

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Liberal "Generosity"

Our share of the Trans-Canada highway expenditure this year would indicate that our Liberal representatives, federal and provincial, have been asleep at the switch.

- Prince Edward Island: \$6,950.
Nova Scotia: \$450,000 (\$19,500).
Quebec: \$275,000.
Ontario: \$1,147,750 (\$649,254).
Manitoba: \$258,211 (\$90,958).
Saskatchewan: \$233,380 (\$88,485).
Alberta: \$50,000 (\$35,321).
British Columbia: \$173,000 (\$77,180).
Total: \$2,604,191 (\$930,710).

Federal Health Expenditures

In the federal estimates for public health an increased vote of \$52,000 is asked for. Explaining the purpose of this expenditure in the House of Commons a few days ago Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health said:

"It is proposed to enlarge the sphere of the activities of the department in connection with child and maternal hygiene, and also to increase laboratory facilities. It is proposed to go into what is known as public health engineering, to increase the staff which deals with epidemiology and to make a further study of industrial hygiene. It is proposed to go in for more publicity and health education. All this may or may not mean a thing to hon. members; I know it meant very little to me a year ago. However, I had an opportunity last June or July to meet the ministers of health of the various provinces of Canada, I think six ministers were here personally, and the provinces were also represented by their deputy ministers. A thorough general discussion of public health in Canada took place and as a layman I am sorry to say that I found the doctors were not in very substantial agreement on any particular subject. I asked them, for instance: What would you do if I had a million dollars more granted to me than I have at the present time? In reply to my question, one said that he would like an additional grant made to his department so that he could carry on more medical work generally. Another thought it would be a great idea if we went in for a further study of cancer, and another thought a further study of heart disease should be made. Another believed that what we call in Quebec sanitary units should be further extended, and so on and so forth. So frankly I came to the conclusion that if we had a million dollars more, what would happen would be that each province would ask for its share, and the federal Department of Health would not be one cent's worth better off. So, after considerable discussion with the officers of the department we agreed upon a program for enlarging our present study of child and maternal welfare. It will also give us an opportunity, not to overlap provincial work on industrial hygiene, but of doing what a great many provincial ministers of health asked us to do, of making studies which they require."

It would be interesting to know what, if any, were the suggestions advanced on behalf of the Province with regard to public health expenditure. It will be recalled that a great deal of criticism was levelled at the MACMILLAN GOVERNMENT for alleged extravagance in this connection. It was even promised, by some Liberal candidates now in office, that the Provincial Health Minister's portfolio would be abolished. In their campaign to discredit Conservative public health activities the then Opposition was ably abetted by the federal Liberal candidates. What is their attitude now on the proposal to create new jobs for health officials at Ottawa?

Estimates of the total cost of the work of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep water scheme now being pushed by President Roosevelt, have ranged from \$250,000,000 to \$1,350,000,000. The sum of \$543,420,000 is officially set down as the probable cost of the entire undertaking from the head of Lake Superior to Montreal, both for navigation and power, including the parts already completed. Under the provisions of the present treaty, the United States share would be \$272,453,000, and Canada's \$270,967,000. In the international rapids stretch, where the chief task remains to be done, it is estimated that the United States would spend \$215,492,000 and Canada \$59,250,000. It is calculated that Canada already has spent \$128,772,000 on waterway improvement and her share of the remainder would be \$142,204,000. The United States claims to have spent \$23,461,000, and it is estimated that she would have to spend an additional \$248,992,000 to complete her share of the seaway programme. American opposition to the treaty has been largely based on allegations that it is prejudicial to the sovereignty of the United States over portions of its own territory, and that Canadian labor and Canadian materials would reap the greater advantages. But it is in regard to the 183-mile river section from the foot of Lake Ontario to Montreal—115 miles of which are in international waters, and where the greatest cost of construction would be incurred under plans for the development of 2,200,000 horsepower—that the greatest and gravest objections to the project have arisen. It would be a big task to reconcile the differences on both sides, especially in the light of Ontario's opposition to

the plans. The best, if not the only, prospect for an agreement to a new treaty seems to lie in the possibility which some people profess to see a change of front on the part of the Ontario Government which, so far, has been emphatic in its refusal to undertake to co-operate in financing the seaway scheme.

Mr. Cahan's Attitude

Hon. C. H. Cahan in reply to criticism of his attitude on the Accession Act has written to his home town paper to the effect that the British North America Act and the Succession Act passed by the British Parliament on Dec. 11, 1936 were all that was necessary, and that in the circumstance the Parliament of Canada had no legislative competence to deal either with the abdication of King Edward VIII or the accession of King George VI. All that remained for Canada was to pass a joint address of the Senate and House of Commons recognizing the accession of King George VI and congratulating the new King upon his accession. King George VI became our King by virtue of the provisions of the British North America Act; and it is clear that the British North America Act cannot be repealed, amended or altered by the Parliament of Canada. Moreover, the Statute of Westminster, 1931, expressly provides that: "7—(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British America Acts, 1867 to 1930, or to any order, rule or regulation made thereunder." The Order-in-Council of the Government of Canada created, in Mr. Cahan's opinion, a precedent which, "if not futile, is certainly vicious. That precedent, if followed in the future, will enable a federal government in Canada to extend to Canada 'as part of the law of that Dominion', future acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom dealing with conscription, monetary standards or other fundamental matters of legislative policy, without even consulting the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada."

Editorial Notes

Earl Haig, Patron Saint of the Legion, died this date 1928.

The C.C.F. leader exhibited very poor political judgment when he suggested a foreign party should lead us in a peace parley.

It used to be said "Scratch a Russian and you'll find a Tartar". This may now be amended to read "Scratch a Bolshevik and you'll find a traitor."

A new field in cancer research has been opened with the announcement by Dr. Robert Chambers and Dr. C. G. Grand, of New York University, that they had been successful in changing cancerous growths in mice to harmless connective and scar tissue by injecting starch into the tumors. The announcement was contained in the January issue of "The American Journal of Cancer."

Presumption of fault which the Quebec Motor Vehicles Act creates against a motorist whose car is involved in an accident exists in favor of a pedestrian but not in favor of a passenger, Chief Justice Greenshields of the Superior Court, Montreal has ruled. Judgment of the court dismissed suit by M. Josloff for \$4,400 damages for injuries suffered in an intersection collision in which he was passenger in a taxi.

According to a usually well-informed Ottawa correspondent trouble is brewing over the deal by which more than a year ago a five months' trade war between Canada and Japan was ended. Two factors hastened that deal, one of them being an election campaign commitment made by the present Prime Minister to the people of British Columbia that he would promptly remove the barriers to transpacific commerce, and the other the persistent complaint of Japanese that Canada was selling more than twice what it was buying from their country. Now Mr. King finds that the rayon manufacturers and other Canadian producers have to reduce the number of employees, and in some instances close their factories because of unfair Japanese competition, and their representatives in parliament are doing considerable kicking.

Attention is called to the fact that the Department of Agriculture is opening up an Agricultural Employment Bureau, and is asking the farmers to apply to the Department for any assistance they want on their farms, giving detailed information as to what they wish done, and what remuneration they expect to pay for the services. Also young men in the country, who wish to secure employment on a farm, may write to the Department, stating what they are capable of doing on the farm, and what wages they expect to receive for the services rendered. This is a worth while movement on the part of the Department of Agriculture, and should be successful in placing many of our young men, who are now out of employment and are looking for positions with farmers throughout the country. An advertisement concerning the plan appears in this issue.

We live in strange and stirring times but it seems hardly credible that the editor and daily exponent of Soviet policy in the official organ of the Russian government, would plead guilty to treason, and voluntarily admit being party to elaborate plans to paralyse the railway system in a scheme by which the plotters hoped to overthrow Josef Stalin and bring back a modified capitalism to the Soviet Union. Radek, the editor of Isvestia, testified Germany was to receive the rich Ukraine Valley and Japan was to get Russia's Maritime Provinces in return for aid in overthrowing the Communist Government. But, he added quickly, the conspirators hoped eventually to regain these territories when Japan and Germany might become estranged and go to war. "There would be a new revolution and we would regain the territory," Radek said. It seems too fantastical for belief. There seems to be something wrong somewhere which the censorship conceals.

Notes By the Way

One of the excellent records hung up in 1936 is the substantial decline in lynchings in the southern states. The year saw nine lynchings—and while it may be remarked that that was just nine too many it should be noticed that it was 11 fewer than 1935's total. Furthermore, there were 25 cases in which courageous officers of the law prevented attempted lynchings; and 30 of these cases were recorded in the deep south. Altogether, 69 people—all but seven of them colored—were saved from violence at the hands of mobs. It is cause for congratulation. Also it emphasizes a fact which outside critics too often overlook—that the average southern official supported by the sentiment of his own locality, is aware of his duty and brave enough to carry it out.—Victoria Times.

Will the aggressive nations admit (during 1937) that their policy of threats has lost its usefulness, and will they try somehow to make terms, since they cannot go much further, without fighting and are not really strong enough to be sure of winning if they do fight. Or, on the other hand will desperation lead them to strike in the hope of quick victory, since the end of the road is in sight unless they break through?—New Republic.

As Italy demonstrates her friendship with Austria and Hungary, the hopes of supporters of the Hapsburg family rise. These hopes are based on the belief that Italy will set up a Hapsburg king as a barrier against German absorption of Austria. But the hopes of the Hapsburgs will not be realized, because Jugoslavia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia will have this restoration. Both these countries possess territories which once belonged to the Hapsburg crown. And they know that the Hapsburgs have never relinquished their claim to rule Italy, which is courting Jugoslavia with some success will not tolerate that powerful nation.—London Sunday Express.

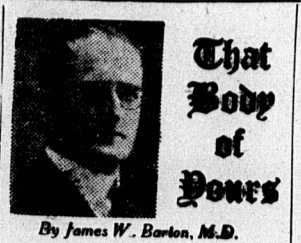
France, concerned about her alliances with the Little Entente—Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia—looks upon the Japanese-German agreement as designed in part at least to extend German influence over those nations, with Czechoslovakia as the opening wedge. In support of this belief, the French point to Germany's frequent declarations that Communism is increasing in Czechoslovakia. Yugoslavia has made no public commitment since the treaty was signed, but Rumania has just negotiated an agreement with Poland for the extension of their alliance. Foreign Minister Victor Antonescu has declared that the only group Rumania is ready to join in a "peace bloc" with Poland casting her influence with Britain, which holds the view that collective security cannot be based upon the grouping of certain nations against either Communism or Fascism and with implied relations between Poland and Rumania, proponents of collective security may hope for the co-operation of the smaller powers in Eastern Europe.—Buffalo Evening News.

Eighty-five per cent. of the hundred and fifty men taken into custody in gambling raids last week, pool rooms last week were found by the police to be in possession of unemployment relief cards. It may be that these supposedly indigent habitués of the pool rooms were not gambling but it is also evident that they were making no effort to find employment and had themselves off public maintenance rolls. The question in question were mostly of foreign birth and it is probable that they had come to look upon the relief system as something permanent upon which they could rely for food and shelter without effort on their own part. There is a suspicion that there are a number of persons who have large number of persons who have this attitude of mind. So long as the city provides for them they are willing to remain in idleness.—Toronto Telegram.

"The Marseillaise" has had unusual vicissitudes for so popular a tune. On reaching Paris at the end of July 1792, it instantly became the revolutionary war-song. But it was discouraged and even forbidden by Napoleon when he became Emperor and, naturally, the restored Louis XVIII had no use for it. Its chance came again with the return from Elba and the Lyons and Paris. The third Napoleon, however, did not seem to have interfered with it. "It took the tune, which was composed in April, two months to reach Paris and thither it came by way of Marseilles (hence the name). Its arrival was an event in itself; 'Two days later' writes Mr. Hilaire Belloc, 'the Federalists of excellent citizenship, though merely amateurs at soldiering and small in numbers, marched into the city. Their marching song has become famous under the title of the Marseillaise. They had accomplished the astonishing feat of traversing France, drawing their canons with them, at the rate of 18 miles a day in the height of a torrid summer, for close upon a month on end. There is no parallel to such an effort in the history of war.' But the song, which arrived just at the beginning of the Revolutionary Wars, was to show that it had an even greater dynamic power."—London Observer.

People took quite different in uniforms and the toughest tug is disguised by being part of a military procession. People who saw the Mr. Mosley march in Manchester when uniforms were banned tell me that the effect was to remove to every eye the impressiveness and reveal to every eye the type of roun who, in fact, mainly Mosley is allowed his uniform we shall soon have the pre-Fitler situation: rival armies of police, communists, blackshirts, labor defence corps (Reichsbanner in Germany) and daily fights in the streets.—New Statesman and Nation.

The figures of road accidents in 1936 are grim. The number of the killed was 6,489 and the number of the injured 225,689. During the Boer War the total in our army killed in action was 5,744 and the num-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

SOME NERVOUS OR NEUROTIC PATIENTS MAY HAVE REAL OR ORGANIC AILMENTS

Some years ago an inmate of a large mental hospital required some dental attention and a dentist removed some infected teeth and filled two others. Almost immediately her mental condition improved and within a few weeks she was pronounced fit to leave the institution in which she had been confined for two years.

The incident set the superintendent thinking and he had dentists, nose and throat specialists and general consulting specialists come to the institution and try to cure on up any infection or other body disturbance that might be present in each and every patient. The result was startling; about 40 percent of the patients were rendered fit to leave the institution after the infections and other defects were removed.

Since that time practically all mental hospitals now make thorough physical examinations, with the result that by removing infections and defects, and the special necessary mental treatment, about 6 of every 10 admitted are enabled to leave the hospital.

It is only natural when a patient enters a mental hospital and claims he is Napoleon, King David, or that he has been robbed of millions of dollars, he should be thought to be suffering with a neurosis or a nervous ailment, because he is apparently in good health. However Dr. B. I. Conroy, in the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, tells of a follow-up study of 100 patients who had been neurotics—suffering with a neurosis (a neurosis is when the individual believes he has an organic ailment yet none exists.)

It was found that almost 25 percent of these cases actually had had an organic disease complicating the mental ailment, which disease had been overlooked because their delusions, obsessions or hallucinations were the outstanding symptoms.

The point of course is that the physical examination should be as thorough as the mental. "Thorough examinations of neurotic patients should occur at intervals to rule out such errors. Yet, what is more important, every patient, even though not out and out neurotic, should be questioned and treated for disturbing emotions. Such every-day manifestations as sleeplessness, lack of appetite, colitis or inflammation of the lower bowel may be markedly benefited by treating the mind as well as using drugs."



FROM OMAR KHAYYAM
Think, in this battered Caravanserai
Whose Portals are alternate Night
and Day,
How Sultan after Sultan with his
Pomp
Abode his destined Hour, and went
his way,
They say the Lion and the Lizard
keep
The Courts where Jamshyd gloried
and drank deep;
And Bahram, that great hunter—
the wild Ass
Stamps o'er his head, and he lies
fast asleep.
I sometimes think that never blows
so red
The Rose as where some buried
Caesar bled;
That every Hyacinth the Garden
wears
Dropt in her Lap from some once
lovely Head.
And this reviving Herb whose tender
Green
Fledges the River Lip on which we
lean—
Ah, lean upon it lightly; for who
knows
From what once lovely Lip it
springs unseen!
—Edward Fitzgerald.

ber wounded 22,829. Those are the figures for a war that lasted two years and eight months. There were fewer killed in action than the yearly total of the killed on our peaceful roads and but a tenth of the injured. What are the road casualties of the whole world no one can compute.—London Times.

It is estimated that the expenditures on armaments last year aggregated the enormous sum of \$14,000,000,000. In 1913 when the nations of Europe were girding for the Great War, the amount spent by all countries on armament building totalled \$4,000,000,000. It therefore seems that Armageddon has not yet been fought.—Sydney Post Record.

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.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Sir,—At New Years mostly ever, one is making resolutions to do better for the coming year. Last summer the president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association said in an address that Canadian business would be alright if Canadians would only get down to simple arithmetic in their business, and count the costs. We think this was good advice. In the review of Agricultural Activities by the Department of Agriculture for this province and published in the Guardian of December 31st 1936, the yield of hay and clover is given on 223,800 acres as 380,450 tons at a value of eight dollars a ton, which we suppose is after it is baled for shipment. Here a farmer poughed under for fertilizer a field of over sixty acres of heavy timothy and clover. Now which was the better way to manufacture that into hay, or to use it for fertilizer, and we would also like to know which would be the better way to utilize it by cutting the crop in June and leaving it on the ground for the second crop to come up through and plough down in the fall of the year, or leaving the crop till August, and keep the ground well cultivated after plowing till late.

The acreage of oats is given at 154,800 acres the yield at 5,882,400 bushels valued at \$2,352,160 a yield of 38 bushels per acre at 40 cents per bushel. Now we know a lot of oats has been sold at that figure this fall. In the report of Illustration Stations for this Island a yield of 44.7 bushels per acre cost 57 cents per bushel to produce. How much money did the farmer make on his oat crop? Those stations seem to figure cost of production low for we see they produced potatoes for nine cents per bushel at the DeSable Station. Is there any other place on earth that can beat that?

A committee of dairymen in Ontario some time ago figured the cost of producing 100 lbs of milk at \$1.78 from cows producing 8,500 lbs. of milk per year. Can you tell us the cost of producing 100 lbs of milk on this Island from cows whose average production is less than 5,000 lbs. per annum.

I am, Sir, etc., JOHN B. MACFADYEN, Charlton Siding

Bad News For Gretna Green

(Globe and Mail) Record another blow to old romance. A British Parliamentary committee recommends that the hasty and "irregular" matrimonial business that has for so long flourished at Gretna Green, just over the Scottish border, be stopped. Perhaps it should. All old customs are being changed and old tradition debunked—so away with the marrying blacksmith.

Of late years the glamour has departed from Gretna Green. Perhaps not in a generation has the irate parent, driving furiously, found that the blacksmith had done his work, and that the fugitive lovers, also driving furiously, were well on their way into Scotland. Of course, all this is a travesty on marriage, but taking advantage of the laxity of Scottish law in this regard, there was plenty of excitement about it with always the risk that the irate parent had the speedier horses.

While in earlier days the Gretna Green blacksmith got most of the marrying business, any one with a couple of ever-ready witnesses could do the job. There is a touch of humor—also a hint of Scottish caution—in the tradition that when the ceremony was about half finished the few was demanded. This fee ran all the way from half a guinea "to a sum as large as impudence could extort, or extravagance bestow." Gretna Green profited from its stable industry.

In 1856 a brief residence in Scotland by one of the contracting parties was stipulated, but little attention was paid to that. So the lid may be clamped down on this border activity. However, even so, fugitive lovers will find other Gretna Greens, of which there are plenty throughout the world.

Sitting Precedents

(Winnipeg Free Press) Mr. King gave parliament the surprising information that in the late constitutional crisis the Canadian government was in direct communication with King Edward VIII through the medium of the Governor-General, who is the representative in Canada of the King. In its discussions of the constitutional aspects of the affair, the Free Press said that Mr. Baldwin could not tender advice to the King on behalf of Canada; and that he could not interpret an answer given to him by Mr. King as reply to a question as empowering him to speak for Canada. Therefore, it was stated no parliamentary crisis would arise as of necessity in Canada if the course followed by the King should involve the resignation of the Baldwin Government.

This observation was made without knowledge that the Canadian Government had addressed a communication to His Majesty; but a reading of the message, as sent, does not appear to invalidate the statement that Canada tendered no advice to the King and was therefore not involved in any crisis that might result. The message speaks for itself. Did it constitute advice in the constitutional sense of the word, or was it merely an adjuration to His Majesty to play the game without specifying what the rules were that governed the game? The development, nevertheless, is both interesting and significant, because it creates the precedent that,

WHAT! ANOTHER COLD? Don't let a little thing like a stuffy head-cold cut in on your cigarette pleasure. You can smoke as much as usual... and enjoy it as much... if you smoke menthol-cooled Spuds. Try a pack and see. You'll find, too, that Spud gives you perfect smoking satisfaction... all the time. 10 for 10¢. 25 for 25¢. Cork Tip or Plain. Also, Spud Fine-cut Tobacco for rolling your own, 10¢ the package.

K. S. HERRMING, B.A., C.P.A., C.G.A. Certified Public Accountant and Auditor. Bookkeeping systems installed or revised. Profit and Loss Accounts Computed. Trustee under the Bankruptcy Act. Company By-Laws, Minutes, Annual Statements and Reports Prepared. Administration of Estates a Specialty. MONEY TO LOAN. Bank of Nova Scotia Building Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea. Image of a teapot.

Mysterious Cult (B. H. in Victoria Times) For several years now I have been hearing about study groups. Every where I go people tell me that they belong to study groups. They study everything. They study the League of Nations, and Socialism, and Prison Reform, and Modern Poetry. The town is fairly honeycombed with study groups of every sort, filled with eager students of all ages. Young men belong to groups which study the approaching Revolution and fairly wallow in imaginary gore. Elderly maiden ladies study Canada's Foreign Policy and boldly prepare for the next war to save democracy, facing unflinchingly the prospect of mass slaughter. Housewives study Modern Poetry all afternoon and then go home too late to cook the pork chops thoroughly. Yet I have never been able to find out how these study groups operate, how they study, what they learn. It is a great aspect of life entirely closed to me. There is an intriguing air of mystery about it, like the proceedings of a secret society. What goes on when these study groups study? What strange things do they learn that are forever hidden from us?

SWITCH HIGHWAY FUNDS AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 28.—(CP)—Some of the more than \$600,000 in the state treasury, definitely earmarked for highway purposes would be transferred "temporarily" to aid in relieving Maine's reported financial stress under emergency legislation before the legislature. Representatives of the Maine Automobile Association and the Maine Hotelmen's Association have gone on record as favoring such legislation.

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