

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRASER VALLEY PLAN

As a Guardian readers are aware, the Carnegie library demonstration inaugurated in this Province last summer is the second experiment of its kind to be started in Canada. The first was begun four years ago this month by the Carnegie Corporation in the Fraser Valley, British Columbia. The Corporation offered to spend \$100,000 over five years, and the people gladly accepted the free service. The "Vancouver Province" comments favourably on the progress thus far made, in the following editorial which will be read with much interest here. We quote:

"If any comment is to be made on the Fraser Valley experiment, it can be only that it exceeded all expectations in its success. The only anxiety of the management has been to get books fast enough for the borrowers. Beginning with none, the library has now about twenty-three thousand volumes, a book hospital for the weary and worn, a travelling auto van serving outlying districts. This property was to be turned over to the people if they decided to continue the library service at their own expense when the experiment ended. Additionally the people themselves have provided seven branches, with bookroom and librarian, and a number of deposit stations.

"The people were to decide by plebiscite whether they would accept the fifty-thousand-dollar gift and sustain the library, or allow it to go elsewhere, and in reaching this decision, simple to them, they ran into legal confusion. The councils had to request the government to amend the act, to legalize a plebiscite. Then 10 per cent. of the ratepayers in the valley had to sign a petition asking the Lieutenant-Governor to grant permission to hold a plebiscite. Following this, they were allowed to vote at the annual elections.

"Delta municipality, more interested perhaps in bridges than libraries, voted against. Mission village, critical of the operation under the act, turned the plan down, but has since indicated that proposed amendments will smooth the way for its acceptance. Two small districts up the river, one having five votes, the other fourteen, also refused the gift. The other twenty districts accepted it.

"But then came another hitch. Under legal interpretation, the refusal of one district upset the "area" involved. The councils and rural school districts must make a new agreement with the adverse districts left out. This necessity sent a shudder of fear through the book-minded, but a meeting of the valley reeves last week has reassured them.

"The government will be asked to do a little more amending, allowing councils to impose a pro rata tax if they wish, instead of increasing the land tax, and it is hoped that the people need not be consulted again.

"In the meantime the van runs merrily and books change hands. There is enough Carnegie money to carry the concern into the autumn and by then the legal humps and hollows may be smoothed out."

The foregoing article, despite the minor difficulties enumerated, is decidedly reassuring to those in this Province who have the success of the library demonstration at heart. Miss Bateson, the library director, from first-hand experience with the Fraser Valley project is confident that we can make an even greater success of the experiment in Prince Edward Island. She reports great enthusiasm among rural communities, and there is no doubt that interest will increase as the project develops.

MR. KING IGNORED

So evident is the lukewarm nature of the support which Mr. MacKenzie King receives from his own party supporters in the House of Commons that Hon. Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture has had to come to the Liberal leader's rescue. Speaking in the House on Feb. 15, Mr. Weir noted regretfully that during parts of Mr. King's lengthy deliverance in the Draft Address debate, there were only twenty-seven of his supporters in their seats in the House. "I think," he said, "we can only take that as an indication that he was not receiving their wholehearted support. I do not think it is fair for hon. gentlemen opposite to give that limited amount of support to their leader, no matter how much they might disagree with him in the views he presented. I felt it rather as a personal thing, the right hon.

gentleman being a neighbour of mine, and I can say in his absence that it rather hurt me that he did not receive more support. I would not suggest that hon. members should have remained in their seats for the full four hours and twenty minutes, but surely they could have agreed on a policy of shifts for re-levelling each other so that at any time there would have been present at least one-third of the membership opposite."

ALBERT IN CANADA

The lamented death of King Albert of Belgium recalls to the Toronto Globe the fact the King, accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and the then heir apparent, Prince Leopold, visited Canada, at Niagara Falls, on Oct. 6, 1919, to convey personally the gratitude of the Belgian nation for the gallant defense made by Canadians at Ypres.

It was an informal visit and only lasted for about an hour. There were no formal speeches, but a Government party, headed by Hon. N. W. Rowell, then President of the Privy Council, greeted the monarch.

The King inquired regarding the health of Sir Robert Borden, and also respecting General Arthur Currie and Major-Gen. Sir David Watson, who commanded the 4th Division, which was quartered around Brussels after the Armistice came. He also spoke of the great part played in the war by Canadian airmen, mentioning particularly the record of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C.

The King expressed the warm gratitude of the Belgian people to Canadians for their generous gifts during the war. He said that the Belgians had a very warm place in their hearts for Canadians. The Royal party motored to a vantage point where they could view the Canadian Horseshoe Falls, and expressed wonderment at the sight.

King Albert wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General in the Belgian Army, and the Crown Prince was in the uniform of a private.

"The Canadians in Flanders were always in tight places, but they always held their ground," the late King said to Mr. Rowell. He was invited by the Governor-General to visit Ottawa, but, as other arrangements had been made and as time would not permit, he expressed his regret at not being able to accept.

The visit of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth was the first occasion on which a reigning monarch and his consort visited Canada.

WAS HE SINCERE?

Reference was made in these columns yesterday to Hon. Mr. Lapointe's vote on the question of parliamentary majorities. Another example is afforded in the Ex-Minister's recent speech when he declared:

"My view is that economic imperialism as initiated by the Ottawa Conference is not much better than economic nationalism as practiced by the Right Hon. gentleman (Mr. Bennett) in 1930."

This, notes the Ottawa Journal, is the same Mr. Lapointe who, in 1926, went to London with Mr. King, and there asked for precisely what Mr. Bennett secured at the Ottawa Conference. It was all right in 1926; all wrong in 1932.

Obviously, if Mr. King had got what he asked in 1926, Mr. Lapointe would not now be denouncing it as "economic imperialism." Instead, he would be telling Parliament most eloquently what his great leader was able to do for Canada in 1926. As it is, and because Mr. Bennett succeeded in getting what Mr. King couldn't get, what Mr. Bennett got and what Mr. King asked for is just terrible.

It is a curious study of the effect of political partisanship upon a man's thinking—or talking.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Canada's domestic exports to British Empire countries in January totalled in value \$21,792,000 compared with \$15,286,000 in January 1933. This was a gain of \$6,466,000 or 42 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom totalled \$17,694,000 compared with \$12,626,000 a gain of \$5,068,000 or 39 per cent.

Despite the clamor Mr. MacKenzie King and some of his followers are raising about wanting an early election, it seems that the Liberal party is by no means unanimous on this point. Speaking in the House of Commons on Feb. 14, Mr. J. P. Pouliot, Liberal member for Temiscouata, said, "I am not in favour of an election this year." The sentence was deleted in the published Hansard report, but the Prime Minister called attention to the fact, and pointed out that

Notes By The Way

President Roosevelt's sweeping order by which all domestic air mail contracts were cancelled carries with it many implications. It probably marks the beginning of a new era in the awarding of subsidies. It may include about revolution in the transport of air mail, if not in the entire aviation industry. But for the moment its chief significance appears to be the President's determination to strike boldly and powerfully at graft.

Communists, encouraged by misguided sympathy and sloppy sentimentality, are announced at Ottawa, at the bottom of the Kingston penitentiary riots. It is high time for the Canadian people to tear the scales from their eyes and recognize crime and criminals prisons and convicts for what they are. The agitator and his blindly sentimental dupes have been accorded too much tolerance. If we are not to degenerate into a racket-ridden country, we must support the authorities when they maintain order; and those who sympathize with malefactors must be required to prove, not merely to assert, that humanity, not a desire for notable progress, is their guiding motive. And even then it must be remembered that sometimes soft hearts are simply soft brains.

It is the encouraging opinion of Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the Crocker Institute for Cancer Research of Columbia University, that the last year witnessed more substantial progress toward the prevention and cure of cancer than any similar period since the notable progress made in the subject of medical research. Results reported during the year included important discoveries in respect to immunization, the avoidance of cancer and its causes. It is in respect to the causes and character of cancer that last year saw such notable progress. Discoveries and encouraging discoveries will probably be reported in years to come, but they will depend in considerable degree on the years of work which have been done already.

There is something horrible about the announcement that Japan has developed a new type torpedo that will be destroyed when they will undoubtedly be destroyed when the torpedo hits its objective. It is the ultimate in patriotism. The point of the development can, of course, be easily seen. At the present time many torpedoes miss their mark, and are a total loss. Since torpedoes cost money this new plan would mean fewer torpedoes and better results. Of course Japan has a large number of suicides every year, for men in that country commit suicide for little cause. Evidently some cunning mind has seen the chance to capitalize on that situation.

"One of our most disagreeable immigrants of modern times has been the mukra," writes an Edinburgh correspondent. "Introduced in 1927 for fur production five out of six pairs escaped from captivity in Perthshire and since then they have spread over a large area of Central Scotland, especially on the Rivers Forth, Twith, Earn and Allan, though specimens have been found as far north as Giammis and as far south as Thornhill, Dumfries. During the last three years 800 have been killed, and a substantial decline last year encouraged the belief that the menace is being overcome.

Nazi agents chiefly control of German societies gained by threatening those who made difficulties that they were exposing their parents or relatives in Germany to disabilities or punishment. This system of vicarious vengeance may be a very effective means of coercing unwilling "patriots," but it is none the less so much that is done to foster Hitlerism, morally reprehensible. At all events, such methods cannot be tolerated in any country which prides itself upon its free institutions. In South-West Africa the Deutsche Bund is now under the control of a fascist, or boss, to whose discipline and instructions the German members of the Legislature are required to submit themselves, while local Germans have no option but to allow themselves to be automatically enrolled if they wish to escape unpleasantness. It is, therefore, impossible not to sympathize with the anxiety of the British and Dutch or with their strong conviction that the time has arrived when the Union Government should put its foot down and announce that Nazi terrorism will not be permitted even in its mildest forms within the Territory—The Cape Argus.

We are not saying the dollar ought not to be revalued at some figure below the old standard. But we think it important that everyone should understand who bears the loss. The loss falls on everyone except those who have nothing or who own more than they have coming. Persons or corporations that have made huge borrowings stand to gain heavily, and, of course, at the expense of all the rest. If they can pay off in fifty-cent dollars what they borrowed in 100-cent dollars. However, the fundamental point to be understood is that a dollar devaluing operation is a tax, a capital levy, laid on all the savings of the people.—The San Francisco Chronicle.

Recently it was announced that the proposition had been made to revise and amend the Scriptures while grammatical or transcriptional errors may be corrected, no member has a right to make substantial changes in his reported remarks.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

PURGATIVES OFTEN CAUSE NERVOUS SYMPTOMS

It is unfortunate that there is an idea in the mind of the majority of people that the large intestine—the lower bowel—which holds the wastes from the food must be kept very active; that if it doesn't get completely cleared out every day much harm will be done to the body by absorption of waste matter into the blood.

Now it is quite true that if the large intestine is not emptied from time to time there will be some absorption of wastes, and that the very weight of this waste will cause tiredness and nervousness.

Whether the condition causes nervousness or nervousness causes the condition, it has been found that if the bowel doesn't move naturally the waste should be driven out every day by purgatives.

The investigation would seem to show that it is the irritable bowel that caused the nervous symptoms in most cases, rather than the nervousness causing the irritable bowel, as correcting the bowel condition usually helped to clear up the nervous symptoms. There were some cases however where getting the bowel to work naturally without purgatives, helped the general condition of the patient but did not help the nervous symptoms.

The bowel must be taught or helped to get rid of its contents without the use of purgatives.

P. E. I. LOYALISTS 1784-1934 (BY E. S. D.)

Most of the United Empire Loyalists who came to Prince Edward Island did not arrive until 1784 the year after the great influx to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Brunswick and Nova Scotia Loyalists, but little attention was paid to it on the Island. 1934 is the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists, but little attention was paid to it on the Island. 1934 is the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists, but little attention was paid to it on the Island.

A large number of the Loyalists came by way of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, St. John's in the Bay of Fundy, and the Maritimes, yet at one time this Nova Scotia town seemed as if it might outstrip Halifax and be the capital of the Province. But it was not to be. Hard luck befell the new colony and soon all but a small remnant dispersed to other parts of the Provinces. Cape Breton got many of them, and a number, attracted by the promises held out by the Colonial Government of free tracts of land, came to Prince Edward Island. Most of these made Bedeque their destination. In the Nova Scotia Archives there is preserved a Muster Roll of disbanded and discharged soldiers and Loyalists who with their families arrived from Shelburne and settled in Prince Edward Island, 26th July, 1784. It is as follows:

Muster Roll of disbanded and discharged soldiers and Loyalists who with their families arrived from Shelburne and settled in Prince Edward Island, 26th July, 1784. It is as follows:

Loyalists, John MacDonald, wife, 1 child, provisions received to 24th May, 1784.

Loyalists, Jacob Slicher, wife, 5 children, provisions received to 24 May, 1784.

Scott's Humor

(A. E. Charteris in "When the Scot Smiles.")

Story-telling, which was Scott's métier from boyhood, was only his part of a gift of nature. He too had his tolls and vigils, perhaps even his distresses, but it was not over paper and pen that they were suffered or kept. What he as a Borderer did not scruple to "lift" he never failed as an author to improve. His friend, William Erskine, as we know from Lockhart, once teased him on the floor of Parliament House with not merely stealing his story, but disguising it.

"Why," replied he, skilfully avoiding the main charge, "this is always the way with the baronet; he is continually saying that I change his stories whereas in fact I only put a cocked hat on their heads and a stick into their hands—so make them fit for going into company."

Scott's humor is never mere verbal trick; never the result of play upon words. It is seldom gratuitous, perhaps in descriptions of Covenanters. It is general and buoyant—qualities in which his own temperament was rich. In his crowded gallery humorous characters are included—and how numerous they are!—because humor was part and parcel of themselves, not because they were convenient runnels for a whimsy of the author's. And except perhaps in Caleb Beldersstone—in which regard, as he admitted to Lockhart, he had "sprinkled the parsley too freely on the omelette"—they are genuine caricatures of the personification of a single trait, good or bad. The humor which Scott finds in his native land is the humor of a serious people, not given to gaily but intelligent, observant, independent and wholly unselfish.

In his Journal under date 27th December, 1825, Sir Walter made an entry which goes far to explain the mine from which his comic characters were hewn.

"Few men leading a quiet life," he writes, "and without any strong or highly varied change of circumstances, have seen more variety of society than I—few have enjoyed it more or been bored, as it is called, less by the company of tiresome people. I have rarely, if ever, found anyone out of whom I could not extract amusement or edification; and when I obliged on such occasions, I should make an ample deduction from my inventive powers."

With more formal touch he had elaborated the point in the Fortunes of Nigel (1827) three years earlier: "The country we can assure the reader—and perhaps if we have ever been able to afford him amusement, it is owing in a great degree to this cause—that we never found ourselves in company with the stupidest of all possible companions. In a post-chaise, or during the most arduous journey, that ever occupied a place in the small coach, without finding that in the course of our conversation with him, we had some ideas suggested to us, either grave or gay, or some information communicated in the course of our journey which we should have regretted not to have learned, and which we should be sorry to have immediately forgotten."

Loyalists, Nat. Withers, wife, 1 child, provisions received to 24th May, 1784.

Loyalists, John Murray, wife, 3 children, provisions received to 24th May, 1784.

Loyalists, David Stagg, wife, 1 child, provisions received to 24th May, 1784.

Loyalists, John Brecken, provisions received to 24th May, 1784.

Loyalists, Lawrence Berry, provisions received to 24th May, 1784.

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