THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.
$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1931

WORDS OF WISDOM

The inspiring message of His Excellency Lord Bessborough, Governor General of Canada, published in Saturday's Guardian, is one which should be read and studied by all our readers. His Excellency accepts the economic depression as a fact, but is convinced that the thing to be done is to work with faith and confidence, and that by safeguarding Canadian character the future will take care of itself. "I for one," he declared significantly, "am convinced that times would already be appreciably less bad if a large number of people with more imagination than judgment had not contracted the morbid habit of proclaiming that there are far worse things waiting for us round the next corner." His Excellency has put the case against the pessimists and alarmists in a nutshell.

HEALTH SERVICES

How many realize the monetary value of preventive medicine? This is the question asked by a writer in the Canadian Public Health Journal, and it is one which opens up a subject of great public interest and importance. Man lives in his own generation and is impressed only by the conditions as he finds them, failing to realize that his present comparatively fortunate state is the outcome of an accumulation of improvements. The best results of modern medical science are negative in character. That is to say, they are not sensational cures but improved methods of preventing disease in its early stages. For this reason the general public, accustomed as it is to judging the value of a service by the credit balance showing at the end of the year, cannot easily see the advantages to be gained by carrying out improvements in health services. Yet the advantages are there. We do not have so many cases of typhoid today. We do not have so many cases of diptheria. Our infant mortality is lower. These and other savings in human life and expense are the direct result of the money expended in scientific preventive measures. A safe water supply, for example, relieves the community of the burden imposed by outbreaks of typhoid fever. Diphtheria prevention is relieving the community of another burden. School hygiene is helping to build a sounder nation and is saving the taxpayer money because the fit child takes fewer years to get his education. Sewage disposal and sanitation add their quota to the community savings. Go through the list of public health activities, milk control, mental hygiene, infant welfare, etc., and financial gain can be shown to result from each service, though too frequently the average man is inclined to take it all for granted.

To provide a standardized system of rating community health work, the American Public Health Association has developed an appraisal form which takes into account the various branches of the work whether operated by a health department, by another official body or by voluntary workers. The work of each branch is set out in detail and a system of scoring is used to give a numerical value for services performed. For instance a total score of 160 is allowed for the communicable disease division.

The various phases of this work are scored according to the extent and efficiency of the service provided; reporting of diseases, investigation and recording, and the various other activities are considered separately and in complete detail. The other main divisions and scores are as follows: Vital statistics, 50; venereal disease control, 50; tuberculosis control, 90; maternity hygiene, 80; infant hygiene, 80; pre-school hygiene, 80; school hygiene, 120; food and milk control, 70; sanitation, 80; laboratory, 60; popular health instruction, 40; cancer control, 20; heart disease control 20; total—1000.

It would be interesting to know how this Province would stand if scored under such a system. Certainly there has been remarkable progress in recent years through the efforts of the Red Cross Society and other kindred organizations, and there is every prospect, under the newly organized Provincial Ministry of Health and Education, of this progress being continued to an even greater extent in the future. It is important for our citizens to recognize that while the work of this department receives only occasional notice in the press, it is going on continuously, and its beneficial effects are permanent and far reaching.

BRITISH QUOTA URGED

Favorable comment on the announcement that the Ontario Government is prepared to prosecute on the basis of Comissioner's White's investigation into the alleged Motion Picture Combine in Canada is made in the current issue of "Echoes," the official organ of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire. Expressing the hope that those who gave their evidence before the Commission will be prepared, if called upon, to testify frankly before the Courts, "Echoes" warns its readers of the dangerous effect of a foreign film combine and suggests encouraging theatre owners to show pictures originating in other countries than the United States, especially pictures of British origin. The Order has been informed on good authority that there is a sufficiency of selected and good British pictures to fill at least a ten per cent. quota of the Canadian market. It has been urged by many intellectual, religious and political leaders that the unremitting flow of foreign films depicting ideas and spreading propaganda inimical to Canadian ideas and aspirations constitute a menace to the national character, and it is suggested that those interested in this matter should urge upon the various Provincial Governments to enact legislation which will require at least this quota throughout the Dominion. This, it is contended reasonably, would provide a leaven for the time being and would open the door for further development of a fairer and freer market for first class films no matter what the country of origin.

A WORTHY CAUSE

The annual collection for the Protestant Orphanage will be solicited today, and we commend the suggestion in the advertisement that our citizens be as generous in their contributions as possible. Institutions such as the orphanages perform a work of great necessity and importance in the community and deserve every encouragement, financially and otherwise. There are fifty children in the Protestant Orphanage, and the fact that there have been no deaths or serious illness durnig the year, speaks for itself. This is the eighth successive year in which no deaths have occurred, and the management of the institution has been most satisfactorily conducted. The good people who are interested in looking after the orphanage will be on their rounds today, and will expect the same liberal support that has been received in the past.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is just as easy, comments a Saskatoon exchange, to make errors in times of depression as in times of prosperity. Those who are not buying what they need while prices are low are making just as big an erorr as they made a few years ago when they bought things they didn't need when prices were high.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is not so much, says L'evenment the head of Mr. Mackenzie King which is wanted by the Liberal discontented in whose name Mr. Harry Sifton claims to speak; what they want is the revindication of the honor of the party by the public repudiation of those guilty in the turpitudes brought to light in the Beauharnois enquiry. Open warfare will not be made against the leader of the Opposition unless it is that he wishes to protect his friends against politicaal degradation with which they are today threatened. That is already shown. Failing to obtain the moral satisfaction which they claim, they will call a convention of the party, probably next August, where Mr. King will be called upon to explain his toleration for his partisans now in trouble.

The present depression is not the first that has struck the continent or the world. In Harpers Weekly on Oct. 10, 1851. "It is a gloomy moment in history. Not for many years—not in the lifetime of most men who read this paper—has there been so much grave and deep apprehension; never has the future seemed so incalcuable as at this time. In our own country there is universal commercial prostration and panic, and thousands of our poorest fellow citizens are turned out against the approaching winter without employment, and without the prospect of it.

In France the political caldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty; Russia hangs as usual, like a cloud, dark and silent upon the horizon of Europe; while all the energies, resources and influences of the British Empire are sorely tried, and are yet to be tried more sorely, in coping with the vast and deadly Indian insurrection, and with its disturbed relations in China. It is a solemn moment, and no man can feel an indifference (which, happily, no man pretends to feel) in the issue of events. "Of our own troubles no man can see the end. They are, fortunately, as yet mainly commercial; and if we are only to lose money, and by painful poverty to be taught wisdom—the wisdom—of honor, and faith, of sympathy and of charity—no man need seriously despair. And yet the very haste to be rich, which is the occasion of this widespread calamity, has also tended to destroy the moral forces with which we are to resist and subdue the calamity.

In Hamilton the other day, Beaudry Leman, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, voiced a note that is too infrequently heard in Canada today. He suggested immigration as a cure for depression in Canada. There seems to be a prevalent notion that every new immigrant arriving in Canada takes a job away from someone else. The basic truth that immigration of the right kind builds purchasing power and productive power and thus creates prosperity, is generally lost. Canada's greatest periods of prosperity have been periods when immigration came in rapidly. Whether the prosperity created the immigration or the immigration created the prosperity is a question upon which there is as much difference of opinion as on the question of which came first, the hen or the egg.

We must think says the Toronto Evening Standard not only of revenue, not only of escaping from our present troubles, but of developing the immense potential wealth which is the heritage of our race. We can do that by bringing the Crown Colonies and Dependencies into our own fiscal unit and by arranging between that unit and the Dominions a series of limited fiscal partnerships. That is the task which the statesmen of this age find before them, and they must see about it.

A compilation for the year 1930 made by the National Geographic Society discloses many interesting finds. Near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, traces were found of two hitherto unknown Indian tribes. Traces of another unknown tribe antedating the Susquehanna and Conestoga Indians were found in picture writing on rocks on islands in the Susquehanna River. In a tomb near Lewistown, Illinois, were found the bones of a prehistoric Indian leader. Some 800 prehistoric graves were found along the Black Warrior River in Alabama. In the Cimarron Valley of Oklahoma and New Mexico investigators came upon the remains of three separate types of prehistoric inhabitants. A pueblo of 125 rooms, estimated to date from 200 B. C. was unearthed in New Mexico. Prehistoric Indian paintings were discovered in southwestern Colorado. An elaborate system of canals supposed to have been built by Indians some 700 years ago was discovered in the Gila and Salt River Valleys. Engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation building a road along the Lower Yellowstone came across a petrified forest of several acres.

That Body of Yours

By James W Barton, M.D

NO MORE JOKES ABOUT PHYSICIANS AND TEETH

Your are hearing so many jokes from our humorists about physicians blaming everything on the teeth when they can't find out any other cause for an ailment. And the reason for this is likely that the humorist himself or some member of his family has been restored to health by having some infected teeth removed. Every physician and practically every family can testify to the fact that the undermining of the system is very often due to infected teeth.

Dr. Wm. Lintz, Brooklyn, N. Y. observations based on the study of 100 patients who came into his office, one after the other, suffering with nose, throat and chest ailments, tells us that infected teeth cause these ailments, not because they are close to the nose, throat and chest, but because of the poison from the teeth being carried by the blood to these parts.

He says further, that every missing tooth before it is lost, is an infected tooth and has poured its poison into the blood.

Also that teeth are not lost haphazardly but in a definite order; fifteen per cent more teeth were lost in the upper than in the lower jaw.

In summing up his observations Dr. Lintz says that 100 office patients suffering with throat and lung conditions had lost 29 percent of their teeth, as compared with 17 percent lost by 100 normal people.

349 patients suffering from disease in general had lost 32 percent of their teeth.

It is figures such as the above that bring home to all of us the importance of preventing decay by the use of vegetables and fruits; the importance of having the dentist examine the teeth regularly and filling all cavities; and the even greater importance of having all infected teeth removed so that the poisons from them shall not cause all manner of ailments by undermining the system.

It is these figures and the fact that unto himself or his family these facts have made themselves unpleasanly known, that has caused our humorist to stop joking about physicians and the teeth.

El Dorado

(From "Dust Of Gold", a publication of the British and Foreign Bible Society).

Of all the strange delusions that have allured men to death, not one is more tragical than the mirage of El Dorado. After the Spanish conquest of Peru rumours began to spread concerning a still more wealthy land—"el pais doardo." The name became abbreviated into "El Doardo": "The Gilded Man." This mythical person, it was said, was the cacique, or chief, of a land that abounded above all others in gold. When he succeeded to the chieftainship a great procession accompanied him to a lake. His body had been rubbed with fragrant gums, and priests with tubes had blown gold dust upon him until he gleamed like the god of day incarnate. On arrival at the shore, the enamelled chief was ferried on a raft to the middle of the lake, where he plunged in amidst the roars of his people assembled on the bank. The golden dust that had been blown upon his body glimmed down through the water as an offering to the deity. Every succeeding sunrise the rite was repeated, and in the course of centuries the bed of the lake was paved with gold, to which was added the ornaments of the cacique's followers. Only a mighty nation and a rich could have such a prodigal head. El Dorado became a symbol to the invading Spaniards: it meant not so much a man as a golden city in a land of gold. In seeking that city Spain spent more lives and sank more treasure than in all its other adventures in the New World. And as the seekers sought it over an area of a million square miles it receded always before their advance.

News of El Dorado came to the ears of one of the greatest of Elizabethan Englishmen, Sir Walter Raleigh, "at once one of the most bewitching and one of the most exasperating figures of English history." Few men loved gold more than he or sought it more assiduously. A man had located the legendary land at Manoa on the lake of Parima, in the valley of the Orinoco. It was at a time when to deliver a blow against Spain was a supreme patriotic duty. Raleigh sailed for Trinidad and ascended the Orinoco River as far as the Caroni, in the interior of what is now Venezulla. "Every stone that we stouped to take up," he wrote, "promised eigher golde or silver by his complexion." But the promise was never fulfilled. He found no El Dorado. Nor did the great Spanish expedition—one of the most imposing armaments that ever left the shores of Spain. Men, women, and children landed on the South American coast, all inspired by visions of the Golden City. Disease, fatigue, assaults by the Indians whose treasures they hoped to plunder, took a heavy toll from the adventurers: few lived to tell the tale. There is no need to repeat the sad story of Releigh's second voyage in seach of El Dorado, nor of his return, captivity in the Tower, and death.

"Een such is Time, who takes in trust
Our youth and joys and all we have,
And pays us with but age and dust."

So he wrote on the eve of his death on the scaffold. For three centuries after the time of Columbus, the imaginary Mar El Dorado, the Golden Sea by which stood the insubstantial city, was delineated on maps. So late as 1740 a search for it was made. Popular imagination was infamed by an Indian who pointed to the dim radiance of the clouds of Magellan in the southern sky; this, he said, was the reflection of golden ore on an island in the lake of legend. That is, in truth, where El Dorado belongs—to cloudland.

The Only Thing that Gave Relief

"Two years ago I had bad backache," writes Mr. J. G. Haffner, Aylesbury, Sask. "I tried different medicines but couldn't get any relief. I then tried a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and have never had any trouble since. Thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills stimulate and strengthen weak kidneys. You will be surprised how soon they begin to cleanse and purify, to soothe and heal the kidneys, at the same time, Backache, Rheumatism, Headaches and all ailments due to faulty Kidneys disappear.

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Dodd's Kidney Pills

WHEELS

(Vancouver Province)

The world's oldest wheel has been found in some archaeological remains in Southern Baluchistan. It is thought to date from about 3000 B. C., ten centuries earlier than the earliest wheels known to have been used in Egypt. It formed part of a two-wheeled cart.

In spite of the 5000 years that have passed over it, the Baluchistan wheel is probably very far from being the world's first wheel. The very fact that it was used in conjunction with another wheel in a cart suggests that before its day considerable progress had been made in the development of the wheel. It is probable that man used one wheel before he learned to use two. This, however, is not at all certain. It is easier to walk on two legs than to hop on one. So it is possible man developed his wheels in pairs—one helping the other. Afterwards, perhaps, he learned something of the principles of balance and became proficient in the use of one. The Chinese barrow, with its great central wheel and its carefully-balanced body, is a very ancient instrument and a much more efficient one for the carrying of burdens than our western barrow with its wheel at one end. The Chinese wheel bears the whole load. The western wheel bears only part of it.

The wheel probably goes much farther back into the mists of history than 5000 years. It was one of the early and fundamental inventions of mankind. From it and from fire as starting points has come most of the material progress of the human race. The machine age is built on wheels. It uses them in a thousand ways, for lifting its burdens, for carrying its burdens, for developing its power, for manufacturing the million things it needs, for making its music—even for keeping its time. If primitive man had not discovered the principle of the wheel, possibly from seeing part of a tree trunk roll down a hill, it is difficult to see how he could have emerged very far from savagery.

The Poets' Corner

SEAWARD

Where, along this coast, the earth goes down
In granite to the sea, before the wind
The hemlocks lean, and water beneath the wind
Bears silver pathways whipped to sudden green
That run upon the earth and fall and cry
And over black rocks crash relentlessly.

When, along this coast, the darkness moves
Heavy with storm, lashed boughs upon the sky
Sound with rising waters and the throat
Of crumbling rock. The houses shake in wind.
The houses bolt their doors against the night,
And under thunderous dark, a woman turns
Drawing a man's head down upon her breast,
Speaking no word.

—Frances Frost in New York Times

In A New Light

(Toronto Star)

An unfamiliar side of Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, was seen by the large audience assembled in Convocation Hall last night for the great public meeting which launched the activities of the Canadian Authors' Foundation. Mr. Bennett left his office at Ottawa for a hurried visit to Toronto in order to lend support to the new organization for the financial aid of writers of national reputation who may be in distress. The idea has met with wide approval, and it is intended to raise a fund which will be used for this laudable purpose.

The close friends of Mr. Bennett know that, while he is pre-eminently a man of action, he is also an ardent reader. This much could be guessed from his abundant vocabulary, but Mr. Bennett, is a reader also for the information to be gleaned from world literature. His endorsement of the Canadian Author's Foundation is a gracious act, and one which should contribute notably to the success of the movement.

SWALLOW TRANSPORTATION CAUSES "MENACE" TO ITALY

VENICE, Nov., 1—Somebody in Austria recently felt sorry for the poor swallows, caught by winter too weak to migrate to the south, and loaded them into aeroplanes bound for Italy, with the result that Italy is now feeling sorry for herself.

The Austrian kindheartedness seems to have given an idea to other parts of Central Europe, for many aeroplane loads of the swallows have followed the original shipment, and local residents are beginning to speak of the motorized flights as a "distinct menace."

Miss Phyliss Astor, daughter of Lady Astor, has entered the business world in London, England, and is enthusiastic about her new job in a real estate agency.

Leave footprints on the sands of time
And you will be applauded;
But leave them on the parlor rug
And jawed you'll get, not lauded.

The University Correspondent explains that the above notice was intended to prevent English visitors from walking about the hotel in their mountaineering boots.

FREE

25c Tube Colgates Tooth Paste will be given with any one of the following articles—25c Tube of Colgates Tooth Paste, 35c Tube of Colgates Shaving Cream, 35c Tube of Palmolive Shaving Cream, 50c Bottle of Palmolive Shampoo or 40c Bottle of Vaseline Hair Tonic.

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16 Oz. Bottle of Wampoles Antiseptic Mouth Wash	75c

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PUBLIC MEETING

in the interest of

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TONIGHT AT 8 P. M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dalton.

Sponsored by The Gyro Club of Charlottetown.

Mr. L. B. Miller, Chairman City School Board will Preside.

The speakers will be

HON. J. D. STEWART, K. C.
Premier of Prince Edward Island

HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH A. O'SULLIVAN
Bishop of Charlottetown

DR. HENRY F. MUNRO, of Halifax
Superintendent of Education, Province of Nova Scotia

During the evening solos will be sung by Mrs. Kenneth Richards and Mr. Raoul Raymond.

OIL PRODUCTION OF ARGENTINA IS FAST INCREASING

BUENOS AIRES, Nov., 1—Argentina may step into the ranks of the first ten nations of the world in oil production this year, it is indicated by figures showing production of 231,144,925 gallons for the first six month of 1931—an indicated production for the year of almost half a billion gallons.

Its average production for the last five years has been under 375,000,000 gallons, but is steadily increasing, and many known petroleum deposits remain unexploited under state and national control. Thus far in 1931 almost as much oil has been produced under national exploitation as on private lands it is reported.

LOOK

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