

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Monday, January 17, 1938

Falconwood Requirements

As noted the other day, the Grand Jury's report on the lack of accommodation and facilities for treatment at Falconwood Hospital recalls the efforts which the late MacMillan Government made to provide such requirements.

"We require accommodations for an operative and treatment centre, including X-ray and dental facilities.

"Should this be accomplished, it would then be in order to have appointed a visiting medical and surgical staff; this would be of inestimable benefit to the institution, not only from a medical and surgical standpoint, but also from the viewpoint of the general public.

"We hope to see a more complete program of occupational therapy, with at least a part time instructor, teaching various handicrafts, as weaving, basketry, wood and metal work, in a nicely constructed workshop.

"Though our patients are in comfortable quarters, our room is limited, we lack space for proper segregation and recreational outlets.

"An undesirable feature is the quartering of the male and female staff in the same building as those which accommodate the patients. This arrangement has many undesirable features, and a separate building is a real requisite."

"These and other necessities for modern mental treatment were contemplated by the MacMillan Government, whose policy was embodied in the Conservative election platform of 1935, promising 'continued extension of Public Health activities including practical Dental Hygiene and Mental Hygiene.'

Their defeat at the polls prevented the Conservative policy from being put into effect; but every occasion which permits of an expression of informed opinion serves but to emphasize the vital importance of such a policy to the Province.

U. S. Treaty Complications

Observers at Ottawa predict that the King Government will have a good deal more trouble negotiating a new trade treaty with the United States than was anticipated.

In the first place, as pointed out by the Ottawa correspondent of Saturday Night, there has been an unwelcome and unexpected development in the fluctuation of our trade balance with United States. A balance which favored Canada to the extent of almost \$26,000,000 in the three months ending November 30 a year ago, has changed into an unfavourable balance of more than \$19,000,000—a total reversal of \$45,000,000 in the trade between the two countries.

Again, a new treaty with our American neighbors will necessitate changes in our trade policy, not only with the Old Country, but probably with Australia, New Zealand and South Africa as well. For example, Ottawa expects that United States will demand freer entry for California raisins. The preference of four cents a pound granted Australian raisins shuts out the American product, and California has been complaining. But to lower the duty would crack wide open the Canadian pact with Australia and this cannot be done without giving further concessions to that country.

Ottawa also expects, according to the Financial Post, that United States will seek free entry for its corn, a market that existing preferences have handed to South Africa when that country has a crop. A change here would mean rewriting the South African treaty.

Politically, the negotiations are fraught with grave danger for at least one member of the King Government. The Nova Scotia riding of Mr. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue, will be solidly opposed to sharing the British preference for apple exports with United States and this sharing is now considered inevitable.

Further Mr. Ilsley was the lone Liberal bolter who voted for the original British agreements. It is possible that he may leave the Cabinet over the issue. It is conceivable, adds the Post writer, that he might be defeated in his own riding if he did not. A defection of this kind would be regarded as serious, as the youthful minister is considered one of the strongest men in the Cabinet.

Another point made in the Toronto financial paper: At Washington official warning to all concerned is given by publishing the list of proposed tariff concessions. The list may be reduced sharply after tariff hearings have been held and before the treaty itself is negotiated, but at least it marks out the broad circle within which negotiations are to be carried on. It gives interested parties an opportunity to present their case and removes from those not affected an element of uncertainty.

In this country, on the other hand, the negotiations are being conducted in the dark. The proposed terms are not known until the treaty is actually signed—when it is too late to protest.

Yet—mark this!—in practice the Ottawa Government "usually works very closely with official organizations such as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, so that the general results of protracted trade negotiations between Canada and another country may not be very different from the results obtained under the open diplomacy of the American system."

This, we suggest, is one of the most iniquitous features of the situation. Our farmers know, to their cost, that they get no advance warning as to Liberal tariff changes. Our lamb producers and shippers had no idea that their home market was in danger last September until they saw, in the newspapers, the official announcement that their protection had been practically wiped out. Why should the manufacturers be in a different position? It seems to be a case of "heads we win, tails you lose."

Editorial Notes

Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George born this date, 1863.

What would become of our law courts were it not for the Prohibition Act?

There is one thing about the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett that is to be admired, he is as good as his word.

Several prospective Mayoral candidates are manoeuvring for the most advantageous opportunity of entering the field.

The Government is still breaking the law by permitting the circulation of advertisements of the liquor business by means of radio, calendars and matches.

Can any more appropriate and appreciated gift be made to the young of this or any other province than 1,000 volumes of the best literature of all the ages?

It is thirty-five years since the first Scottish Curling team came to Canada, but there is still one representative in the present team who was in the first one, namely, Mr. William Henderson.

What can City Council dictators do when even their employees disagree with their policy? In the City of Grand Pass, Ore., they decreed that nightly curfew should be resumed. Thereupon policemen refused to ring the bell, saying they could not leave their posts. Firemen said they would not ring it unless the Council got them a new clock—they did not want to be blamed for untimely tolling. They got the clock. Came curfew time and a fireman tugged and tugged, but no curfew. Some one had disconnected the bell rope.

A new joy for boys and terror for grown-ups has just been patented. An electric amplifier that swells the shrill notes of a harmonica into the mighty tones of a pipe organ, made its world debut before 1,000 music teachers at Pittsburgh the other day. On a homely, battered mouth organ—the same as any schoolboy might carry—a performer played "Dixie" and the attachment thundered the melody across the convention hall. The amplifier, said Mr. Benjamin Franklin Meissner of Milburn, N.J., its inventor, opens a new era for musical instruments.

The old time auto plates with their "P.E.I. Foxes and Potatoes" advt. are recalled by a prosecution in Albany, New York, where a former police sergeant was prosecuted for covering with adhesive tape the words "New York World's Fair 1939" on his automobile license plates, and fined \$5. He has appealed. An attorney on his behalf argued that the inscription on the plates was in violation of the State and Federal Constitutions and the Bill of Rights, and that it forced a person "to act as a sandwich man without compensation and against his will." It will be recalled a local distinguished doctor was prosecuted and fined by the Bell Government for a similar offence.

If the British Postmaster General obtains the authority of Parliament to acquire the site adjoining Faraday House, Victoria Street, London, the General Postoffice will possess a larger range of buildings than any other State department. The buildings which it is proposed to pull down include that in which the Archbishop's faculty office is housed and one more link with Doctor's Commons will be severed. Queen Victoria Street and Faraday House now cover part of the site of the garden of Doctors' Commons. The site of the proposed new building also adjoins that of the Bell Inn burned down in the fire of London and afterward rebuilt a short distance away. The first Bell Inn has a claim to fame, for it was there that was written the only letter to Shakespeare which still exists, being now in the Museum at Stratford-on-Avon. It was from Richard Quinney "to my loving good friend and contreyman Mr. William Shapereper deliver thee." While Shakespeare may have known the original inn Dickens was a frequenter of its successor.

NOTES BY THE WAY

In England business accepts the edicts of Whitehall and Westminster. It is taxed heavier than American business is taxed; feels the hand of the Government upon practically everything it does. Yet it accepts the situation. No one in England says that "business men should run the Government," nor does the average English business man believe he could run the Government. In the United States, on the contrary, success in business is accepted as proof of capacity for everything, government included. Government, in the thought of many an American, exists for business. It is this thought, with the motto, "It has produced," that Mr. Roosevelt, apparently, is out to smash. The pity is, and danger, that in the process of smashing it so many other things may go down. —Ottawa Journal.

Sport is a great training for youth. There are parents who forbid their sons to compete in what is termed dangerous sports such as rugby and hockey. True, injuries do occur, but such sports train youth to think. We feel that hockey, rugby and other team sports are worth while, and deserve an important place in an educational curriculum, not for muscle building nearly so much as to train young men to think when thought must be converted instantly into decisive action. —Smith Falls Record News.

Our new Canadian children are a sturdy bunch of youngsters, and almost invariably are good students either in public or high school. In many instances they are outdoing many of the children of Canadian parents. They are generally quiet, civil and mannerly, showing that these qualifications for good citizenship are not neglected by the parents in the home. —Kingsville Reporter.

Each one of these rackets (prosecuted by Mr. Dewey) rested on fear and murder. And in each case murder went unpunished. New York was so accustomed to the idea that another body fished from the East River or found in a ditch seemed one of the commonest occurrences that law enforcement is the issue in Dewey's fight to take the district attorney's office away from Tammany and its underworld allies. The moral health of New York—we need not be ashamed to use the old-fashioned canon motto—its declining is social degeneracy. We need Dewey as a doctor needs a disinfectant to halt the processes of decay. The danger is that New York, from long familiarity with corruption, may be too drugged with its own sin to accept the help of a man who would clean up the city. —New York Post.

Financially, Alberta is in a reasonably good position, able (so all the experts agree) to meet its obligations. It has had fairly good crops, compared with other provinces. It goes in for mixed farming; has rich resources of coal and oil; is not, in the truest sense, a prairie country at all. Actually, for the most part it is more like Quebec or Ontario. What Alberta needs, and needs badly, is a government which is ridgeline of a lot of starry-eyed visionaries with government by men reasonably sane and efficient. Recent events give some hope that that is not too distant. —Ottawa Journal.

The Indian, it is said, in the days before the white man came a long to complicate matters, applied the principle of rotation of crops to his trapping activities. He would trap in one area for a few years and then move on to another area for a period, while the first was being restocked naturally. Then the process would be reversed. It would seem possible that a somewhat similar method might be employed once more. —Sault Star.

It has been our fortune in Canada to face few crises. Not within living memory have we suffered as have nations across the seas. But it is still a fact that when the Dominion has faced a crisis, its people, in spite of economic and political divisions, have demonstrated a remarkable unity—a far cry from Canadianism as a term of convenience. —Hamilton Spectator.

The impounding of a car for three months is not a calamity when compared with the result of the improper operation of the vehicle. There can be no valid argument against impounding the car of the drunken owner-driver. Nor is there much room for sympathy for the owner who has carelessly allowed a car to get into improper hands if he is denied permission to use it himself for three months. —Toronto Telegram.

It is idle to talk about upholding and strengthening Confederation and at the same time set out to do things which would tend to make its break-up inevitable. Mr. Bennett was absolutely right when he contended that the Dominion should have authority on all issues that affect the national well-being. Recent developments have demonstrated that that authority must be broader than has been regarded as necessary up to the present by most Canadians. —Edmonton Journal.

One of the bright spots in the Dominion's economic situation is the steady improvement noted in the operation and finances of the Canadian National Railway. With the wage question settled and business increasing, the outlook for the current year is particularly good, assuming that general conditions remain stable. —Gloucester Gazette.

The unfortunate arguments arising between federal and provincial authorities—arising for the most part out of modern developments and which could not have been well appreciated more than they are regarded by everyone interested in national unity and the promotion of national thinking and national action. We are inclined to feel, however, that they may not be entirely evil, because they can serve the purpose of bringing the people to appreciate more than they have done in the past, the importance of

That Body of Hours

By James H. Burton, M.P.

SEVERE GOITRE AND EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES

There was a time when an operation for goitre—enlarged thyroid gland in the neck—meant travelling to some large city where a famous surgeon removed the thyroid gland. To-day practically every hospital has a member or members on the staff who perform this operation. Goitre, requiring operation, was not as common as it is to-day.

Formerly it was thought that this enlarged lump or tumor just "happened" with some individuals just as does cancer, hay fever and other ailments. Then it was found that infection from some part of the body—teeth, tonsils, gall bladder—was the cause in a number of cases. To-day it is known that in a great many cases the individual seems to be born with the right or necessary kind of soil (tissues) to grow or develop the enlarged thyroid gland. And that soil would appear to be a nervous or brightly emotional disposition.

Patients suffering with this severe type of goitre which requires removal by surgery or X-ray, are thus often found to be bright, active alert young men and women. Dr. I. Bram in the American Journal of Psychiatry states that after studying 5000 cases, he has come to the conclusion that there exists a definite predisposition to Grave's disease (the severe form of goitre).

The earmarks noted in a young adult who is predisposed or likely to develop severe goitre are emotional upsets, a quick worker and quick thinker, rapid heart, brilliant sparkling eyes, and some enlargement of the thyroid gland.

The average candidate for severe goitre is an idealist and a fighter in any cause that appeals to him.

In this series of 5000 cases, 90 percent presented a clear history of having undergone severe shock or other emotional disturbances such as (1) accidents, narrow escapes—35 percent, (2) shock following death of a loved one occurred in 32 percent of cases, (3) repeated emotional shock, (4) worry over real or imaginary illness, (5) intense worry over financial reverses and distress, (6) worry over work or study, (7) lack of proper family adjustments.

From the information obtained by this study of these thousands of cases it can be seen that "it is highly advisable to study and treat the 'personality' of each patient before as well as after operation. If best results are to be achieved."

The Poet's Corner

TWILIGHT

Silent are the woods, and the dim green boughs are Hushed in the twilight; yonder, in the path through The apple orchard, is a tired ploughboy Calling the cows home.

A bright white star blinks, the pale moon rounds, but Still there'd, dimmed wreckage of the sunset. Smoulders in smoky fire, and burns on The misty hill-tops.

Ghostly it grows, and darker, the Fades into smoke, and now the silent army of phantoms thronging A land of shadows.

—John Masfield.

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THE TWO MACS

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

BREWERY WILL "REFRAIN" FROM SENDING STALLIONS

Sir,—As there has been considerable controversy in the Province, and I have received a number of letters capturing the Government and the Department for importing Dawes' pure bred Percheron stallions, I am enclosing a letter which I have received from the Company which speaks for itself and reads: "Honourable W. H. Dennis, Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I."

"Dear Mr. Dennis:—We regret to learn that our purpose of sending our pure bred Percheron stallion to Prince Edward Island is being misunderstood by a number of people in that province. As we are led to believe that there are some objections to these horses standing for service in the province, we regret to have to inform you that for the time being we are refraining from sending any more horses to your province. We may say that we were led to believe that the horses and their stock in the province were very much admired by the horse-breeders.

"Yours very truly, (Sgd.) Kenneth T. Dawes."

And now, Sir, as this serious impediment to the temperance cause in this province has been removed, I expect we can look with hope to the future, when the Prohibition Act will be successfully enforced and the temperance sentiment will be materially increased. And I assure you, Sir, that I with many others am looking forward with an earnest hope that such will be the case.

I am, Sir, etc.

W. H. DENNIS.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Sir,—Inasmuch as we have always understood that money granted for projects such as road making, etc., was to be used for unemployment, we would like to ask the powers who have charge of that section of road building between Lot 40 and St. Andrews, just whom in their opinion are the unemployed. There is of course in this country a number of unemployed people who are on relief and who are at least partly taken care of by the government, we are not finding any fault with that. There are also young men who are unemployed through no fault of their own but on account of circumstances which they cannot control, young men whose forbears were the backbone of the country and who on account of their own self-respect, family traditions and heritage cannot and will not ask for relief. We know of some of these young men who when they applied for work on the road were told by those in authority, that they were not eligible inasmuch as they were not among those who were on relief. Naturally this was very disconcerting to an unemployed young person who was trying to keep his head above water in an independent way.

In driving along this road during the past summer, we noticed among the gangs of workmen, men whom we knew to be of independent means, particularly a mail courier who has held a government job for the past five or six years and who each afternoon when his days work was done on the road took his car and went on his mail route; a good break for him, killing two birds with one stone, but what effect do you think all this had on the morale of the young men who were turned down because they were not on relief? Would not such inconsistency be apt to make them lose faith in mankind and to feel that there was no just cause anyhow, and it was hardly worth while trying to keep on the straight and narrow path?

The summer is over and the winter is upon us. What is done cannot be undone but we venture to hope that when another season opens, in the words of ex-King Edward, something shall be done about it.

I am, Sir, etc.

ONLOOKER

"It Is Me" Or "It Is I"

(From the Sydney Bulletin) "There was a time when no one was more ashamed to say 'You was there' than most of us now are to say 'It's me'; 'you was' is dead; 'it's me' has a long life before it yet, it too will die," says Fowler's Dictionary of Modern English Usage in a section dealing with certain idioms styled "Sturdy Indefinitives."

But "It is me" seems almost im-

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Hear Anything?
(Newfoundland should be interested in a little item which appeared in the Wall Street Journal last week and which recalled the fact that it is just 39 years ago that two men wearing headphones stood on a cold, windy hillside in Britain's oldest colony, listening breathlessly with excitement.
"Can you hear anything?" asked one of the men.
The man who spoke was the late Guglielmo Marconi, the other an assistant named Kemp.
Both men heard it — three faint clicks, Morse telegraphic code for the letter "s." It was repeated over and over again, a prearranged signal sent from Poldhu, England.
It was the first message sent over the ocean by wireless telegraphy since developed into that modern wonder, the radio. We have come a long way since that eventful day in 1901 in the field of radio communication.

J. L. DAVISON
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