

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLeese, M. P. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

Morning Maxim No woman wants her nose to be a shining example.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1932

80TH ANNIVERSARY

On the 17th of Sept. 1852, The Islander newspaper contained the following paragraph:

"We are much pleased to be enabled to announce to our readers that 330 bundles of telegraph wire arrived at this port on Thursday last in the bark Clatina from Liverpool. This wire is intended to connect this Island with Cape Tormentine in the shape of a submarine telegraph and next spring we understand will be carried from East Point to Newfoundland."

Under the direction of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company the steamer "Ellen Gibson" arrived with the first submarine telegraph cable. On the 22nd of November 1852, the end of this cable was landed at Cape Tormentine. Having been made fast on the land the cable was then laid to Carleton Head, Prince Edward Island.

It was the first ocean cable laid and operated in America.

The first operator was Mr. Michael Quinlan, and Mr. C. A. Hyndman was appointed the first superintendent in 1854.

The Anglo American Telegraph Company acquired the rights granted the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co., and Mr. T. C. James succeeded Mr. Hyndman as superintendent in this Island.

In 1873 a new cable was laid between Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse.

In 1913 the Western Union Telegraph Company took charge of the P. E. Island lines and Mr. James retired from the office of Superintendent. He was succeeded by Mr. A. E. Morrison as Superintendent.

The Provincial Government of which Hon. Mr. Mathieson was then leader, entered into negotiations with the Western Union Company and the Public Works Department of the Federal Government for the purpose of co-ordinating to the extent that was possible the telegraph and telephone services in order that prompt communication with all the more distant parts of the Province might be obtained, and that night letters, day letters and other additions to the service might be quickly despatched by telegraph and telephone at a minimum of expense.

As a result of these negotiations and extended operations including the supply of an extra four conductor cable between Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse and a two conductor cable between Wood Islands and Pictou Island, fast day telegrams, day letters and night letters were supplied at special rates and money was transferred by telegraph to and from all parts of the world.

On the retirement of Mr. Morrison in 1924, Mr. J. M. Murley was promoted to manager.

Since 1929 the service has been operated by the Dominion Government as the Canadian National Telegraphs.

The past eighty years have seen great progress in the development of the telegraph service as well as of other means of communication and transportation. It is fitting, however, at this anniversary to recall the substantial achievement of the pioneers who first linked Prince Edward Island with the mainland and demonstrated the practicability of the first submarine cable on this continent.

JEKYLL AND HYDE

Our local contemporary quotes authorities in an endeavor to justify Mr. Mackenzie King's declared anti-Imperialism, but it is significant that in the statements quoted the expression "British Empire" crops up repeatedly; and Mr. King expressly declares that he does not

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. King's grievance against the Conservatives is that they are Empire builders.

There is good news for the people of Springhill, N. S. in the announcement that operations are to begin early in December to develop

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Government has made possible a tremendous expansion in exports to the United Kingdom of our natural products and that, after all, is as much as any government can do. Private initiative and energy must complete the picture. The experienced British market will be content with nothing but the best, and Canada is in a position to meet that demand. But there must be no sharp tricks, no packing the big apples on top, no sacrifice of quality to temporary expediency. Every person engaged in producing goods for the United Kingdom, everyone concerned with packing, handling and shipping, in a very direct sense has the good commercial name of Canada within his power.

Ten days after Mr. King was defeated in 1930 in a Canadian general election he was out of office, his successors were installed. His administration accepted the vote of the people as an instruction to quit, without the least delay, and in the intervening ten days, while Mr. Bennett built the new Cabinet, the Liberals carried out only the most necessary routine work—made no appointments, let no contracts, avoided commitments. A United States administration gets even a worse beating than Mr. King suffered, but under the American system it remains in office until March 4 next—almost four months. For that period Mr. Hoover continues President, although the people let it be known most emphatically that they want Mr. Roosevelt. He guides the nation although he and his policies have been rejected with great enthusiasm.

The late Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1902 said: "If the Canadian ministers could be assured that the Imperial Government would accept the principle of preferential trade generally, and particularly grant to the food products of Canada in the United Kingdom exemption from duties now levied, or hereafter imposed, they would be prepared to go further into the subject, and endeavor to give to the British manufacturer some increased advantage over his foreign competitors in the markets of Canada." This is exactly the situation that has been created by the Imperial trade agreement between Canada and Britain. Had Sir Wilfrid Laurier lived to see this day he would have understood that his hopes had been realized and there is no doubt that the consistency of his viewpoint on tariff matters would have led to his support of the treaties negotiated at the Imperial Conference. That, too, is the viewpoint of many Liberals who still believe in the Laurier attitude affecting Imperial preference.—The Victoria Daily Colonist.

The Ottawa agreement, says the Bombay Times, is advantageous to India not in the sense that what she gains is greater than what she gives, but in the sense that what she has gained are solid and substantial advantages. What India has given in return can be given without detriment to any national interest. The preferences extended to Britain do not involve a departure by a hair's breadth from the established principles of Indian tariff policy.

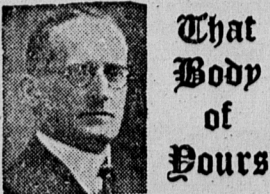
SCHOOL READERS AND NATIONAL IDEALS

(Mail and Empire) In an article entitled "School Readers As An Educational Force," contributed to Queen's Quarterly, President Fox, of the University of Western Ontario, attempts a partial explanation of the character of the people of this province and of those in the western provinces who have been influenced by Ontario.

For about twenty years at the beginning of the nineteenth century a great many of the schools of the United States and of English-speaking Canada used the same series of readers, those compiled by the famous grammatical authority of England, Lindley Murray. This meant that the great-grandfathers of this generation of Canadian and United States citizens solidly laid the foundations of their intellectual and moral life on the same English standards. The differences between the two national groups were almost wholly differences in politics that had been magnified by the bitterness of armed strife. The real divergence in manner of thought and attitude towards life began about 1820, with the introduction of the distinctively United States readers, the McGuffey series. Several decades later Canada turned away from the patch of strictly English education and blazed a new trail by adapting and creating certain new types of text books.

While in the United States the departure from the English model was distinctly nationalistic, in Canada it was quite otherwise. When, in 1844, Egerton Ryerson was appointed Superintendent of Education, he turned naturally to the British Isles to find models for his new school books. Ireland's contribution was her readers and the method she had successfully worked out for harmonizing the educational claims of Catholic and Protestant. A sense of restraint is, in the main, characteristic of all these readers, and is in glaring contrast

No. 4 mine, this "involving an assurance of the future of that town for the next half century."



By James W. Barton, M.D.

DIET TREATMENT IN RHEUMATISM AND ARTHRITIS

As a student I learned that the real underlying cause of rheumatism was unknown. There were many theories, one of which was that it was due to some form of organism. That rheumatism followed sore throat was known and it was only natural to believe that the organisms from the sore throat caused rheumatism.

Latterly while attempting to find the cause of rheumatism there have been a great many suggestions as to treatment some of which undoubtedly relieve the pain and symptoms. While the drug used all over the world now is sodium salicylate, there are other forms of treatment other than drugs, that are proving very effective—heat, massage, diathermy, electricity, and high enemas, or colonic irrigation as it is called.

That food is a factor in causing rheumatism or at least in preventing recovery from rheumatism is now well established. Formerly it was thought that meat was a cause, but now the starchy foods have been found to be more to blame.

Drs. R. Pemberton and E. G. Peirce, Philadelphia, believe that food is the principal factor in the successful treatment of a large number of cases of rheumatism, or arthritis as it is more generally known. Not, however, that every case can be helped by special dieting.

They have found that by keeping the food intake to the lowest possible amount, to an extent approaching almost starvation, not only may the active symptoms of arthritis subside, but there may be also an absorption of the exudates or deposits around the joints, even when these joints have become quite stiff.

In arthritis there may be a wasting away of the bony surfaces of the joint, or there may be deposits about these surfaces. In both conditions this reduction of food or starvation process has given beneficial results. It is thought that doing without vitamins lessens the activity of the processes which cause the trouble. Persons with arthritis have experienced sharp improvement by lessening the amount of food eaten. The vitamins, those elements in food which make foods do better work in the body, seem to actually increase the sufferings of rheumatic patients.

The diet treatment is simply to cut down on the entire food intake for as long as it is safe to do so; a sort of starvation treatment.

That Body of Hours

(Mail and Empire)

In an article entitled "School Readers As An Educational Force," contributed to Queen's Quarterly, President Fox, of the University of Western Ontario, attempts a partial explanation of the character of the people of this province and of those in the western provinces who have been influenced by Ontario.

For about twenty years at the beginning of the nineteenth century a great many of the schools of the United States and of English-speaking Canada used the same series of readers, those compiled by the famous grammatical authority of England, Lindley Murray. This meant that the great-grandfathers of this generation of Canadian and United States citizens solidly laid the foundations of their intellectual and moral life on the same English standards. The differences between the two national groups were almost wholly differences in politics that had been magnified by the bitterness of armed strife. The real divergence in manner of thought and attitude towards life began about 1820, with the introduction of the distinctively United States readers, the McGuffey series. Several decades later Canada turned away from the patch of strictly English education and blazed a new trail by adapting and creating certain new types of text books.

While in the United States the departure from the English model was distinctly nationalistic, in Canada it was quite otherwise. When, in 1844, Egerton Ryerson was appointed Superintendent of Education, he turned naturally to the British Isles to find models for his new school books. Ireland's contribution was her readers and the method she had successfully worked out for harmonizing the educational claims of Catholic and Protestant. A sense of restraint is, in the main, characteristic of all these readers, and is in glaring contrast

No. 4 mine, this "involving an assurance of the future of that town for the next half century."

A Vital Empire Day

The Globe, Toronto, (Liberal.)

November 15 is on the calendar of the British Empire as a date of vital moment marking, as it does, the day of Royal assent to the Ottawa trade agreements made by the United Kingdom, and the automatic suspension of preferential treatment for the Irish Free State because no agreement was made. The undertakings of Great Britain with the Dominions are in force, subject to approval by the latter countries, some of which, including Canada, have not yet implemented them. So far as the National Government is concerned, Ottawa's job is completed, and the way is opened for commercial expansion within the Empire, the "foundation laid" for closer association and greater intra-Empire development.

The Free State is in the anomalous position of being both in and out of the Empire. Trade agreements were made with some of the Dominions on a preferential basis; with Canada for one. Her trade relations with the United Kingdom are those of a foreign country, against which are levied 10 per cent. ad valorem duties on manufactured goods, besides heavy duties on cattle, poultry, dairy and hog products. This unfortunate outcome of the quarrel over annuities is a blow to Free State trade, the end of which cannot be foreseen unless it brings pressure on de Valera for a more favorable attitude toward Great Britain. The Free State's great market for cattle and most of the other commodities affected was in England. On the other hand, more than 80 per cent. of the Free State's imports came from Great Britain. The general result is a dislocation of trade both ways between countries whose commercial interests heretofore have been complementary. The Dominions, however, which regard the Free State as still within the Empire, evidently have hopes that the trouble with the National Government will be settled amicably; otherwise it may become their duty to withdraw the preferential concessions.

Undoubtedly it was the hope and expectation of the framers of these agreements that the direct trade benefits would not be the end. This is shown by discussion of methods of economic co-operation. Empire content, and other points requiring more detailed and prolonged consideration than could be given at the Conference. Even at this date there is evidence that the spirit of the Conference has taken hold in a broader way than is required from the details of trade bargains. While not an outcome of the Conference program but allied with the idea, a movement is set under way in England for co-operative trading by food producers and distributors, under the chairmanship of Lord Strathpey. It calls for the control throughout the Empire as far as possible, of the production of foodstuffs in order to stabilize prices to producer and consumer, promising 20 to 25 per cent. more money to the producer without penalizing the consumer. Although the movement has been in formation for two years, it is somewhat in line with that proposed by Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain when he suggested to the Committee on Monetary Affairs at Ottawa "the regulation of supply rather than of importation into the United Kingdom," and promised the cooperation of the United Kingdom delegation in the promotion of any scheme undertaken.

First Supreme Court Of The Dominion

(Fred Williams, in the Toronto Mail and Empire.) On this date (November 8) in 1875 the Supreme Court of Canada was formally organized. The act creating the court had received the royal assent in April, the appointments were made during the summer, and on November 8 the nominees to the new court met in the Senate chamber to be sworn of their offices.

Hon. W. B. Richards, selected as Chief Justice, who had been sworn a month before, administered the oath to the pulse judges in the order: Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, Hon. Telesphore Pournier, and Hon. William Alexander Henry.

They were a truly representative body of leaders in the law in the Canada of that day. Chief Justice Richards, born at Brockville in 1815, had been Attorney-General in the Hincks-Morin administration in 1850, was appointed Judge of Common Pleas of Upper Canada in 1853, became Chief Justice of that court in 1863, and Chief Justice of Ontario in 1868; he was knighted in 1878, retired in 1879, and died in 1888. Judge Ritchie, a native of historic Annapolis, where he was born in 1813, had been educated at the famous Pictou Academy, had been M. L. A. for Saint John, 1846-51, puis Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, 1855, and Chief Justice of that court, 1865; he was the second Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1879, was knighted in 1881, retired in 1891, and died the following year.

Judge Strong was born in Dorsetshire, Eng., in 1825, came to Canada in his youth, was called to the bar of Upper Canada when 24 years old, was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Ontario, 1869, and was transferred to the Court of Appeal, 1874; he was the third Chief Justice of Canada, 1892-1902, was knighted in 1905, and died 1909. Judge J. T. Taschereau (he must not be confounded with Henri Elzear Taschereau, who succeeded him and was Chief Justice, 1902-06) had been a Judge of Queen's Bench of Quebec until called to the Supreme Court. He only remained at Ottawa for three years, then retired into private life in Quebec. He had two eminent sons, Henri T., who became Chief Justice of Quebec, and Louis Alexandre, the present Premier of Quebec. Justice Pournier had been long in political life; born in 1824, he was a journalist, a Liberal leader in Lower Canada, M. P. for Bellechasse, 1870, Minister of Inland Revenue, 1873, Minister of Justice, 1874, and Postmaster General, 1875; he remained with the Supreme Court until 1895 and died in 1896. Judge Henry was the representative of Nova Scotia, of which he had been Solicitor General, 1854, Provincial Secretary, 1863, and Attorney General, 1868; he was a Father of Confederation, having been a delegate to the Quebec conference; he died in 1888.

Although the Supreme Court of Canada is now 57 years old, it has only had seven Chief Justices: Sir William Richards, 1875-91; Sir Samuel Strong, 1892-1902; Sir Henry E. Taschereau, 1902-06; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, 1906-18; Sir Louis Davies, 1918-24, and the present chief, Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin.

President Fox concludes that this study has brought to him a keen conviction of the paramount power of the common school reader as a potential shaper of national thought and character. Who the makers of our readers are becomes, therefore, a matter of great national importance.



The Danger Line—Age 40!

AFTER middle age men divide into two classes—the dependent and the independent. Your position in later years will not be determined by the amount of money you have earned, but by the amount you have saved. The deciding factor is what you save. An investment of fifty cents a day in Endowment Insurance is the sure road to independence.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA B. H. HUGHES District Manager for Prince Edward Island Cameron Block, Charlottetown

Advertisement for Hickey & Nicholson's Black Twist Tobacco, featuring a man smoking a pipe.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text about kidney health.

Advertisement for Max Factor's Society Beauty Aids, featuring text about Hollywood make-up.

Advertisement for C. M. Lampson & Co. Public Auction Sales of RAW FURS, listing dates and locations for sales.