

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Veterans Demand Defence Policy

Sounding a warning as to the nervousness of the present international situation, the members of the Canadian Corps Association last week adopted a resolution demanding a definite declaration from the Ottawa Government with reference to the question of Canadian defence and Empire responsibility.

Canada's New Stamp Disappointing

The Ottawa Government's announcement concerning the new postage stamp for Canada is described by a mainland exchange as "disappointing." Properly enough the succession of a new monarch to the British throne should be the occasion of a new issue of stamps; but this Dominion surely could do better than manhandle the design to be used in the United Kingdom.

Provincial Banks

A manifesto lately issued by the Manitoba C. C. F. included a proposal to establish "a provincial bank on the lines of the chartered banks." Comment on that scheme is made by Eugene Forsey in the September "Canadian Forum".

Editorial Notes

The genial Minister of Public Works seems much better and brighter since his visit to the Quinns at Callander, Ontario. Alas, however, trouble awaits him at his home poll at Savage

Harbor, where there is grave dissatisfaction with the help being selected for relief work there. Returned soldiers and necessitous cases are at a discount.

The great General Lord Roberts, V. C., whose voice, prior to 1914, was like that of one crying in the wilderness, was born 104 years ago today.

The world is very small when a man from New Zealand can run into the very man he wants to meet—but does not know—the first day of his arrival. That was the case of Mr. C. D. Morpeth, Wellington, N. Z., and Mr. A. E. Morrison, City.

The latest Stork Derby baby has died after serious illness in the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto. Benito Mussolini Graziano was just seven weeks old and was the 12th child of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Graziano and the ninth since Mr. Charles Vance Millar left half a million dollars to the Toronto mother who bore the most children in the 10 years following his death.

What of the National Park project? It transpires the present idea is merely to obtain access to our magnificent North Shore and to exploit its marvellous holiday and tourist advantages. Access for the most part can be obtained now only through private property on shore farms. All that belongs to the Crown (i. e. the people) is that area between the highest and lowest tide. On this side of that mark are acres and acres of sandy stretches and sand dunes unfit for agricultural purposes but admirably suited for summer playgrounds. The Government could appropriate these otherwise useless areas, and at the same time obtain access to them without the public having to intrude on private property.

We are growing taller and heavier as a race each succeeding generation, it appears. Every 12 1/2 years for the past 80 years almost 4-10ths inch has been added to the height of the average college student, the Journal of the American Medical Association reports. In the United States, the Journal asserts, "children of to-day entering colleges and universities seem to average two inches taller and weigh some seven pounds more than did their parents and grandparents." To support its conclusions, the editorial recites these figures: In Germany, boys entering school between 6 and 6 1/2 years of age in 1914 were 108.7 centimetres tall. A similar crop of children in 1932 was 114.0 centimetres tall. In Norway, the average height of military recruits increased 3.02 centimetres between 1878-1887 and 1923-25. In Holland, recruits were 6.07 centimetres taller in 1931-35 than in 1863-67.

The local Vendor is not the only government official allowed to carry on his own business as well as draw pay for a government job. Mr. Augustin Frigon, president of the Quebec Electricity Commission and principal of l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal, whose appointment as assistant general manager of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission was recently announced will continue as principal of the engineering school after he assumes his new duties in connection with the radio body. He holds that there is nothing incompatible whatsoever between the two posts. Mr. Frigon is also chairman of the corporation of l'Ecole Polytechnique, which corresponds to a body of government. For many years he was director of the school, a post he resigned when he became president of the Quebec Electricity Commission.

Commemorating over one hundred persons or places in the Great War, a new map sheet entitled "Vimy," just issued by the Topographical and Air Survey Bureau, Department of the Interior, is of timely interest, owing to this year's Canadian pilgrimage to France. The map pertains to a district about 150 miles north of Ottawa, at the headwaters of the Ottawa River and just south of the transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways. The township of Vimy, within the region, is the source from which the map derived its name. Several other townships and a great number of lakes, bays, and rivers of the area, where the height of land separates waters flowing into the St. Lawrence from those whose course is in a northerly direction to James Bay, now bear the names of Amiens, Aisne, Armentieres, Arras, Bishop, Brashott, Byng, Cambrai, Chipilly, Courcellette, Dannes, Eloi, Esperey, Flanders, Foch, Gallipoli, Gault, Haig, Havre, Kitchener, LaFleche, Lens, Loos, Lorraine, Marne, Mulock, Nieuport, Ostend, Quentin, Reims, Saar, Serre, Somme, Verdun, Vickers, Ypres, and Yser, besides many others.

Here is something from the Montreal Gazette which may be equally applicable to Charlottetown: "City Hall authorities are reported to be considering the possibility of assistance from the Quebec Government in the matter of snow-clearing as winter relief work. It is thought that clearing the snow in Montreal, and perhaps other cities, might be a good way to keep the unemployed off the dole lists. On the face of it, the idea seems sensible, but whether it could be put into practice is a question for Quebec to settle. Certainly the streets of Montreal should be kept open throughout the winter season, right to the very end of March, and after the snow is gone, about the middle of that month, the roadways should be watered and swept and put into proper condition for the summer. In late years there has been delay in attacking the snow at the beginning of its fall in November, with the result that there has been annoyance to the drivers of vehicles, and to pedestrians as well. At the end of the winter season, also, there has been neglect at times and automobiles and trucks have suffered damage. In all such instances, the explanation has been that the snow removal funds have become exhausted. This explanation has created wonder in the mind of the man on the street, who cannot see why the city is in a position to pay out more than a million dollars every month for direct relief while at the same time pleading lack of cash for very necessary everyday public work. Money to spend, men idle, and pavements more or less neglected. It is a paradox."

Notes by the Way

When a motorist crosses railway tracks in front of an approaching train, he often fails to realize that the said train weighs anywhere from 500 tons upwards, and if travelling at a rate customary for the fast passenger trains, is approaching him at the rate of 88 feet per second, or one-quarter of a mile in 15 seconds. The motorist thus often fails, because he has underestimated the speed of the train.—Winchester Press.

Men aboard a Scots fishing boat lying at her nets off Shetland, Shetland Islands, were surprised when they saw a solan goose swimming toward them instead of making off as fast as it could, which is the custom of this web-footed sea fowl. When it had come alongside they lifted it aboard and found a large fish hook through its tongue. Cutting off the barb, they removed the hook. The goose swam around the vessel for a long time before it turned seaward, as if it were trying to express its gratitude. The fishermen were convinced that the bird came to them for help.—Exc.

For some time after a man becomes a peer and takes for his title a different name from his old one he is not identified, when referred to in the news, by most of those previously familiar with his activities. This has happened in the case of the former British war secretary, Sir John Seely. He is now Lord Mottosone, as is brought out in a despatch which tells of his selection as grand patron of the club formed by members of the Canadian cavalry brigade, which he commanded with distinction in France.—Edmonton Journal.

We think Landon himself is a man of peace. We think Landon is definitely opposed to war. He has said so and we fully believe him. Is that enough in view of the company he keeps? Let us suppose Landon is determined to work for peace. Let us even suppose he has promised from Hears; to cease his peddling of war scares, and promises from the Du Ponts that they'll devote themselves to the making of baby carriages. Even if this all be true, do the American people care to take so great a chance at the moment in world affairs? Do they care to trust their peace to the likable but inexperienced man from Tepcka, who has already shown himself susceptible to advice from the wrong sources? Landon would have to be a great character, indeed, to overcome the influences that now surround him. The warmongers are spending heavily to beat Roosevelt. They don't like him, his neutrality legislation, his good-neighbour policy, his reciprocal trade agreements that lessen international tension, his determination that America shall stay at peace. Shells are bursting in Europe today; it will take a man of great character to keep them out of American earshot.—New York Post.

The contrast with what might have been McMahon's fate in another land is striking. Had he been in Germany, for example, the summary execution of the poor Dutchman, Van der Lubbe, hounded into a "confession" of burning the Reichstag, suggests what would have happened. Or, had he been in Russia, the mass slaughter of the Kirov conspirators and, more recently, the alleged Trotskyist plotters, leaves little to the imagination as to what the sentence for "alarming" Stalin would be. The difference in treatment is at bottom one of political systems. The tyrants of Germany and Russia rule by terrorism. The monarch of England, who reigns without ruling, is not feared but loved. To draw a pistol against him is not the act of an assassin but of a fool.—Washington Post.

It may be by design, or it may be by a happy coincidence that Britain's plans of rearmament synchronize with economic recovery and consequent ability to bear the increased financial strain. However that may be, most Britains and most citizens of the outer empire realize that her action is necessary. Concurrently, the British government is taking steps to ensure her food supplies in the event of another major war. Her foresight is to be applauded, and by none more than those who pray it will never be put to the supreme test.—The Australasian.

Premier Duplessis announces reduction of his own salary from \$14,000 to \$12,000, and the salaries of his ministers from \$8,000 to \$7,000. He also proposes reduction of the \$2,800 M.L.A. indemnity by ten per cent, all of course, to be passed by the legislature. The saving will be about \$12,000 a year, which should please the taxpayers. The prime minister is starting to put his campaign promises into practice.—Montreal Gazette.

That Body of Ours

THE EPILEPTIC TYPE OF INDIVIDUAL

Although the treatment or prevention of epileptic attacks is now generally successful, research workers all over the world are still laboring diligently to find its cause. As far as the structure of the brain is concerned there seems to be nothing that is not normal in epileptics. This means that there is something in the personality, the temperament, the make-up of the individual that is responsible for his epileptic attacks. This temperament is characterized by irritability, sensitiveness and being self-centred. Thus the individual doesn't just fit in with the usual or everyday requirements of life. By having the epileptic fit or convulsion he gets away from all of life's demands or obligations during the time he is unconscious from the fit.

Dr. Arthur P. Noyse in his Text-book of Psychiatry says, "Evidences of the epileptic temperament may even occur in infancy when the future epileptic is often a crying difficult baby. As a child, he is sensitive, stubborn and given to tantrums and rages when reprimanded. In association with other children he demands that games be played his own way and refuses to play if he cannot be leader. In school he is moody, is unable to conform to routine and often becomes morose, distrustful and unsociable. He becomes set in his views, obstinate, regardless of the rights of others, oversensitive, solitary and self-centred."

"However, not all individuals with the above make-up develop epilepsy." Epilepsy, like some other nervous ailments, is the reaction of the individual to the stresses of life. He simply gets "out of things" by becoming unconscious. Naturally a child with this make-up should be wisely guided, should play games so that he may learn to "give and take," and should be taught to face his difficulty and shoulder his burden. Selfishness should be discouraged. There should be regular hours for rising, eating, working and playing.

If able to do work of any kind the epileptic should be employed. He should be encouraged to plan his own work, studies and activities. The treatment of the attack itself is to loosen collar on clothing, prevent patient from hurting himself, prevent him biting his tongue by putting a spoonhandle wrapped in a handkerchief between his jaws. After the attack is over, an ice-bag should be placed on the head.

Prevention of attacks is by cutting down all liquids and starch foods, increasing fat food, and a daily dose of phenobarbital.

The Poet's Corner

FIRST WILD GEESE
Out of the mists they ride on silver quills,
A scolding gander leading; do they know
A span of weeks must pass before my hills
Will hold a hint of winter or of snow?
Have they no fear of all those leaden halls
Which soon will break along this bayou's curve?
How prematurely they have set their sails—
To what good purpose can their Journey serve?
I must be like the locust; summer-footed.
These birds are not mistaken; they have heard
A mad gale's threats or felt the lake's breast cooled;
Such signs are made for warnings to a bird—
Wise is the goose who knows the way of weathers;
Knows how the blizzards love to whip his feathers.
—Jay G. Sigmund

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.

WEST RIVER BRIDGE

Sir,—Now that the West River bridge is completed, the last of the grading being finished Saturday noon Sept. 26th, just four months from the day work was started it is pleasing to say in that short time one of the best and most modern bridges ever built in Prince Edward Island has been placed across the West River replacing one of the most disgraceful and dangerous contraptions, called a bridge, ever built anywhere, and no one but Prince Edward Islanders would have risked their lives for the last twenty five years travelling over that so-called bridge. However we must congratulate our Governments both Liberal and Conservative, as being fortunate in not having any serious accidents from their ancient contraption, which each government persisted in maintaining. However the people of the West River district wish to thank the government for taking them out of some of their misery by giving them an up-to-date, safe and modern bridge. I do not know just how much this bridge cost, but I think I am safe in saying it is well under twenty five thousand dollars, and is money well-spent, as it gives much employment to the needy, regardless of political faith. Of course there was the usual amount of complaining and knocking, as every one whether they needed it or not thought they should be employed on that bridge. However our representative saw to it that the work was distributed among the most deserving.

It would be unfair to close without giving a great deal of the credit for the carrying on of the work and construction of this bridge to the general foreman Mr. Freeman Leslie, the most capable and considerate man the government could get anywhere; and it is through his efforts that this bridge was completed in such a short time, as he has a very pleasing way with him which gets the work out of the men without any hard feelings. Most foremen don't have such a way with them especially on Government jobs so I think the government was very fortunate in getting such a capable and experienced man, and they will make a sad mistake if they let him go, for he would be a hard man to replace for any construction work. On Monday Sept. 21st at the noon hour all the boys employed on the West River Bridge gathered in the warehouse for the purpose of presenting an address and gift to the general foreman Mr. Freeman Leslie. Mr. Will Shaw was appointed chairman, and explained the nature of the gathering by saying: "we are in the habit of meeting here every morning for the purpose of getting our working tools and instructions from the foreman for the days work; at noon we gather again to eat our lunch and pass a few jokes during the noon hour; and again at the quitting hour to put away our tools for the evening. But on this occasion we are gathered for a different purpose to show our respects to our foreman, Mr. Freeman Leslie, by presenting a small gift and address to one we consider a real gentleman and a most capable foreman. The chairman then called on Mr. Joe Mitchell to read the address, which is as follows: "Mr. Freeman Leslie, your employees on the West River Bridge, and your friends in the neighbourhood deeply regretting your coming departure from among us desire your acceptance of the accompanying memorial in testimony of our affection and respect for you as a gentleman and capable foreman, and as a faint expression of our appreciation of your kindly efforts to render our connection with this construction work not only pleasant and agreeable to ourselves but also profitable to the government sponsoring this work. Deeply regretting that our connection must be severed, we shall gratefully remember our association in the past and hope always to be held in pleasant remembrance by you, trusting that acceptance of this little gift will afford you as much pleasure as it has given us in the presentation. We are.

Very Respectfully
Your Employees
Mr. Howard McNeill then made the presentation. Mr. Leslie thanked the boys for their kindness and said he had not expected to be thought of so much as generally foremen are looked upon by the workmen as a sort of a bore. Being responsible for

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below the freezing point of water, and degrees of heat above water's boiling point, and for that reason his is more precise and of greater value than either the centigrade or Reaumur systems of measurement. It is curious, in view of Germany's present intense nationalism, that in Germany the thermometer invented by Reaumur, a Frenchman is used more generally than that of Fahrenheit, a German. Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit died on Sept. 16 1736.

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The Man Who Found Zero

(Exchange)
That the 200th anniversary of the death of Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit should have passed without notice is perhaps compensated for by the fact that the thermometer he invented is likely to remain an imperishable monument to his memory. Fahrenheit was born in Danzig in 1686. He was ambitious to become a scientist, but poverty forced him to work for a living, and it was only in his spare moments that he could indulge his taste for scientific investigation. This he did to such good effect that at 38 years old he was elected a member of the Royal Society of London, and the thermometer he had invented was adopted as the official standard of measurement of degrees of temperature. He discovered depths of cold far

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