

# The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1916.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

We note that the municipal councils in New Brunswick—and in other provinces as well,—are taking vigorous steps towards preventing the introduction of infantile paralysis, in view of the development of that disease in Montreal. The move is a prudent one, as the constant intercourse between all provincial points and Montreal makes the situation one that at least demands the adoption of precautionary measures. In our isolation there is no doubt less liability to contagion from outside sources, nevertheless, conditions at home as well as abroad demand that our municipal Boards of Health keep wide awake.

In our city, where the general health is so invariably up to standard that the health department is rarely called upon, we are liable to drop into an apathetic condition and let the health of the city take care of itself, which, fortunately, it is usually able to do. Yet apathy with regard to the public health is not itself a healthy condition. We are not at all times free from preventable diseases; we have an occasional outbreak of diphtheria, of scarlet fever, of typhoid fever. Indeed, there are several cases of the latter in the city at present. Is our Board of Health looking into the matter? Have the milk supply, the water supply and the general conditions surrounding the cases been enquired into; have certain conditions with regard to the manner of living and the sources of food supply, that are common to some or all of the families affected, been discovered or looked for? We have no reason to hope that we shall not have epidemics as other cities have. We have no reason to believe that the causes which produce diphtheria, scarlet fever or typhoid fever in a few individual cases will not produce the same diseases generally throughout the city, unless we know that the conditions which brought about the disease are peculiar to the locality in which it exists or to a source with which the rest of the city is not in touch. It is the business of the Health Officer or the Board of Health to find these things out—if possible.

The diseases above mentioned, notably typhoid fever, originate in the food supply, especially milk or water. Doctors tell us that the typhoid germ must be eaten or drunk before it can become effective as a disease producer. It is doubtless possible to get the germ from other sources than milk and water, but whatever the source may be, a careful examination and analysis will locate it. Is this being done when a case of any of these preventable diseases is discovered? If not the Board of Health is not doing its whole duty.

We are lax in many ways in connection with the public health, and some day we may awaken to the fact that our laxity was a crime. We are eating uninspected meat and bread, drinking uninspected milk, surrounded in many cases by disease-breeding conditions and trusting to providence to keep us in health. It is doubtless true that "unless the Lord the city keep" the watchman's and the health officer's watchfulness is in vain, but all the same the watchman and the health officer are expected to contribute their share to the safety. The by-law for the inspection of milk and meat has been shelved lest it would have a detrimental effect upon trade. Life and health should be given precedence over all other considerations and there is reason to believe that this is not being done. If the Board of Health knows of certain precautions that should be taken it should prescribe these and if its recommendations are not acted upon, the sufferers will know where to place the blame.

## AT LOGGERHEADS

Few Liberal newspapers have the new-found Imperialistic courage of the Toronto Globe. Ten days ago it invited Sir Wilfrid Laurier to co-operate with Sir Robert L. Borden in an appeal for recruits, and when it found its Old Chief had failed it turned and boldly commended the Prime Minister as the true interpreter of Canada's sentiment. Toronto Star at first raised the ridiculous cry that as the Borden government had failed in its recruiting it could not expect Sir Wilfrid to come to its assistance now seeing he had not been invited to form a coalition government two years ago. Not another newspaper of any responsibility supported such a defence, and in seeking for some other apology for Sir Wilfrid's refusal to co-operate with the government in an appeal for recruits it has seen fit to join the Montreal Herald-Telegraph in trying to give the impression that the invitation to Sir Wilfrid came from Sir Thomas Tait and not from Sir Robert Borden at all. "The invitation to Sir Wilfrid came really from Sir Thomas Tait, and was only transmitted by Sir Robert Borden," says the Herald. "It was not Sir Robert Borden who invited Sir Wilfrid Laurier to join him in forming a Parliamentary National Commission. It was Sir Thomas Tait," apologizes the Star.

If that be so how does the Star and Herald account for the following passages in the Borden-Laurier letters:

"I trust you will be good enough to cooperate. I would suggest a committee of twelve, and I would ask you to name five members of whom I hope you will be one." Sir Robert Borden in his letter to Sir Wilfrid.

"You ask me to co-operate with you in the formation of such a committee. . . I feel that in the circumstances, in acceding to your

suggestion my assistance . . . would not be untrammelled." . . . Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his reply to Sir Robert Borden.

"I observe that you decline to co-operate with me in the formation of a committee of members of parliament for the purpose set forth in the resolution of the directors of national service." . . . Sir Robert Borden in his second letter to Sir Wilfrid.

Were Sir Wilfrid and Sir Robert writing all this just through stupid misunderstanding or are the Star and Herald writing their stuff because of something worse?

The Globe knows all right, and the Globe has nothing but silent contempt for Sir Wilfrid's refusal.

## NO GLORY FOR NEUTRALS

Viscount Grey says: "The best work neutrals can do for the moment is to try to prevent a war like this from happening again." He leaves to the imagination the question how neutrals like Holland and China, for instance, are to set about this task, and is probably too polite to point out to the United States that the only way neutrals can try to prevent such a war in the future is to cease to be neutral. If the result of this war is that Germany loses about half her able-bodied male population of military age, if every house in Germany is a house of mourning, and if the German people are saddled for generations to come with debt; if they are deprived of their colonies permanently, and lose Alsace and Lorraine, and if they are compelled to abandon for all time their dream of world dominion, there will be no more great wars for a long time to come. What are neutrals doing to ensure this outcome? If there are neutrals that honestly believe Russia forced this war on Germany, and that it is only by the defeat of the Entente Allies that a world peace can be established, what are they doing to bring about this result?

The fact is that neutrals can do nothing as long as they remain strictly neutral. When the war is over their efforts will be useless. They will be like the firemen who arrive on the scene when the building lies in ruins. The American people ought not to be flattered into believing that the victorious Entente Powers will consult the Washington Government as to the sentence to be passed upon the Central Powers; or that the advice of any neutrals will be sought and taken with regard to the problems that will come up for settlement after the war. There can be no doubt that the alliance between the Entente Powers will not be dissolved as soon as peace is signed. It will become a permanent feature of international politics. Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria will be deprived of their power to bring about another great war. The Entente Allies will assuredly not bring one about. Who then is to disturb the peace of the world, the strength of Germany being broken? About the only way for present neutrals to plan "to prevent a war like this from happening again" is to refrain from provoking one.—Ex.

## GERMAN CONTEMPT

At least a portion of the American press—and doubtless also of the American people—is profoundly moved over the relations of their country with Germany and with the world war in which they are, or ought to be, as deeply concerned as are the other nations that are battling for principles and for civilization, battling for the United States as well as for themselves. Here is what the New York Herald had to say recently of the "contempt" shown by Germany towards the government and the people of the United States:—

"The impertinence of Prussianism, in sending one of its engines of 'frightfulness' into a port of the United States for the purpose of obtaining military information and going immediately from that port to its mission of warfare in American waters—the supreme contempt for the United States that this act reveals—what else are these but the legitimate fruits of the policy of 'blowing hot' at the wrong time and 'blowing cold' when events demanded action that has marked the handling of our relations with Berlin from the day that Count von Bernstorff revealed his guilty fore-knowledge of the dreadful crime which was to be perpetrated against American citizens and against America in the ruthless sinking of the Lusitania? 'Contempt' is almost too weak a word to describe the feeling of Prussianism and its Kaiser toward the government of the United States and its people. This feeling—a humiliating reflection upon Americanism—had its roots in administration trifling over Mexico. It was strengthened when, after Mr. Wilson's 'strict accountability' note of February 10, 1915, the Lusitania was sunk and—Bernstorff was permitted to remain at his post! Conviction that the 'warm words' of the American government meant no more to it than a 'scrap of paper' treaty means to Prussianism came with Mr. Bryan's treasonable whisperings into the delighted Dumba's ears for and on behalf of Mr. Wilson. Chickens come home to roost!"

## NOTE

What would we think if men wouldn't enlist and gave as a reason what happened to Tait?

It is now quite clear that France didn't "bleed to death" at Verdun.

"Thank God for Wilson, he kept us out of the war," is the Democrat's battle-cry. "Thank God for Carranza" says the Chicago Tribune, (Republican), "he kept us out of Mexico.

## The Death of Everett McLeod in Battle

(The following letter from France has been received by Mrs. J. R. MacLeod, Grand View.

France, Oct. 8, 1916  
Dear Mrs. MacLeod:—As Platoon Sergt. it is my sad duty to write you all the news about your son Everett's death. We got orders one night at 12 o'clock that we were to attack a German trench at 6.30 in the morning. It was a bright morning and at 5 o'clock I had a little talk with all the boys. They were all in the best of spirits. Everett was a Lance Corporal and in charge of a section (8 men.) We got away on time, had to go about three hundred yards. After we got over and captured the trench one of the boys reported to me that Everett had been killed instantly. We lost a good many boys that morning and some missing—don't know what happened or where they are. Your son is buried near a little French village beside some of his chums. A little wooden cross, his rank, name, number and three letters P. E. I. Rest in Peace on it.

Everett was one of our old boys, then only a few of us left after the first Lesapp—but we were just like a happy family and he was one of the best boys in the trench, always ready to do his share in anything. There are only five of the old 6th C.M.R. left in my platoon, and we are getting smaller after every snap.

The boys that are left want me to send you their deepest sympathy. I've been their Sergt. ever since leaving Amherst and know them all. Everett was a popular N. C. O. among them all. All his personal effects were turned to headquarters by the stretcher bearers and you will receive them any time.

There is nothing more that I can tell you, Mrs. MacLeod, but if there is anything that you would like to know and I feel pretty bad myself but there are some sad sights to see here especially after a charge. My deepest sympathy to all the family and friends of Everett.

Sincerely Yours  
Sergt. Art Gillis,  
5th Batt. C. M. R.

## WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

On Wednesday evening 25th inst., a large crowd of relatives and friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Arsenault of St. Gilberts to celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Arsenault though taken by surprise, extended to all a very cordial hospitality and all those present fully enjoyed the celebration. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph LeClair, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Arsenault from Summerside. A sumptuous meal was served to the happy guests and several speeches of congratulatory nature were made by Mr. Joseph Arsenault, Joseph E. Arsenault and others. A beautiful French address was read to the aged couple by Mr. Cyrus Gallant, after which each was presented with a handsome arm chair. They received besides, many presents, some of good value.

The following is a brief translation of the address by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Arsenault.

The agreeable opportunity so impatiently awaited by us, has at last arrived, when gathered here on such a propitious occasion, we, with a unanimous feeling of gratitude and joy celebrate your fiftieth wedding anniversary.

As you hold such a high place in our esteem we would be shrinking our duty, if we did not at this opportune time give vent to our deep gratitude and recognition of all your worthy acts.

Truly this meeting of family ties and relatives recalls to us the day when at the foot of the hold altar you mutually pledged fidelity and love, which pledge, you have faithfully kept since. Joy and happiness has been your lot throughout your Christian life.

Nothing affords us so much pleasure as to behold you both enjoying, at your advanced stage of life, a robust health and happy relations with all your acquaintances; and our most sincere prayers go up for a long continuance of God's blessings.

In conclusion we beg of you to accept this small trifle as a feeble token of our love and high appreciation of your noble and charitable life.

## YOUR FRIENDS.—M.

## DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

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## A SERMON IN RHYME.

If you have a friend worth loving,  
Love him. Yes, and let him know  
That you love him 'ere life's evening  
Tinge his brow with sunset glow;  
Why should good words ne'er be said  
Of a friend—till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,  
Sing by any child of song,  
Praise it. Do not let the singer  
Wait deserved praises long;  
Why should one that thrills your heart  
Lack that joy it may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you  
By its humble, pleading tone,  
Join in. Do not let the speaker  
Bow before his God alone  
Why should not your brother share  
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling  
From a loving brother's eyes,  
Share them, and by sharing,  
Own your kinship with the skies;  
Why should any one be glad  
When his brother's heart is sad?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness  
All enriching as you go—  
Leave them, trust the Harvest-Giver;  
He will make each seed to grow.  
So until his happy end,  
Your life shall never lack a friend.

## Canadian Pacific Sacrifices For Empire

WINNIPEG, Oct. 26.—Mr. Grant Hall, vice-president and general manager of the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, made a statement to the press today. He said in part:

"As I considered it my duty, I placed the demands before the Minister of Labor and he communicated with the representatives of the employees. The results of his attempted intervention are already known to the public. As the time for the proposed strike drew near the Prime Minister of Canada, telegraphed to the men and offered his services for settlement, but was told that the proposed strike could not be postponed. The Prime Minister and Minister of Labor then sent a mediator to Winnipeg with a view of attempting to get the company's officers and men together. First through this mediator, and later directly, I suggested to the men that the matters in dispute between us be submitted to a single arbitrator, his decision to be final and binding in both parties. I suggested the names of Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Chief Justice of Canada, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Ash Kennedy, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The offer was declined. The company was therefore face to face with the fact that unless the men's demands were met before 5 p. m. on Wednesday October 26th, a strike would take place. I therefore entered into direct negotiations with the men and effected a settlement at noon yesterday. This, of course, involved further substantial concessions."

## Terms of Settlement.

Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—Following are the terms of settlement of the difficulty between the C. P. R. trainmen and the C. P. R. Company, over which a strike was threatened, given out unofficially:

1. A reduction of main line passenger mileage from 5,600 to 5,000 miles.
2. With the exception of fifteen minutes the company will pay to all preparatory time spent in the yards before the trains begin to move. The concession of fifteen minutes by the men is a compromise, as they formerly stood out for payment for the whole of the time spent in preparing for the journey.
3. The company will pay for a minimum mileage, per month of 2800 miles, covered by trainmen. Men asked that the minimum be 2,400 miles, and compromised at 2,800.
4. Yardmen are granted a general increase in pay of two cents per hour.
5. A crew in charge of a freight train, which arrives at its objective terminal and is held out of the yard by being kept standing on the main line whilst entrance to the yard is blocked by the switching operations of the yard crew, regardless of the fact that the trip from the initial terminal has been made in less than the allotted number of hours constituting a day's work, be paid over time while so detained.
6. All unassigned short runs of less than 100 miles shall be allowed as 100 miles with certain reservations, respecting the British Columbia division.
7. Adoption of standard minimum day in all freight service and in all unassigned passenger and mixed train

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service, regardless of number of miles to be run.

8. Payment for all switching, overtime and detention in excess of the guaranteed monthly wages without regard of the time actually engaged in work or the nature of the regular service.

9. Allowance to baggage for the handling of government mail.

10. That all men engaged as pilots or engine herders be given yard foremen's pay.

## NOW POSSIBLE TO OPERATE ON BRAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Brain surgery is now about in the same place where abdominal surgery was a generation ago, according to Dr. H. L. Northrup, of this city, who was one of the chief clinicians today at many operations performed in the presence of members of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, now in session here.

"There was a time when surgeons were reluctant to operate for abdom-

inal diseases," he said. "Such operations are now common, and similarly the brain is no longer forbidden ground."

Dr. Northrup demonstrated by performing a delicate operation on the brain of a man who was compelled to walk sideways because of a tumor on the brain. He also demonstrated an operation designed to cure epilepsy by the same method of opening the skull and relieving the brain pressure. How tendons can be made from silk fibre and substituted for tendons crippled by infantile paralysis was shown at another clinic by Dr. J. K. Young, Philadelphia. The subject was an eight-year-old girl. This substitution, it was claimed, would reduce the convalescent period to a few months.

At the election of officers tonight, Dr. John G. Clarke, of Philadelphia, was elected president of the congress; Dr. G. H. Lee, of Galveston, first vice-president and Dr. Edgar W. Allan, of Edmonton (Alb.), second vice-president.

New York was chosen as the next meeting place.

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