

The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLeur. Vice-President, J. B. Burnett, F. J. L. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director, J. B. Burnett, F. J. L. Associate Editors, Frank W. Waker and D. K. Currie. Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered in City \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Prince Edward Island, \$5.00 per year (in advance) Mailed to Canada and United States FRIDAY, JANUARY, 15, 1937

The Thing Most Needful

"You pay your money and you take your choice". The Federal Government cannot complain that there is any lack of choice with regard to the opportunities for expenditure of public moneys in this province. There is, first and foremost, the still unsolved unemployment problem, the continuation of assistance to needy farmers and fishermen, the opening up of those wider and better markets promised in election platforms, coupled with the assurance—be it remembered—of balanced budgets and reduced taxation. Then there is the question of improved rail and car-ferry transportation, of lower automobile rates, of badly needed harbour, docking and warehouse facilities for Charlottetown. There is the question of paved highways, of improved air landing accommodation, of National Park expenditure. Last year, too, our citizens sponsored a resolution urging "most emphatically" the necessity of a survey of the cost of constructing bridges across the North and West rivers at the earliest possible date, "with a view of having the work started this coming (1937) summer." How much money these projects will involve has not been estimated, but their necessity and desirability have all been strongly indorsed. Equally convincing are the arguments now being advanced for a Wood Islands-Caribou ferry service.

That the advocates of these improvements are one and all sincere in their enthusiasm, goes without saying. Progress, however, is not achieved by jumping erratically from one objective to another. Steady and consistent pressure is necessary in making any headway at Ottawa. That was how the car-ferry was obtained in the first place from the BORDEN GOVERNMENT. That was how the MACMILLAN GOVERNMENT secured a reduction in auto transportation rates, got the magnificent Borden-Charlottetown highway constructed, and obtained through the WHITE COMMISSION an increased subsidy of \$150,000 annually. The same applies to Mr. McLEUR'S efforts, in and out of season, in obtaining the grant for the Rustico highway. If one examines the record under both parties in this province in relation to federal concessions, it will be found that in each and every case, concentrated pressure was essential to success. Our failures, by the same token, were in every case indicative of unsteady objectives, of attempts to proceed in too many directions at once, of having too many irons in the fire.

Let us by all means insist on transportation and other improvements in the way of ferries, bridges, and what-not. We are a full-fledged province and as such are entitled to every consideration where federal expenditures are concerned. But let us not ask for too many things at once. Let us be consistent in our demands, and loyal to our enthusiasms. Let us not, in entertaining new schemes and projects, be like "the fashionable host that slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand. And with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly, Grasps in the comer."

The Board of Trade, we suggest, would be performing an important service if it undertook to go over all its resolutions of the past few years requesting governmental action, weed out those that are obsolete or have been implemented, and select from among the others the one dealing with matters most urgent and essential. Then, with public opinion solidly behind, and our politicians wedged firmly into a spear-head in front, the movement to achieve this objective could be launched and carried through with pretty good assurance of success.

As Others See Us

That mysterious Christmas Eve jail episode will not down. Reference to it persists in cropping up in newspapers all over Canada. The following comment from the High River Times, away out in Alberta, is the latest and most original contribution to the subject we have seen. "The trouble about Prince Edward Island," says our Alberta contemporary, "is that it has built itself up into such a picture of serenity and virtue, that any wild story that escapes from its shores strikes the world with a terrific shock. 'What's all this about their Christmas Eve jail celebrations? Stimulated by their Island Dynamite (or Demararum run to you) the prisoners sweep away locks and bars with one powerful blow and away they go careering. 'Most folks who ever associated with Islanders gathered a definite impression that the Island has no jails, no lawbreakers, no asylums and probably no hospitals.

"But a far, far different picture is presented by a news item in the Lethbridge Herald. One wonders what may be the real facts about this isolated and violent section of our fair Dominion. "It seems that solicitous friends smuggle the dynamite to relatives and friends immured in prison cells, and under the influence of that potent drink, locks collapse. Sometimes they even refuse to go back to jail and the police officers are obliged to use force but no one is hurt.' They don't like to hurt people on the Island. "Queens county jail is said to be famed for nocturnal celebrations and Summerside inmates play hockey to play hockey. "At Georgetown perfect harmony prevails and they are just one happy family. Prisoners are awarded permits allowing them to go to the picture shows, or meet their usual social demands. But they always get back to jail punctually for fear of being locked out. "That is the spirit that makes contented prisoners, and penance a delight. Apparently going

to jail on the Island, is just one form of having a pleasant holiday. But one would never have heard the truth from any of our local Islanders."

Editorial Notes

Governor-General's speech brief, bright and brotherly.

Half of January gone, and still practically snowless.

Preparations are now being made for Farmers Week.

The short agricultural course for young men, beginning February 1st, should attract a large entry.

Now the Campbell Government has two opportunities of leaving lasting and worthwhile memorials—the bridge project and the car ferry project. Will it measure up to its opportunities?

It does seem like rubbing it in that Beauharnois, which proved such a generous Santa Claus to the Liberal party, should be awarded nearly \$600,000 damages against the Ontario Liberal misfit.

The Government of New Brunswick is taking steps to assert its "autonomy" within the Empire (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Times). They recently insisted upon proclaiming King George VI as 'King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of this Province dependent on and belonging to the said Kingdom.' The Hon. A. P. Paterson, the Minister of Education and President of the Council, says it is the intention of the Government to teach the history of New Brunswick as that of a Province of the United Kingdom, instead of the Confederation of Canada which is merely a political convenience tie.

New England recently sent three cases of hatching eggs from a New Hampshire poultry farm to Southdown Hatcheries, Ltd., in Uckfield, Sussex, England. The eggs were shipped as an experiment to improve the strains of English chickens and hens. If difficulties of getting hatching eggs from hen to incubator can be overcome, a new New England industry will have been created. Mr. E. N. Boland, in charge of the experiment, saw to it that the eggs were kept at a temperature of 45 to 55 degrees from Tamworth, N.H., to Sussex, and that the embryonic chicks had a gentle ride to prevent injury. When the New England eggs become day-old chicks—Barré Plymouth Rock and New Hampshire Red breeds—many of them will be sent to English poultry-hatching farms, where they will be developed into broilers for hotel and carriage trade. Others will be allowed to mature.

One of the most controversial figures in the world of music, Igor Stravinsky is universally recognized as one of the world's foremost composers. It is not generally known that Stravinsky might without a great deal of trouble achieve a place among the world's great pianists, if he so desired. After a concert in which Stravinsky played his own Piano Concerto, Olin Downes, music critic of The New York Times, commented: 'He played his Concerto exactly as I knew he would before he even entered the hall, with a clean-cut electrical vigor that had no softness or sentiment in it, with a precision and rhythmical force inseparable from the composer of the 'Rite of Spring.' His finger-technique was as clean as a steel blade, and his musical thinking, as composer and pianist, was as clean as that, too."

Mr. Stravinsky, who is now on this continent to carry out his engagement as conductor of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, will remain in America for a few weeks, making appearances as guest conductor with leading orchestras and in joint recitals with Samuel Dushkin, violinist. Mr. Dushkin, an American, has for many years been Stravinsky's collaborator and has played the premiere performances of most of the composer's violin compositions.

Production from plants in Canada engaged primarily in the manufacture of fertilizers was valued at \$6,075,616 in 1935, an improvement of 11 per cent. over the \$5,407,154 in 1934. In addition to the above, certain fertilizer materials such as calcium cyanamide, ammonium sulphate, animal tankage, fish fertilizers, etc., were made in establishments classified to other industries; production of fertilizers by these concerns amounted to 175,071 tons valued at \$3,914,621 in 1935 against 155,511 tons at \$3,018,148 in 1934. Total production of mixed fertilizers in 1935 was 145,844 tons worth \$3,142,017 at factory prices, this total including 132,851 tons at \$3,121,510 made in the fertilizer industry and 12,993 tons at \$320,507 made in the slaughtering and meatpacking plants and glue factories. In 1934 the corresponding total was 138,750 tons at \$3,517,193 and in 1933, 106,421 tons at \$2,777,702.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, British Labour M.P., is visiting New York, and in an interview said: "The danger of an immediate European war seems averted for the moment, but it would be hard to consider the Spanish embroilment anything but a dress rehearsal for "something bigger and worse." The next, and possibly fatal eruption, may occur in Czechoslovakia. The "international auction market" apparently is buying Germany and Italy off to ease the Spanish danger, and with Fascist support withdrawn, the revolt of General Francisco Franco is sure to be crushed. Perhaps the most significant development of the civil war, from a technical military point of view, is the very excellent performance of the Russian fighting planes and tanks now being used by the Madrid government. she said. European military authorities, have been inclined to discount Russia's military power on the grounds that her industry was inferior and incapable of turning out large quantities of first rate war material. But dependable information received in London indicates that Russian pursuit planes have proved themselves definitely superior to the latest German aircraft being used by the rebel army."

The Federal efforts to better the position of the Indians have had good results in the Dominion as well as in the United States. But it is felt that much more could be accomplished for them and an enlarged program was announced at Ottawa the other day. The department will devote particular attention to improving their skill as trappers and to helping them to take better care of furs before these are marketed. There are many other ways in which they can be given assistance that will enable them to reach a higher economic plane. The working out of the plans will be followed with keen interest, as the national responsibility for the welfare of the Indian population is widely recognized.—Edmonton Journal.

The New York police are still yapping because G-men went into their bailiwick the other day and captured a desperate criminal under their very noses. They seem to think that the government agents violated professional ethics, as doctors do when they steal other doctors' patients, and quite different view may be taken by the country generally. What the public is interested in is having criminals caught and punished and it doesn't give a hoot about where the credit goes, as long as the job is effectively done.—Detroit Free Press.

Notes By The Way

Whatever game Germany is playing in Spain, it is evident that there is no desire to court the disapprobation of Great Britain. And almost hidden away in the news is the securing of a loan by Italy from London bankers. Such an incident is much more eloquent than any speech a diplomat could make.—St. Catharines Standard.

It is evident that the civilian leaders are endeavoring to use the series of undenial blunders to prevent the setting up of a thorough-going Fascist dictatorship in Japan. Apparently they have public opinion behind them at the moment. Whether the army will feel strong enough to go ahead with its dictatorial plans remains to be seen. The only claim a dictatorship has on public support is superior efficiency, and the Jap army leaders have shown no signs of this.—London Free Press.

Here is some interesting and rather astonishing news from the west. Despite the drought, the depression and the cessation of immigration during the past five years, there has been an increase of nearly 12,400 farms in the Prairie Provinces, bringing the total up to 300,462 in 1936 compared with 288,079 in 1931.—London Free Press.

James Agate, whose autobiography carried a title which equally would fit nearly all the books of its kind, namely "Ego," relates that he incurred a London editor's ire in a certain correspondent were a careful writer. "Careful," exclaimed the editor, "why the blighter once telephoned a semicolon from Moscow.—Moncton Times.

Marvelous indeed is the record made by the motor industry of America. Refused to be daunted by the depression. Waded right in. Stocked up. Had good goods. Advertised. Did carmakers do business? You may confidently tell the world they did. Other industries and other businesses that do likewise, are also prospering.—Jordan, Minn. Independent.

The Lord Mayor of London is behind a plan to supplement the King George V Memorial Fund by some millions of pounds before it closes next month. There are fourteen million citizens of the United Kingdom with money in the bank, and it is proposed to ask them to authorize their bankers to pay over to the fund the odd shillings and pence that stand to their accounts on the night of January 20. These sums would run from a penny to nineteen shillings and eleven pence, and if the average were ten shillings the total would reach the magnificent sum of eleven million pounds. As the money is to be spent mainly on recreation fields, slum clearance and other memorial projects of permanent value to the health and comfort of the nation—and no other memorial so adequately could perpetuate the memory of the fifth George—the fund cannot be too large.—Ottawa Journal.

Fascism stands for an authoritarian and totalitarian principle in government, in economics and in life itself; Conservatism stands for ordered progress, liberty, tolerance and individualism within the established framework of British traditions and democratic institutions. Nothing could more utterly belie the whole genius of Conservatism than complicity in any attempt to cast out the devil of Communism with the Beelzebub of Fascism.—London Morning Post.

A residential college for railwaymen is to be built at Derby, the administrative and structural centre of the London Midland & Scottish Railway, which will be open to all salaried and wage members of the staff for the purpose of training men possessing the qualifications necessary to become leaders in their respective departments. There will be accommodation for fifty men at a time and it will be possible to train two or three hundred each year. The teachers and lecturers will be the highest executives in the company's service as well as outside transportation experts.—St. Thomas Times Journal.

Nothing overcomes or alters geographical facts. We realize this when controversies which seem to belong to the Crimean age appear in modern guise. Some of us are old enough to remember the jingle that began: "We don't want to fight, but by Jingo if we do!" and which ended with: "And the Russians shall not have Constantinople!" The part we have retained from quoting announced that we had ships, men and money. In these days, when we have less money and few ships or men, those lines seem out of date.—National Review (London).

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By James W. Barton, M.D.

CASTOR OIL REMOVES MANY DISTURBANCES OF THE BODY

One of our earliest recollections is watching children receive a dose of castor oil on the first sniffle, cough, sneeze, stomach or intestinal upset. There was the terrible struggle with little children—holding the nose with one hand and pouring the castor oil down with the other, while an "assistant" held the youngster's hands and feet. As there apparently were no other remedies every youngster expected and received castor oil.

Although fortunately our drug manufacturers were able to disguise the terrible taste of castor oil, parents, remembering their own early experiences, have turned to various other remedies. And I often wonder, in using any and every kind of drug instead of castor oil, parents are not making a mistake.

It cannot be denied that castor oil is "hard" to take, and that if the dose is too large irritation of the intestine may occur, but it is always an effective cathartic, when a real cathartic is really needed.

Now physicians are agreed that a cathartic should not be used regularly, although there are circumstances where a mild laxative and sometimes an active cathartic may be needed and should be given. But that the bowel in the average individual is a sewer containing poisons is not a new idea. There are however individuals with a sluggish liver and gall bladder with infections of teeth, tonsils, sinuses, and ear, some of the poison from which after entering the lower bowel remains there, and helps to reinfect or poison the blood.

Drs. M. Schoenbaum and W. A. Moomaw, Richmond, in the Virginia Medical Monthly, states that the large intestine is the principal focus or starting place in toxæmia (poison in the blood) and should receive as much attention as the teeth, tonsils and other structures. Many disturbances of the body are caused by this poison in the large intestine, nervous, liver, gall bladder, chest, skin, blood disturbances and also backache.

Thus very often any treatment that will act on these poisons in the large intestine and on little organisms helping to manufacture poisons, will give relief in the above disturbances.

In discussing treatment Drs. Schoenbaum and Moomaw tell us that castor oil is most effective in rendering the little organisms powerless and in removing the poisons from the large intestine. Castor oil can be given in lemon or grape juice and in the form of emulsion.

Highlights Of Research, 1936

A Brief Review of the Year's Work in the National Research Council, Ottawa

VI It has been found in Germany and England that the electrical stunning of hogs before killing reduces the difficulty of handling. It was suggested by the Department of Agriculture that this principle might be applied to poultry with a view to obtaining better feathering and improved bleeding. Satisfactory results have been obtained and the possibilities of commercial application are being studied.

Demands from within the laboratories for precisely regulated voltage in connection with work on X-rays, heat conductivity tests, light tests or incandescent lamps, etc., prompted the development of a precise voltage regulator. The significance of precise regulation of voltage in the fact that a change of one per cent in the applied voltage will affect the life of a lamp by 10 per cent. The principle employed in this regulator has also been adapted to the speed control of electric motors.

Assistance has been given the colour and printing trade in the development of a daylight recorder whereby the grading of colours for fastness can be placed on a scientific basis. Another development in the light laboratory during the year was the installation of a very fine three-meter concave grating with 30,000 lines to the inch for spectroscopic work in the analysis of minerals, alloys and the detection of small quantities of impurities in substances.

Division of Research Information A word may be added about the Division of Research Information. This division serves the laboratory workers by searching the scientific literature for references to pre-research. A library service is maintained; translations within certain limits are made as required; secretarial and other necessary services are provided for the associate committees, and, in general, a liaison is maintained between the laboratories and the public. Research workers throughout Canada are gradually beginning to realize the value of the service that is available and are making increasing use of the facilities of this division. Inquiries are dealt with promptly and fully.

Serving the people of Canada in the study and solution of national problems involved in the application of science to industry, and with a view always to the betterment of living conditions in the Dominion, the National Research Council has made notable progress in many directions during the year. Commercial applications of the laboratory results obtained from time to time continue to demon-

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.

UNSECURED CREDITORS

Sir,—In Saturday, Jan. 9th, issue of the Montreal Daily Star under Letters to the Editor, appears a letter over the signature of H. T. Holman, Summerside, re the "unfair working of the Farmer's Creditors Arrangement Act in Canada." Mr. Holman points out very clearly the unfairness of the manner in which unsecured accounts are scaled down. After referring to the reduction made in the rate of interest to which no one has made any objection, he continues: "The cutting of a merchant's account by fifty-sixty or seventy per cent, however is a matter of an entirely different complexion. Merchants need profits, when they make them at all they range from one to five per cent on their sales, so that if their accounts are cut, it is a direct loss, not just a reduction in their earnings."

The writer agrees with Mr. Holman's letter throughout, but would add that there are other unsecured creditors besides merchants who receive like treatment in the scaling down by those who operate the Act in this Province. Here is an instance on which a decision has just been made: An applicant owns 150 acres of land together with personal property. His wife owns 63 acres of land in her own name, 53 acres of which are clear, and she has given a chattel mortgage to one to secure a store account. This is the only obligation owing by the wife. The husband owes a total of \$1,830.00 plus \$155.71 back interest. Twelve hundred of this is a mortgage. The back interest is reduced to \$90.00, and becomes a part of the principal, and the rate of interest is reduced to 5%, but the unsecured creditors, constituting the balance owed have a reduction of 50%, and this 50% is payable in eight annual installments without interest. If this is a just administration of the Act, I am sure all creditors join with Mr. Holman in advising the Government to discontinue its operation.

I am, Sir, etc., CREDITOR I BEG TO DIFFER Sir,—Referring to a letter recently addressed to this column by Mr. Watterworth I object to being arbitrarily classified among the insane by him because I decline to concur in factually eloquent, but actually unfounded statements. It is far from "clearly evident" to my mind that drink has "hung more crepe, dethroned more reason, drained more blood, dug more graves" and so on, ad nauseam, and I defy Mr. Watterworth to prove me, or the millions of others who think logically, insane by any psychiatrial test. "Clearly evident to sane minds" is a typically bigoted example of the two-by-four Sons of Temperance debate eloquence which, though bombastic and feverish, means nothing when reduced to plain facts. It arrogates to itself all wisdom, disregarding the fact that of the three once-remaining prohibition countries, Finland and the United States successively abandoned the "noble experiment," leaving the dry minority of the Island's 88,000 people as the only "sane" people among the world's teeming millions.

If acceptance of these childish statements is sanity then I am insane. I'll be sanely along in my insanity, minding my own business, not interfering in other people's affairs, restraining my temper, making personal attacks on no one and trying to preserve a sense of proportion in which consumption of liquor instead of the milder and slower drugs tea, coffee and nicotine is not regarded as a condemnation to hell. I am not sure that a statement that a man who drinks is on the highway to hell is not distinctly libellous, and forbearance is strained to the limit by such attacks.

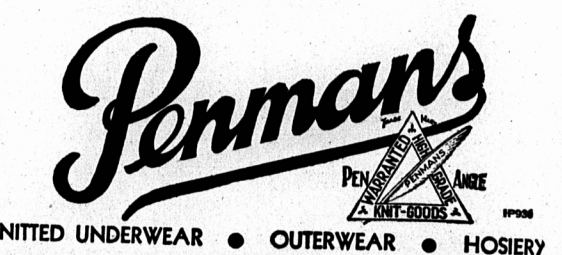
To touch just one point, if Mr. Watterworth believes liquor has "dethroned more reason" than anything else let him visit our provincial asylum for the insane and listen to many of the inmates babbling of salvation, of the horrors of hell, and other religious inanities. If he goes with an open mind he will return with opened eyes.

In closing, Sir, may I remark that I am neither a Durveyor nor addict of alcohol, believing in moderation in all things including the practical value of the work, and show that the funds being spent in research on a national basis yield profitable returns.

—William Allingham (d. 1888.)



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speech and action. My sole purpose in asking the indulgence of your space is to put in a word of sober reason against these unsupported diatribes which tend to create an unhealthy spirit of intolerance from which the nations of the whole world seem to be suffering today.

May I ask Mr. Watterworth to again tabulate his list and against each item place the comparative figures which prove liquor to be responsible for more of this than any other scourge, test the authorship of a member of the gospel lend more weight than they, in themselves possess. I am, Sir, etc., RATIONALITY.



The Poet's Corner FROM "THE LITTLE MEN" Up the airy mountain, Down the rushy glen, We daren't go a-hunting For fear of little men; For folk, good folk, Trooping together; Green jacket, red cap, And while ow' feather!

Down along the rocky shore Some make their home, They live on crispy pancakes Of yellow tide-foam; Some in the reeds Of the black mountain lake, With frogs for their watch-dogs, All night awake.

High on the hill-top The old King sits; He is now so old and gray He's high lost his wits. With a bridge of white mist Columbkille he crosses, On his stately tourneys From Slieveleague to Rosses; Or going up with music On cold starry nights To sup with the Queen Of the gay Northern Lights.

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