

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Page Mr. Dooley

Coincident with the announcement of the date of the by-election to be held in the Second District of Prince appears a spurge in the local Liberal organ, ostensibly written for the purpose of lauding the Government's road-making activities. Reading between the lines of the article in question, one arrives at the conviction that its turgid rhetoric and grammatical atrocities are the product of no amateur hand but serve to conceal the identity of a master humorist.

Bearing in mind the actual condition of the roads all summer, what could be more ironical than the opening paragraph: "Surely the public have noticed the work that has been going on! etc., or the concluding suggestion that "when one considers the improvements that have been made in a number of our main thoroughfares. . . . too much attention should not be paid to the few complaints by those who have possibly driven on better roads."

Cross-word puzzle fans will enjoy unravelling the meaning, if any, in the assurance that "there are places where it looked almost impossible to place a good highway and now a well built road is there instead," while as a parody on our contemporary's occasional editorial lapses into the platitudinous what could be better than the statement that "there may have been complaints about certain sections of the road that were not smooth but there are large parts of the road as far as the people of this country are concerned in which improvement was very much needed."

Seeking a Leader

The Liberals of Nova Scotia meet in convention on Wednesday next to appoint a new leader in place of Mr. Chisholm, who resigned the position a short time ago. Announcement of the coming event brings into retrospection a wide sweep of Nova Scotia's political history in which the politics of the party whose fortunes it is sought to mend by appointing a new leader dominated for so many years. Illuminating is the following "backward glance" which the Montreal Gazette takes of the situation:

Nova Scotia had representative institutions as long ago as 1758, but responsible government was not secured until nearly a century afterwards, and then primarily through the work of Joseph Howe. Mr. Howe became Prime Minister of the province in 1869 and about three years afterwards joined the Cabinet of Sir John A. Macdonald as President of the Council. Charles Tupper succeeded Howe to the provincial premiership, and he, in turn, entered the Federal Cabinet, occupying different ministries until 1896, when he served a term as Prime Minister of the country. The Hon. H. Blanchard became First Minister of Nova Scotia in 1867 and the same year saw the advent of the Hon. William Annand to power. Hon. P. C. Hill followed in 1875 and in 1878 the Hon. S. H. Holmes was called to office. The Honourable J. S. D. Thompson was the next Premier, but his administration, formed in May, 1882, was short lived. In August of the same year the Liberals won in the general elections and Hon. W. T. Pipes became Prime Minister. At that date, and since that date, the leaders of the Nova Scotia Liberal party have been chosen by the elected members of the House of Assembly.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding was called to succeed Mr. Pipes in 1894, and Mr. Fielding remained Prime Minister of the province until 1896. He resigned to become Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Sir Wilfred Laurier. The Hon. George Murray, Mr. Fielding's chosen successor, in 1896 entered upon an administration which, for length of time, stands unique amongst those of the self-governing Dominions of the Empire. Premier Murray carried his Government successfully through six gener-

al elections before he decided to resign. In 1923 his mantle fell upon the shoulders of the Hon. G. H. Armstrong. It was the beginning of the end of a long Liberal regime. The public had become weary of a Liberal rule that had extended over forty-three consecutive years. A miners' strike added to the discontent with the provincial rulers, and the general election of 1925 swept Mr. Armstrong and his Government out of office. Only three Liberals were returned to the House of Assembly, and as the Hon. William Chisholm was the sole ex-Minister elected, his two colleagues had no alternative to electing him leader under the rule which gave that choice exclusively to the party representation in the Assembly. This rule is now to be changed. As Mr. Chisholm has expressed a desire, owing to ill-health, to be relieved of the responsibilities of party leadership, delegates from every electoral county in the province, representative of the rank and file of the party, will, in convention with Liberal members of the Legislature, and Liberal candidates who tried to become members of the Legislature, strive to agree upon the choice of Mr. Chisholm's successor. A new leader will arise from a new departure in Liberal politics in Nova Scotia. The province has progressed satisfactorily and well under a Conservative administration, and it may require more than a new leader to bring about a change of Government. But if the Liberal party is to have a new leader, change in the manner of selection on the lines proposed is likely to be regarded by the party as more in conformity with its professed principles.

The House At Its Best

While a few incidents of extreme partisanship marred the special session of Parliament, little could be finer than the spirit in which the House took leave of Mr. Bennett last week. Mr. King spoke at his best with a fine heart and temper, showing that where the true interests of Canada are concerned he can put lesser things behind him. There was a manifest sincerity in his generous reference to the Prime Minister, a touch of genuine emotion in his wish that Mr. Bennett's health will be equal to the strain that will be imposed upon it, that his work on behalf of Canada will be fruitful. So, also, with Mr. Gardiner, who spoke for his group; so with the whole House, irrespective of party.

It is these things, the recognition of a common aim, of a common desire to do the utmost for a common country, that reveals democracy at its best. They more than compensate for other episodes which, penalties of human frailty, are attached to the best of institutions.

Editorial Notes

The sudden increase in lynchings in the United States has resulted in the formation of a special commission to make a careful and detailed examination of the whole horrible business. The commission consists of six men, all from the Southern States and all eminent in their own professions of law, journalism and teaching.

The story of the spread of both bubonic and pneumonic plague throughout North China may be a cause for serious apprehension in other parts of the world. The rapidity with which these plagues spread and their deadliness as they sweep across one country after another when they go unchecked may make this something more than merely another of China's many troubles. The appeal for help in checking the disease may receive more consideration as a means of self-protection in other parts of the world than it would from purely humanitarian reasons.

Notes By The Way

Do the Opposition members at Ottawa wish to be understood as preferring articles imported from the United States to articles produced in Canada? Their attitude on the Bennett tariff will be generally so interpreted. Why should not Canadian-made goods be as acceptable as goods produced in the United States, both being obtainable here at the same price? Before Mr. Bennett introduced his tariff, the United States products had a very large sale on this market. Their competition brought down the price of the domestic product to as low a point as our producers could stand. The Bennett tariff does not raise that price. It gives to our own producers a large share of the home market, on condition that they do not raise their prices.

There has prevailed since the war a general sentiment in favour of peace and of setting up organizations to insure peaceable settlement of disputes between nations, says the Philadelphia Ledger. But if the world is too slow in organizing itself for peace, if it is lulled to inactivity by warnings that too much progress must not be expected of the peace-makers, there is a strong possibility that the machinery may not be in shape to deal with the next great crisis.

The immigration statistics for July are particularly interesting in their application to Canada and Mexico. Only 3,501 Canadians came here during that month, a figure far below the monthly average of 1929. And Mexico contributed just 398 immigrants. While the State Department claims that its policy of restriction through more rigid enforcement of the provisions of the present immigration law is responsible for reducing Mexican entries to almost a negligible quantity—a claim which it supports with the statement that applications for visas have not diminished—it is doubtless true that the sharp reduction in Canadian immigration here is traceable directly to the existing industrial situation in this country.

Mr. Bennett was quick to seize upon the absurdity of Mr. King's "made-in-America" schedules, says the New York Herald Tribune but, although he has now put them on a more solid basis by cancelling the countervailing duties and instituting definite rates in their stead, the retaliatory idea seems still to be present. If so, it is unfortunate, but it cannot be helped. It would be idle to deny that tariffs do cause a certain amount of bad feelings between nations (though in all countries, including our own, the feeling generally far outruns the actual economic effects), but that does not mean that tariffs can be done away with. And in the other and no doubt far more important purpose of Mr. Bennett's new tariff one can find nothing save an argument for the usefulness and necessity of the protective system. Mr. Bennett has devised his tariff to relieve unemployment. A world trade recession implies a general failure of markets, and in such a situation it is natural for every nation to seek to make the most of its own.

Taken all in all the delegation accompanying Mr. Bennett is one of the strongest and best equipped delegations to leave Canada in years for any Imperial Conference. Mr. Bennett, to begin with, will be no stranger in London. He is as familiar with Whitehall and Downing Street as any living Canadian, and no one who knows him entertains the slightest fear that he will not be able to match minds with the keenest of Imperial intellects. On the contrary, Mr. Bennett will go into the Conference with the considerable advantage of being the only Prime Minister there who, in addition to the possession of a sound grasp of economics, has a clear and practical understanding of the methods of trade.

It is stated in the news columns of the Press that experts from North and South Dakota, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, who met in Regina, have decided that the prairie farmers both north and south of the line would be better off as factors in a big business, instead of as at present as owners of a lot of little farms strung out and maintained in a wasteful manner. Russia, curiously enough, has been taken as an example of running farms on a business basis. The statement is made that in that country, which is beginning to forge ahead as a great wheat producer, 117,000 acres can be operated by a permanent staff of 169 employees, outside the temporary staff required in harvest, and the use of 130 trucks and extra combine-workers. Extreme low costs are the result of this system, it is claimed, and the principle of the system is called the operation of "wheat factories".



By James W. Barton, M.D.

ANOTHER BODY TEST

I have spoken before about what is called the metabolism test. Metabolism is the building up and breaking down of the cells of the body, which is going on all the time as the processes of the body do their daily work.

An average is taken of what the body should do when it is at absolute rest early in the morning before breakfast—no digestion going on.

If the amount of work being done is more than 15 per cent above the average for the height and weight of the individual, or is more than 15 per cent less, then some reason is sought.

It is usually because the juice of the thyroid gland in the neck is too active or not active enough. And it is this test that has usually been taken in thyroid or goitre cases to determine whether or not a portion of the gland should be removed by operation.

Unfortunately the very thought of the test excites some individuals although the test is very simple, and the rate of metabolism increases due entirely to this excitement.

However European research men have been trying to obtain another method of discovering the condition of the thyroid gland and the extent to which it was actually harming or poisoning the system.

Accordingly on the basis that in the severe type of goitre the red corpuscles sink quickly, then investigated whether there was any relation between the speed with which the red corpuscles of the blood sank to the bottom of the vessel containing the patient's blood, and the amount of poison being manufactured by the thyroid gland.

They found that the sedimentation or sinking speed of the red corpuscles was in exact proportion to the severity of the thyroid condition—the faster the corpuscles sank, the more severe was the condition.

They have come to the conclusion that this is a more simple and reliable method, than the metabolism test.

This would help to show whether immediate operation is necessary, or whether rest or other treatment is sufficient. Because should the sedimentation rate become slower and slower, it would mean that the patient would know that he was getting better, and that the operation would not likely be necessary.

This discovery should be comforting to patient and family.



MAD SONG

The wild winds weep, And the night is a-cold; Come hither Sleep, And my griefs unfold: But lo! the morning peeps Over the eastern steeps, And the rustling birds of dawn The earth do scorn. Lo! to the vault Of paved heaven, With sorrow fraught My notes are driven: They strike the ear of night, Make weep the eyes of day; They make mad the roaring winds, And with tempests play.

Like a friend in a cloud With howling woe, After night I do crowd, And with night will go; I turn my back to the east, From whence comforts have increased, For light doth seize my brain With frantic pain.

—William Blake.

The "Facts" Of The Case

(Ottawa Journal)

An American magazine sent Dr. Clarence True Wilson, an ardent prohibitionist, and Mr. Clarence Darrow, a violent wet, to Ontario to investigate jointly government control of the sale of liquor. The first article has already appeared. It contains (so it is said) only statements of fact upon which both agree. The first "fact" appears in the two opening sentences. Here it is: "Except for the period of the Great War these provinces (of Canada) have always been separate political units." Subsequent articles will give the extreme dry view by Dr. Wilson and the extreme wet view by Mr. Darrow. Judging from the character of the "fact" they have agreed upon, Heaven help us when they start with special pleading.

That Body of Hours

N. S. Receives Justice

It is so long since Canada had a Government with action that the people are getting many surprises. Among these is the settlement of a dispute of five years' standing between the Government of Nova Scotia and the authorities at Ottawa, resulting in the transfer of the sum of \$133,116.73—the exact cost of the militia who encamped in Cape Breton during the strike of 1925—from the Dominion to the Provincial Exchequer.

The circumstances surrounding this transaction are of such interest that the Sydney Post gives a long account of what led up to it. During the colliery strike of 1925 Liberal Governments were in office both at Halifax and at Ottawa. At a relatively early stage in the strike, though no overt act of violence had been committed, the Attorney-General of the Armstrong Government in Nova Scotia applied to the authorities at Ottawa for a detachment of troops to aid the civil power in Cape Breton where, he alleged, disturbances had arisen beyond the ability of the civil authorities to suppress. The militia came and remained in Cape Breton for several weeks, running up a big expense bill and incidentally provoking a spirit of bitterness and resentment among the miners, who regarded the troops as official strike-breakers. Such was the situation when the Provincial election of June 1925 took place, with the result that the Armstrong Government was defeated and an administration formed under the Premiership of Hon. E. N. Rhodes, with Hon. G. S. Harrington as Minister of Mines. One of the first official acts of the new Government was to notify the King Ministry at Ottawa that militia were not needed in Cape Breton, that they should be at once recalled, and that the expense of their maintenance would not be paid by the Province of Nova Scotia. The militia were recalled and the event vindicated the soundness of the counsels of the Rhodes-Harrington Government, for conditions improved appreciably in the strike area with the disappearance of the troops. Subsequently the King Government sent a militia bill upwards of \$133,000 to the Rhodes Government which the latter refused to pay. Twice afterwards the same bill was rendered, and met with the same refusal. Finally, in 1927, the King Government, assuming to become a law unto itself, arbitrarily deducted the whole sum from the subsidy payable to the Province under the Duncan Report, thus reducing Nova Scotia's legitimate revenues for that year by \$133,000. This high-handed act was protested indignantly both by the Rhodes Government and by the Conservative members from Nova Scotia in the House of Commons, but Premier King and his Cabinet remained adamant, while Hon. Ernest Lapointe, then Minister of Justice, declared Nova Scotia's contention so absurd as to be unworthy of serious discussion.

It was not until 1929 that the Government of Nova Scotia could induce the King Government to agree to a stated case before the Supreme Court of Canada and while all the argument was in favor of the province the King Government refused or neglected to refund the money and it remained for the Government of Mr. Bennett to do so, the cheque in the province's favor being signed before the Premier's departure for England.

The notice in the rooms of some hotel which reads, "Have you left anything? should be charged to. Have you anything left?,"—Montreal Star.

THE BISHOP'S EXPERIENCE A good story is told of the Lambeth Conference. A colonial Bishop had been speaking with some feeling about the use of cosmetics by girls. "The more experience I have of lipstick," he warmly declared, "the more distasteful I find it."

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Indian Administration

From the United States comes the announcement that a small band of the Seminole Indians, the last of the aborigines to hold out against the white man, have at last surrendered and have called upon the Government of that nation for aid. Starvation and illness have accomplished what the forces of the United States were unable to carry to completion.

This surrender ends a century long defiance of the white man by these Indians, who fled into the thick of the trackless Everglades rather than submit to a treaty that deprived them of the hunting grounds of their forefathers, and assigned them other lands in Indian Territory. The treaty, which was negotiated in 1832 was followed by a most desperate and costly Indian war, lasting seven years, costing thousands of lives and an expenditure of ten millions. The Seminoles numbered only some thirty thousand to start with, and in the end they were conquered, and all except those few fugitives who made their escape into the swamps were transported across the Mississippi. Their descendants are still there, a very mixed race. The small band left in the swamps have steadfastly refused to have anything to do with the White Man. They kept their own tribal customs and religion. Although since 1927 a special reservation has been waiting for the Seminoles, they have preferred to suffer all kinds of want and privation to maintain their independence. Now, however, they have found they can no longer carry on.

Reports of such trouble with Indian administration in the United States brings to mind the fact that Canada has had little trouble with her dealings with the original inhabitants of the country. The reservations which have been set aside from time to time, and the special allowances which have been made for the Indians in Canadian laws have been accepted by the aborigines and they have in the majority of cases settled down to a quiet and peaceful existence. In New Brunswick, many of them continue to hunt and fish with almost as much freedom as did their fore-fathers, while others have entered upon the life of guides to hunters and fishermen, and have gained great prominence in this line.

Then, too, when compared with the history of the United States, chronicles of this Dominion show a remarkable freedom from bloody and costly Indian wars. The only real serious outbreak in Canadian history was the Riel Rebellion and in this it was themetis, or half-breeds, who took the leading parts. And many of these were mere tools for the carrying out of Louis Riel's dream of power in the West. Whether by good fortune or superior fore-sight the Canadian method of handling the Indians has certainly had superior results.

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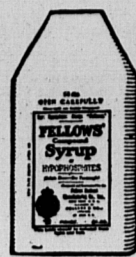
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