

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1924

THE VIEWPOINT

"My country, right or wrong?" "My party, right or wrong?" "My religion, right or wrong?" To how many of us are these the standards? Necessary, perhaps, making for that patriotism which constrains us to die for our country even in unjustifiable wars; for that allegiance to a political party which keeps the party in power while bringing ruin and poverty to the country; for that fidelity which compels us to stand by a friend when we know he is in the wrong.

Patriotism, allegiance, loyalty and fidelity are virtues, all admirable, all worthy of cultivation, but if not tempered by justice and honesty and fair play, may become the most dangerous of vices. Perhaps the most trying strain to which the human mind can be subjected is to see the matter in dispute from the viewpoint of the opponent. Yet if we fail in this we fail in truth and justice. There is another side to every disputable point. We see our side, the other sees his side and too often we forget that the other fellow may be right and we wrong. It requires true courage and true manliness and womanliness to admit our error, to credit the other with being right.

Most of us are slaves to consistency. We made a statement yesterday; today we discover we were wrong but, lest we be accused of having changed our mind, we stick to our previous stand. Opinions change with the growing light. We know more today than we did yesterday if we are growing in knowledge. The science of today may contradict the science of yesterday but science is consistent, freely admitting its previous errors, hopefully looking for further light.

EDITORIAL NOTES

To live without loving is really not living.

At this season a father is a banker given by nature.

Schools closed till next year—children happy, parents ditto, perhaps.

A cheery, good-tempered person always succeeds, no matter what life's buffets.

The Navy League is preparing a good time for the sailors in port at Christmas-tide.

Will those Good Souled "Alias" Santa Claus who adopted children kindly remember parcels must be received at the Guardian not later than today.

The late Mr. Seaman was a fine example of the truly successful man; he gathered little of this world's gear, but left a memory and influence which shall roll down the ages.

This twelfth month of the double twelfth year of the twentieth century is taking heavy toll of our prominent citizens—within a week almost, Mr. D. F. MacDonald, Senator Yeo, Mr. Alexander Horne, Mr. J. D. Seaman. Their works do follow them.

The King Government is sorely divided over the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. They have held three sessions recently on the vexed question but failed to reach har-

monious conclusions. It probably will be unloaded on parliament as a non-government measure upon which there may be a go-as-you-please vote. That would not be statesmanship or administration, of course, but it would be Mr. King's usual course with thorny questions.

The esteemed Pioneer rises to point out that Mr. A. C. Saunders is not in the running for the vacant Senatorship but that there is "a dark horse" to be reckoned with. It says: "The vacant Senatorship belongs to Prince County, as Senator Murphy is in no sense and is not regarded as a Senatorial representative of the county but as the odd man to make up the quota of four for the whole island after each of the three counties is specifically represented. The late Senator Yeo was the Senator for Prince County and it is that specific seat which is now vacant. We trust the powers that be will not overlook this important fact in making the appointment." This is a specious argument all right.

The Hon. E. M. Macdonald recently proposed that the Foreign Office should handle Canadian and other Dominion affairs in London, but according to a Canadian Press despatch the British Government has not the least intention of handing over Dominion affairs to the Foreign Office. The Dominions will continue to be advised as formerly regarding the foreign policy of the Government. The difficulty in taking their opinion on matters of sudden emergency is recognized, but a keen endeavor we are told, will continue to be made to take opinion in advance of any sudden crisis. It is understood that the Baldwin ministry received the full opinion of the Dominions concerning the recent crisis in Egypt over the assassination of Gen. Sir Lee Oliver Stack and the support accorded from overseas was extremely valuable.

The Maritime Development Association is alleged to be in competition with the Maritime Board of Trade, but surely there is room for both of them if duly and properly constituted and representative of some recognized constituency. But here there is wide difference of opinion. At the meeting of the executive of the Development Association, Mr. M. E. Agar of St. John, Vice President of the Maritime Board said the Development Association had the blessing of the Board to the fullest extent as the Maritime Board had attained no conclusive action and found itself still at the launching point. On the other hand Mr. C. C. Avaré, Sackville maintained that the Association was in no way better than the Maritime Board in this respect. "We have got to stop talk, talk, talk and get out and do something" he said. So there you are, you pay your money and take your choice. Now we are on the turn for longer days.

Of course the National Railway is no longer in politics! "Besco," which closed down its works at Trenton because of lack of orders, was told by Sir Henry Thornton there was absolutely nothing required by the Railway. A delegation went to see Premier King and was told he would see Sir Henry Thornton. Result an order from the C. N. R. which will keep the British Empire Steel Co's works at Trenton busy for three months. Yes, the Railway is out of politics, and Sir Henry is quite well aware of the fact.

The best Development Commission for the Maritimes would be a Conservative Government at Halifax another at Fredericton, and a good sound National Policy Conservative Government at Ottawa.

Notes By The Way

When should the new Senator be appointed? The British North America Act tells us plainly in Section 32. Here it is:

32. When a Vacancy happens in the Senate by Death or otherwise, the Governor General shall, by summons to a fit and qualified Person, fill the Vacancy. The verb is imperative and mandatory. The vacancy must be filled. From the beginning to the end of the section no excuse or pretext can be found for delay.

That the Maritimes are rich in universities is told by Miss Miles of New Brunswick in the Mail and Empire of Toronto. She writes only of the universities and says in part:

"There were, until last September, in the Maritime Provinces seven universities and eight colleges. It is only of the seven universities of which I am going to tell you, and these are in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, so that Prince Edward Island with its two colleges in Charlottetown does not enter into the story." More's the pity! But it is interesting to read that of the 22 universities in Canada seven are here down by the sea in a population that number barely one eighth of the Canadian people.

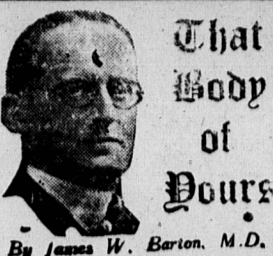
The oldest of all Canadian universities, and the oldest of all that were established in the British dominions overseas was the University of King's College in the little town of Windsor, N. S. It was founded in 1789 under Royal charter and has been always under the guidance of the Church of England. Last September it was removed to Halifax and is now King's College of the University of Dalhousie. The University of New Brunswick comes next in age. It was founded in 1800. Until after the War of 1812 there were no more universities founded anywhere in the Maritimes, or in Upper or Lower Canada. Dalhousie University was founded in 1818, and named in honor of the Lieutenant Governor of N. S. at that time, and was followed by McGill and Toronto.

Four universities formed later in the Maritimes were under control of religious bodies. These were Acadia Baptist, at Wolfville, N. S., 1838; Mount Allison Methodist, Sackville 1855; St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, 1855 and St. Joseph's, Memramcook, 1864, both Roman Catholic. Nearly all of these institutions were founded before the days of railways in communities that were widely separated and which had but little intercourse with each other and yet three of them have long since passed their centennial anniversaries.

In sad contrast with this wealth of universities is our poverty in public libraries. Mr. W. C. Milner of the Dominion Archives in a paper read before the Maritime Board of Trade at Kentville in September showed the annual expenditures for library purposes in seven provinces to be as follows: New Brunswick \$ 8,618 Nova Scotia 16,932 Alberta 72,047 Saskatchewan 72,433 British Columbia 86,020 Manitoba 87,702 Ontario \$72,000 Quebec and Prince Edward Island are not mentioned in the above list, but enough is told, to give Maritime readers a subject for serious thought. The people of Ontario are paying yearly at the rate of 25 cents per head for the support of public libraries while the people of the Maritimes pay for a like purpose less than 3 1/2 cents per head. Nova Scotia, which leads the Maritimes in this matter, pays per head but one-seventh of the Ontario rate. "The Maritimes with their six or seven public libraries cut a poor figure beside Ontario, which possesses 453 public libraries and 337 travelling libraries," says Mr. Milner.

No community in Ontario is too small or too remote to be accessible to good books. There are two classes of libraries—the first, Library Associations, voluntary societies, composed in each case of ten or more persons, incorporated and capable of holding property. They receive in each case a government grant and are under government regulation. These in 1914 numbered 250, with 41 reading rooms attached. Libraries belonging to the second class, the Free Library System, are the pride of the province and in 1916 of these 186 had been created. The Government of Ontario also supplies 337 free travelling libraries as above stated to locations not otherwise provided with them.

What has become of the Commission which Sir Henry Thornton suggested the three Chief Justices of the Maritimes should name and which they consented to appoint to



By James W. Barton, M.D.

TOO MUCH RED BLOOD

Sometimes we smile when we think of the methods of our earlier physicians.

First they purged the patient with severe medicines, then they made him sweat thoroughly through the skin. Medicines were also given to flush the kidneys, and as if all this were not sufficient, finally they opened up a vein and removed some blood from him.

I have talked about anaemia, which in the simplest form is a lessening in the normal quantity of food content—haemoglobin—of the small red blood corpuscles. The more severe form is where the number of cells are lessened in number and also in food content.

investigate Eastern problems and complaints. We note that the executive of the Maritime Development Association, undertaking the same work, met the other day in Moncton and could do nothing for want of funds! So this second attempt to "investigate" also to prove an abortion?

However there is such a thing as having too many of these red cells, and also of them having too much food content.

Now what about this?

Well, our earlier physicians recognized this condition although they were hardly in a position to get the blood count, and haemoglobin reading, as can be obtained today. When a patient came to them of the "apoplectic" appearance, with the short neck, stocky build, and the color of his body a dark brick shade, the veins prominent everywhere, with symptoms of severe headache, they immediately got busy with the above line of treatment.

What's the trouble? A number of things may cause it, an insufficient heart, insufficient lung capacity, kidneys removing too much of the liquid portion of the blood, high blood pressure, and so forth.

You see Nature tries to manufacture extra blood cells to meet the impairment of these organs and apparently manufactures too many cells.

The increase is often from thirty to fifty per cent above normal. Fortunately the condition is not common, but I'm just trying to point out the fact, that there is such a thing as having too much red blood, as well as not enough of it.

So where a person at, or past middle age, has these symptoms of dizziness, headaches, a brick red color in summer, and bluish in the cooler weather, it would be wise to consult the family doctor and his treatment will in this case be the same as the doctor of hundreds of years ago.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

DECEMBER 23, 1924

FINDING THE RIGHT WAY:—Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon Him while He is near; let the wicked forsake His way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return mercy upon him; and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon. Isaiah 55:6, 7.

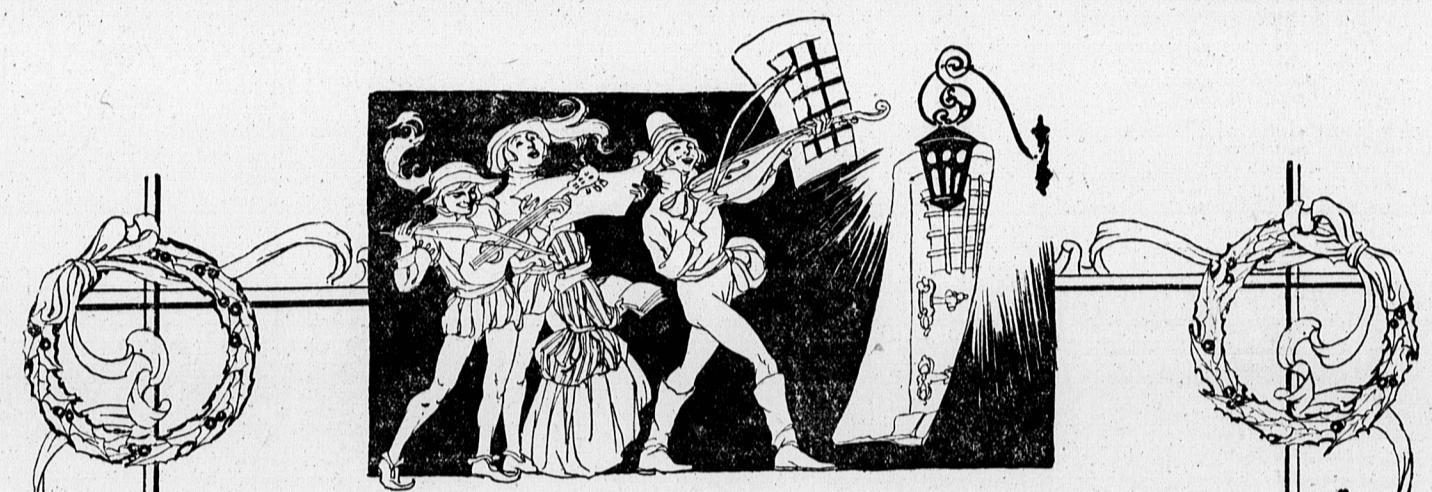
PRAYER:—May each of us, O Lord, be enabled to seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and then all other things will be added unto us.

SWEET CHIMING BELLS

Like a dream ye came to cheer me, round me echoed soft and low, Still your memories linger near me, chiming bells of long ago. Sweetly fall your silvery numbers down the still and fragrant air. Wake my soul from gentle slumbers, listening to your echoes fair; Friends and hope of happy childhood blest me in their purest glow. Softly rang o'er grave and wildwood chiming bells of long ago. Chorus:

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Your Birthday DECEMBER 23.— You have keen common-sense, and good ability, and your plans seldom go wrong. You are generous in your judgment, and always willing to lend a helping hand. You are quick, yet cautious. You have many friends, although none is accepted as a friend until you are sure of her. You do not fall in love at first sight, but your marriage should be most happy. Your birth-stone is the turquoise, which means prosperity. Your flower is holly. Your lucky color is pink.



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