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# Lea Government's Boast Re Public Health Activities Analyzed By Dr. MacMillan

## Splendid Work Of Red Cross, Children's Aid Society And Women's Institutes In Arousing Public Opinion On Health Matters Following Encouragement Received Under Stewart Government.

Continuing his address on the Budget in the Provincial Legislature, April 29, Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan said:

We all of us remember with feelings of pleasure the many visits that have been made to this Province by the late Governor General of Canada, Lord Willingdon, and his gracious lady. They seemed to get very close to our people and they showed a special interest in matters which are of deep concern to this Province; that is, in the hospitals, the orphanages, and the Red Cross Society. Both Lord and Lady Willingdon on their visits here made it a point to visit those institutions and to take a special interest in those who were sick, suffering or neglected. They left behind them a wonderful record in this Dominion and we all hope that Lord Willingdon in going to that other part of the great British Empire which at the present time is going through a great period of unrest and turmoil, will be as successful as he has been in his other endeavors throughout a long life in the service of his country.

should not step aside into the by-ways of party politics and criticism. While congratulating my hon. friend from Morell (Mr. Cox) the mover on this occasion, I must take into consideration his many and varied qualities. He poses here as a combination of Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Josh Billings and Will Rogers; and naturally, after his extensive travels in Europe, in which he took in Paris and other places, we expected something a little out of the ordinary. And he did very well until he came to differentiate between the squeal and the grunt of a pig. He reached that point in his speech, and I will leave it there for the present.

Frank Criticism

ly. But I say that if you asked the hon. member from Rustico what the most important thing is in this Province, he would probably tell you the Prohibition Act. I suppose he is satisfied with that?

HON. MR. LEPAGE: That is correct.

Greater Than All

DR. MACMILLAN: And if you ask me what the most important thing is in this Province I will give you an answer that has nothing to do with road machines, or Holstein cattle, or the Prohibition Act. I will tell you it is human beings; it is children. On this point I submit that I can safely challenge argument. The statement has been made by the Premier, and has been repeated by members and supporters of that side of the House, that no Government since Confederation has done so much for public health as the present Government. That is a point that I wish to discuss for a few moments.

The Earl of Bessboro, who has succeeded him as Governor General of Canada, comes of a family long trained in diplomacy and in the service of King and country, and we have no doubt but that his success in Canada will be equal to that of his predecessor. He comes with the warmest welcome of the people of this Dominion, because we believe in preserving those links with the Old Country, and they are very necessary in binding firmer and closer those bonds of love which we hope will never show any weakness.

My hon. friend from the First District of Prince (Mr. Gordon) was a little more careful. He made a very nice second to the reply, except that from the Liberal standpoint, he erred in being too independent. He has ventured on other occasions to criticize his own party, and this time he committed the particular sin of discussing, in a skeptical manner, that wonderful rule of highway that has appropriately been called after our expensive and ponderous Minister of Public Works. He went so far as to say that, in his opinion, last winter did not furnish a proper test of that road work; that there was not sufficient frost. That statement has been contradicted by members of the Government, including the Premier himself, who insisted that parts of that highway were uncovered by snow during the whole winter, a statement, Mr. Speaker, which cannot be borne out by any evidence; a statement which is inconsistent with the facts; a statement, in short, which is no correct.

Coupled with that contention is the statement which has been made by nearly every member of the Government side who has spoken, that the Stewart Government did nothing during their regime. One speaker went so far as to say that the Stewart Government "were satisfied to sit on the bank and let the waters go by." Of course, in those days the waters were not so polluted with rum as they are now, and there would be less danger in watching them go by. But I shall come to the record of the Stewart Government in a few moments.

In Prince Edward Island we have also had a change. The term as Lieutenant Governor of the Hon. Frank R. Hertz expired and he was succeeded in this high office by the Hon. Charles Dalton. I think every one will agree that Hon. Mr. Hertz was one of the best Governors this Province has ever had. He left behind him a record of high endeavor during his incumbency of that office which should be an inspiration to every individual in the Province. One of his great works, I might say, was his deep and unflinching interest in education. If he did nothing else except to donate those princely prizes which are competed for year after year at Prince of Wales College, he would have done a lot for Prince Edward Island. He also presented prizes to the different school districts and other institutions, to be competed for; all in the interests of education in this Province. As you know well, Mr. Speaker, during his regime Government House was open at all times to those many delegations of important visitors, and I think that at times Governor Hertz really saved the reputation of this Province on account of his princely generosity and the manner in which he even went out of his way to entertain the delegates and members of the British Parliament, and other important delegations at different times.

We have asked this Government what it has done for public health, and the answer is that they engaged a full time health officer and built around that officer a complete public health service. Let us examine that answer for a moment. In the first place, the public health service is not the result of any action of the present Government; it is the result of many years of effort on the part of those who have been interested in matters of this kind. The first great agency of public health in this Province has been the Red Cross Society. They have done the spadework; they have cultivated the ground; they have developed public opinion and lately, in conjunction with the Women's Institutes of the Province, they were successful in bringing matters to a point where the establishment and erection of a Sanatorium was finally successfully accomplished. But I say that the Red Cross Society has been the great wielder of public opinion. They have done for many years all this work which is going on today. And I would ask these hon. gentlemen opposite, and especially the Premier, what was the attitude of the Government of which he was a member, from 1919 to 1923, towards the Red Cross Society? I will ask him that question; and of course he will be too modest to reply! (Applause.)

The Red Cross Society was established in this Province after the War. It had been carried on for years with the funds that were distributed from the headquarters organization to every Province in Canada. Prince Edward Island received its share; but the time came when those funds from headquarters would be exhausted, and the question was naturally put up to those who were interested in the work, that there must be some other means of revenue if the Society was to continue its work and act as a public health agency in this Province. Naturally there was only one place to go when any agency is doing work for the welfare of the whole people; and that was to the Government. On several occasions we approached the Bell Government, asking that the Red Cross Society be given a money grant to carry on their work, and the variable answer given by the Bell Government, of which the present Premier was the financial custodian, was "NO." "No, we haven't got the money." They might have gone a little further and said: "You know we must be careful, because it is our ambition at the end of every year to show a modest surplus. If we don't show a modest surplus we shall lose our reputation as an economical Government, and that would be a terrible thing." That was their attitude. For several years we approached the Government, and the answer on every occasion was the

I believe the hon. gentleman who succeeds him will do equally as well. Knowing His Honour Lieutenant Governor Dalton for thirty years, I have no hesitation in saying that he will measure up to the traditions of this high office, and since his appointment he has shown that he understands fully his duties and responsibilities, and is qualified both by nature and experience to perform those duties in the most acceptable manner. I think his appointment has given universal satisfaction to the people of Prince Edward Island.

The mover and seconder of the address in reply to the Governor's Speech are entitled to congratulations, even if one of them did overstep the bounds a little; because as we understand it in this House the mover and seconder of the Address

He need not tell that to the electors of this district, because we know better. Whether it was a proper testing time or not, time only will tell. We hope it will stand the test of time, but there is little evidence as yet on which to base any conclusion, one way or the other.

If you ask the Minister of Public Works what is the most important thing in the Province, he will probably tell you it is the roads. If you ask the Minister of Agriculture, he will probably say Holstein cattle. If you ask the hon. member from Rustico, the foster-mother of the Prohibition Act—

HON. MR. LEPAGE: I rise to a point of order. No hon. gentleman in this House has a right to call another hon. member names.

DR. MACMILLAN: If the hon. gentleman objects to the title, if he repudiates it, I take it back willingly.

# Piles All Gone

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Itching, bleeding, protruding piles go quickly and don't come back, if you remove the cause. Bad blood circulation in the hemorrhoidal veins causes piles by making the affected parts weak, flabby, almost dead. Salves and cutting fail because only an internal medicine can actually correct these conditions. Dr. J. S. Leonhardt discovered a real internal Pile remedy. After prescribing it for 1,000 patients with success in 960 cases, he named it HEM-ROID. Hughes Drug Co. says one bottle of HEM-ROID Tablets must end your Pile misery or money back.

same. Now, Mr. Speaker, what do you think of that for a Government? They did something worse than that. There is a Society in this city which has been doing a wonderful work for twenty-one years. I refer to the Children's Aid Society. We were getting a grant of \$500 from the Government to carry on that work, and with that grant and with members' fees and a grant from the City Council, totalling in all about \$650 or \$700, we were endeavoring to pay the services of a man competent to act as our agent. We approached the Bell Government and asked for an increase of \$500. The proposition was discussed in caucus and it was decided by the caucus that the additional grant would be given. You would not think the members of the then Government would repudiate the action of their own caucus and afterwards refuse to give that grant, but that is precisely what they did. They repudiated the agreement. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if those gentlemen have been converted since then? Their attitude at that time was certainly not one favourable to public health agencies, either to the Red Cross Society or to the Children's Aid Society—the only societies at that time that were doing much for public health in this Province.

When the Stewart Government came into office, one of the first things we did was to take up that matter of giving a proper grant to the Red Cross Society. We showed that we had some interest in public health, and the grant was given and it has been continued ever since. I am not suggesting that this Government has not paid it; they surely could never repudiate the grant that has been paid by their predecessors.

Later on that man who has done so much for us in connection with public health—a real philanthropist so far as this Province is concerned, Dr. Woodhouse, the secretary of the Canadian Anti-tuberculosis Association, came to the Stewart Government on many occasions. We negotiated with him, and to assist the Red Cross Society, which was then in a position to develop and function in a much better manner than it had done hitherto, we increased that grant from \$2500 to \$3500 in order that the campaign against tuberculosis might be fought. Subsequently we decided to increase the grant to \$5,000, and it was so voted. We were not doing it out of borrowed money, either. The \$5,000 was not all expended, because it was found that the work of the specialist who made the examinations for tuberculosis assisted by the Red Cross nurses who accompanied him to the different centres throughout the Province, had reached a point where no further progress could be made until a Sanatorium could be erected.

That is the point at which we were when the present Government came into office. Then the Women's Institutes were asked to co-operate, which they did in a wonderful way. Throughout the Province there spread a universal feeling that we could no longer go on without the help of a Sanatorium. The next step was the engagement of Dr. Creelman as Provincial Health Officer. The Government, I suppose, will claim credit for his appointment. Well, I think Dr. Creelman is a competent man, but the fact is that he was given a salary of \$3,600 a year of which the Government, up to the present time, has been paying only one-third. One-third has been paid from the money received from the sale of Christmas seals by the Red Cross Society, and the other remaining third comes out of a fund that was given by the insurance companies to the Maritime Provinces, of which fund Prince Edward Island received a portion for the fight against tuberculosis. So that two-thirds of the salary of Dr. Creelman since his appointment, has not been a burden upon this Government in any shape or form.

So much for the contention that this Government has done more for public health than any Government since Confederation. The truth is that they have done what they could not help doing; they have been forced into this matter by the actions of the organizations I have referred to and by the force of public opinion.

Dr. MacMillan then referred to the report of the Provincial Board of Health, issued under the auspices of the Government, which he found to be a valuable and creditable work.

(To be continued.)

Wives of great men oft remind us. As we read their memories bright. We should never leave behind us. Better halves who like to write.

# Broadway And Sidestreets

(By Jack Gaver, United Press Drama Editor)

NEW YORK, June 1.—(U. P.)—The tiny Provincetown theatre in Greenwich Village is holding its head high once again after a period of dramatic depression in which so-called "artistic" groups cluttered up its well worn boards with inconsequential clap-trap.

"Precedent" is the name of the play which brings a measure of importance to the theatre which first gave refuge to some of the earlier (and better) plays of Eugene O'Neill, and which numbered among its workers Susan Glaspell, Kenneth MacGowan, James Light and others who have gone uptown to Broadway, fame and fortune.

The play deals with the Mooney-Billings case and is described by the producers as "a presentation of authentic facts." Only names, dates and places have been changed. And instead of two labor leaders being sent to prison for allegedly throwing a bomb which killed many people during a Preparedness Day parade, as in the San Francisco case, the playwright has confined his work to the injustice dealt to one man, Delaney—a Mooney and Billings in one actor.

Delaney, a labor leader, is working on behalf of the employees of the Queen City Railway company. The company attempts to buy him off, but it cannot be done and the men strike when the company refuses to recognize their union. The company realizes it must "get" Delaney to win the strike. Providentially, for the company, someone sets off a bomb during a Preparedness Day parade. Delaney is seen watching the parade and with the aid of a crooked district attorney, the guilt is fastened on him.

There is the manufacture of evidence, the trial with its perjuring witnesses, the death sentence, the frantic efforts of defense counsel and a militant newspaper editor on Delaney's behalf, the dealings of a crooked supreme court judge, the appeal to the governor, and the commutation to a life sentence.

The epilogue fifteen years later shows Delaney waiting behind the bars while his friends outside continue to try "something new" for his liberation.

I. J. Golden, a St. Louis lawyer, is the playwright to be thanked for contributing a vital and interesting play to an anaemic spring.

# FARM NOTES

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No. 2 shall consist of beets which do not meet the requirements of the No. 1 grade.

# ORANGEMEN MET FOR SERVICE IN GLENWOOD CHURCH

On the afternoon of Sunday, May 24th, a special service for the Orangemen was held in Glenwood United Church. The service was in charge of Rev. W. S. Loring. The church was filled to capacity and many were unable to gain admittance. About forty Orangemen, representing lodges in various parts of the country were present and marched in a body to the church. Special music appropriate to the occasion was given by the choir under the leadership of Mrs. E. L. McDougall.

An address was delivered by the pastor, welcoming the members of the Orange Lodge to the church and expressing the desire that not only members of this order, but also the whole congregation might realize something of the ideals for which the Orange Association stands. The subject of his address was "Loyalty"

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and was based on the qualifications essential for membership. The speaker stated that one could not read a list of those qualifications without realizing how similar are the objectives of Church and Lodge. Each Professes a loyalty to God, which is shown in love and veneration of the Almighty and production of good and fruitful works. The fact was emphasized that each believes in Jesus Christ as the Saviour of the World and the one and only Mediator between God and man. An appeal was made to all for that consecration to service which might bring the world to the cross, where it would find redemption. During the war, we heard much concerning loyalty to King and Country, but we should remember that in peace time as well our country has need of loyal service.

In Lodge as well as in church, we are reminded that we have a duty towards others. God has given us each an influence which may be used to help many to fight the good fight and lay hold on Eternal Life.

Lastly the speaker pointed out the need of loyalty to self; it is a man's duty to seek the highest ideal and we both claim that this is found in Jesus Christ. The Orange Constitution states that a member should have hatred of cursing and swearing and of taking the name of God in vain. It also states that "Temperance, sobriety and honesty should direct his conduct." We, in the church are proclaiming the same truths and members of both Church and Lodge were determined to carry out those truths, a large number of our social and industrial problems would vanish.

We believe in Jesus as our Saviour and leader, let us be loyal to Him and so consecrate ourselves that we may work side by side for Him "who doeth all things well."—Q.

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