, wordage and newspaper space is being used to promote the idea of fewer and more centralized provincial governments on the mistaken notion that much money would be saved the taxpayers. It would be to better purpose to spend the effort in urging and working out plans for all governments to unite in discovering ways and means to economize under the set-up we have. In Great Britain, which has one of the most centralized governments in the world, for a large population in a small area, the trend has long been towards decentralization of work and authority, relieving Parliament and government of much that is of purely local concern.—Moose Jaw Evening Times.

In a United States civil service examination for a man to fire a marine boiler this question was asked: "If it takes 20 men to mow a field in eight hours how long will it take 15 men to mow the same field?" One candidate wrote: "As the field had already been mowed by the 20 men, the 15 men could not mow it in any case."

Dr. William J. Mayo, of the famous Rochester clinic, voices the striking opinion that the motorist who goes out on the highway after having taken just two or three cocktails, is a greater menace to public safety than the one who goes out blind drunk. A couple of cocktails, he points out, will slow up the normal man's reactions so that it takes him two to four times as long to react in an emergency as a man without any alcohol in his stomach. A cold-sober driver, proceeding at 40 miles an hour, will travel about 25 feet before he can take action to meet a sudden danger; the man ballasted with a pair of cocktails will require 50 to 100 feet. "The drunken driver," says Dr. Mayo, "will crash into a pole before long and thereby take himself off the road, but the driver with only a couple of cocktails will keep on going. His slowed-up reactions to danger and emergencies constitute the real menace.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph:

No national celebration in the Old Country is complete without a naval review at Spithead. To the ordinary citizen it is a carnival tinged with pride in the country's traditional supremacy afloat. To the observer and student of naval evolution it is an object lesson. And to the rest of the world it should be, it is hoped, a warning of what power could, if necessary, be loosed in the cause of right and justice.

Ernest Hemingway, the writer and superb reporter, once stated: "Do you know the sin it would be to ruffle the arrangement of feathers on a hawk's neck if they could never be replaced as they were?" Nature wisely defeats many of the wrong moves of man, where nature is concerned. Man is not so particular when he comes to those of his kind. He thinks it amusing and "smart" to ruffle the feelings and sensibilities of others, and all too often these disturbed feelings and sensibilities are not replaced in the order that they should be. There are enough kinks in the world anyway. Each of us has our own particular problems. None of us likes to have our serenity ruffled! To live by the Golden Rule is not to be "old fashioned."—Ex.

The Selkirk Settlers

Excerpts from the Earl of Selkirk's own account of the Settlement formed at Belfast, Prince Edward Island, in 1803; its Difficulties, Progress and Final Success.

VI

To their (the settlers) industrious dispositions and persevering energy, the highest praise is justly due. Without these, indeed, every other advantage would have been of no avail; for, if the arrangements that have been detailed have any merit, it may be all comprised in this,—that by their means the industry of the individual settlers was preserved unimpaired, was allowed full scope to exert itself, and was so directed, as to produce all the effect or nearly all, that it could produce.

These first difficulties being over, the further progress of the colonists may be left to their own guidance. They are now acquainted with the essential circumstances of the country, and understand how to improve their situation: their future condition must entirely depend on the perseverance with which their first exertions are followed up.

Having secured the first great object, subsistence, most of them are now proceeding to improve their habitations, and some are already lodged in a manner superior to the utmost wishes they would have formed in their native country. These second houses are constructed in the same general methods as their first huts, but in a more careful manner. The logs are partly squared, and well fitted together. They are supported on a foundation of stone; for the roof boards or shingles take the place of bark and thatch; a wooden floor is introduced; the doors and windows, the chimneys and partitions, are all executed with more care; and some attention is bestowed on neatness ornament. This last circumstance, though it may be deemed of inferior consequence, is a very indication of a progress in the ideas of the people as to comfort, and of the attachment they have taken to the spot that is to be the inheritance of their children.

The commencement of improvement to be seen in some of these habitations, is, I believe, the result, not so much of a personal wish for better accomodation, as of the pride of landed property; a feeling natural to the human breast, and particularly consonant to the ancient habits of the Highlanders; a feeling which among the tenantry, has been expressed by recent circumstances, but not extinguished; and which is ready to resume its spring whenever their situation will permit. These sentiments are not confined to the superior classes of the settlers. One of very moderate property, who had held a small possession in the Isle of Sky, traces his lineage to a family which had once possessed an estate in Rossshire but had lost it in the turbulence of the feudal times. He has given to his new property the name of the ancient seat of his family; has selected a situation with more taste than might have been expected from a mere peasant; and to render the house of Auchertyre worthy of its name, is doing more than would otherwise have been thought of by a man of his station.

The point, however, on which the opulence and comfort of a settler ultimately depend, is chiefly the assiduity with which he proceeds in clearing away the woods and extending his cultivated land. It is observed of some Highlanders who have come on former occasions to this island, that after the first two or three years their exertions have relaxed. They have, by that time, found themselves able to maintain their families with ease, and to procure all the comforts they had been accustomed to; and, having no further ambition, have preferred the indulgence of their old habits of indolence, to an accumulation of property by a continuance of active industry. There is reason, however, to doubt, whether this has not been more the effect of an insecure or discouraging tenure, than of any inherent disposition.

This effect has certainly been aggravated in no small degree, by the unsystematic manner in which the inhabitants of the island have been allowed to scatter around it. They have settled, with few exceptions, on the sea-shores only, in spots abounding with coarse hay produced on marshes occasionally overflowed by the tide. These are a great convenience to a new settler, by furnishing an immediate maintenance for cattle; but are observed in many other situations, as well as in this island, to be a great impediment to industry. They tempt the settler to keep a greater number of cattle than he can provide for in a proper manner, or turn to real advantage. These cattle must be allowed to range in the woods; and the attention required in looking after them, is a serious interruption in the progress of laborious work, as well as to the habits of steady application, which the circumstances of a new settler require. The most important part of the season too, is taken up in cutting, preparing and bringing home the hay; while those improvements must be neglected, which would not only give the immediate return of a crop, but create a permanent acquisition of productive land.

Notwithstanding these pernicious effects of the too great abundance of marsh hay, a small quantity is of great importance to a new settler during the first two or three years, till by the progress of his cultivation he can provide winter forage independently of this resource. With a view to preserve this advantage to future settlers, as well as to obviate the bad effects that have arisen in other cases, the marshes on this tract were not annexed entirely to the adjoining lands, as is usual in the island. Each lot of woodland had assigned to it only a small portion of marsh, not of sufficient extent to be a permanent dependance, or to supersede the necessity of going on with improvements.

(To be Continued)

Use Minard's for Sore Feet

That Baby of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

TREATING THE CROUPY COUGH

A noise that rings out in the quiet of the night that is apt to cause a chill to run down the spine of the parents is a "croupy" cough, as the youngster barks and barks and seems unable to get air into the lungs. Visions of the child choking to death assail the parents as they rush feverishly to the child's bedside.

This over-anxiety on the part of the parents further alarms the child and the gasping for breath becomes more pronounced.

The first thought in helping the youngster is for the parents to show no alarm, speak quietly and encouragingly to the youngster, and proceed to give relief.

Dr. Josephine M. Kenyon, for several years Resident Physician in the Babies Hospital, New York, says, "It helps him to relax if you act calmly even though you are frightened. Hum a tune or sing a song and get things ready for steaming. Pick up a newspaper, two safety pins, the child's shirt, one of your long stockings, an umbrella and the child and proceed at once to the kitchen. Make a long spout funnel of the newspaper (rolling it from one corner to another,) then pin it over the spout of the boiling tea kettle. Wet the shirt in warm water, put it around the child's neck, and hold it in place by folding your stocking under his chin and tying it over the top of his head. Now bring the kitchen table near the stove, with its teakettle and newspaper spout. Sit on the table. Hold the child on your lap and open the umbrella over you both. You have thus a croup tent. You are inside it with the baby and can judge the amount of steam and heat. The only additional treatment he may need is to give him one-half or one teaspoonful of yellow vaseline to loosen the tight mucus in his throat.

When the attack is over do not let the child breathe cold air. Allow him to sleep in a warm room, ventilating it through another room. You may need to steam him several times during one night. Your doctor will advise further treatment to prevent further attacks."

I am quoting this high authority in detail as emergencies such as convulsions or croup are apt to terrify the parents and prevent them giving the proper treatment.

COOPERATION

What it has done for the Policyholders of The Great-West Life Assurance Company and for the Community

For the Policyholders

$156,168,289. paid to beneficiaries and policyholders since the Company's inception.

$136,245,129. of present assets constituting, with future income, the fund from which all unmatured contracts will be paid.

$570,439,554. of insurances and annuities in force, providing protection and incomes for thousands of homes.

These figures portray *Cooperation* and *Trusteeship* operating for the benefit of policyholders and their dependents.

***The Year 1934* has been a successful one for The Great-West Life and its policyholders. Business in force, new business, assets, income, policy reserves and surplus have all been increased.**

For the Community

***Forty-one millions* in bonds of governments, municipalities, public and religious organizations. (Building schools, colleges, churches, telephone lines, public buildings, hospitals, railroads, highways, supplying money for relief and for other needs of modern civilization.)**

***Ten millions* in industrial and public utility bonds. (Building factories, harnessing power, providing transportation facilities, producing the necessities and conveniences of life.)**

***Seventeen millions* in farm mortgages. (Erecting homes and buildings, purchasing and breaking new land, furnishing seed and equipment.)**

***Twenty-five millions* in other mortgages. (Building homes for citizens, erecting stores, offices, warehouses, etc.)**

Important Items for 1934

Business in Force (including annuities)	**$570,439,554**
New Business Issued (including annuities)	**70,751,300**
Total Income	**27,042,910**
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	**18,633,937**
Assets	**138,245,129**
Policy Reserves and Other Liabilities	**132,005,926**
Contingency Reserve, Surplus and Capital	**6,239,203**

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
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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.

TRANSPARENT EXCUSES

Sir,—In one of these brilliant effusions of fulsome praise the organ of the "No Policy" party, crows lustily over what it caricatures as an "outmanoeuvre" of Bennett by the discomfitted Mackenzie King.

The excuse given for not moving an amendment to the Speech, as claimed by the Liberal Leader, and parroted by the Patriot, is,—That because an election can not be held till after 15th April, it would be no use to move an amendment

Could any more slippery or transparent excuse be contrived, even by the changeable Grit ingenuity? What has an election got to do with the conduct of the country's business? The Statute makes every necessary provision for an election. It elected Mackenzie King and his colleagues to conduct the business of parliament to their best ability for five years. That was their duty. Not to camouflage election schemes.

If there was anything wrong in the Speech from the Throne; if any suggested improvements to better the interests of Canada was in the scope of their intelligence, it was their plain duty to move it in amendment to the Government plan. If they knew there was such, and failed to use it, it was disloyal to parliament, and a breach of faith with those who elected them.

In plain truth they did not move amendment for the simple reason they had nothing to move, the Bennett program was so popular and perfect that they could not suggest anything better, and to cover their retreat they whimper out,—Oh, no use, it won't bring on an election, or bring us closer to the "pork barrel." "Outmanoeuvre" they call it. Isn't it amusing?

I am, Sir, etc.,
SPORT.

PUSSY CAT'S TAIL

Sir,—It is good politics with baby politicians when they don't like to risk the cat's teeth, to work off the animus heat by treading on the poor pussy's tail.

There has been from the outset a profound reluctance on the part of Liberal propagandists to face Hon Arthur Meighen in a frontal attack. The Chief Justice of Canada, or a Committee of Parliament would be too judicial a person or body for them to make good their slanders, and so they get the rabid partisan Hepburn to improvise a committee of his own stripe to sling the political mud.

When Hon. Mr. Meighen asks a judicial investigation free from bias the answer is,—"No; no; the Hepburn smirch suits us better, they can't move the Ontario Premier."

To injure our cause, if they can, which Premier MacMillan is now, with Attorney-General McPhee, advocating before the White Commission, for increase of our subsidy and recognition of our other claims, they don't dare to look the cat in the face, and to show their native nastiness are trying to tread on its tail.

Hon. J. A. MacDonald, so they assert, voted against appointment of the Duncan Commission. Mr. MacDonald is not in the field for reelection, but to raise a prejudice against our case for financial increase from Ottawa, they keep at the game When they can't grit their teeth directly against the Premier and his colleagues, they can hit at the tail of the chariot with a swing at the retiring Member. It is the familiar essence of Liberal policy and propaganda.

I am, Sir, etc.,
FOR MORE SUBSIDY.

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This preparation is recognised by discriminating women everywhere as the best of its kind to protect your skin from wind and frost, keeping it smooth and velvety. We know this is a fact and that once used, it will always be considered your favorite Cream.

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Making Books Known

(Ottawa Journal.)

The Ottawa Public Library has instituted a policy of advertising in the newspapers some of its newest important books, thus once more proving its enterprise, its earnest desire to serve the people with the greatest possible efficiency. In the first advertisement a dozen works are mentioned in less than a half-column of space, with a few explanatory words, and it is quite certain more readers for these works of history and biography will be found by making it known that they are available.

The private owner of a collection of books may value them because he reads them or because he fancies them as an ornament to his home. The library maintained out of public funds must justify its existence by meeting a public demand. Books on their shelves are but a bill of expense, and if they are not going out to be read it is poor consolation to the librarian that they have wide margins and handsome covers. He cannot take pride in the mere possession of them.

The Ottawa library is the first in Canada we believe, to adopt the policy of advertising its goods in the newspapers, and not many public libraries anywhere have done as much. Unquestionably it will secure a greater circulation for such works as the Life of Carson, the Life of Chamberlain, the Lloyd George Memoirs, Churchill's Life of Marlborough and the others mentioned in the first list, and thus assist the cause of public education.

The Poets' Corner

SUDDEN LIGHT*

(D. G. Rossetti)

I have been here before,
But when or how I cannot tell;
I know the grass beyond the door,
The sweet keen smell,
The sighing sound, the lights around the shore.

You have been mine before,—
How long ago, I may not know:
But just when at that swallow's soar
Your neck turned so,
Some veil did fall,—I knew it all of yore.

Has this been thus before?
And shall not thus time's eddying flight
Still with our lives our loves restore
In death's despite,
And day and night yield one delight once more?

*—Metempsychosis.

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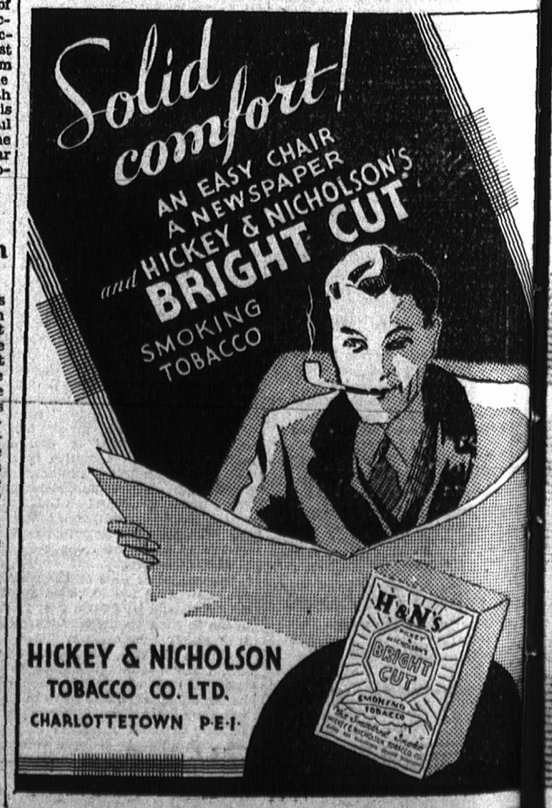

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