

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxims
A woman is never at a loss for words; sometimes she is not at a
gain either.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1933.

EDUCATION

It is regrettable that Opposition members in the Legislature did not consider worth discussing the munificent grants for library demon-
stration and educational purposes received through the efforts of Hon.
Dr. MacMillan, Minister of Health and Education, from the Carnegie
Corporation. Certainly, had they dwelt on this subject as exhaustively
as they endeavored to criticize the expense of the Minister's efforts to raise the health and educational status of the Province,
their speeches would have conveyed an impression of much greater
sincerity. The grants referred to have already materialized. All but
\$15,000 of the \$135,000 voted by the Corporation for the purposes referred to, is already in the Province's credit at the bank, plus several
thousands of dollars additional premium on exchange. What this means to the Province from an educational standpoint cannot be
calculated in dollars and cents. It has been intimated that if the library demonstration work succeeds this year, further grants may be
obtained to carry on the work.

In the meantime, one tangible result is seen in the despatch in today's news columns from McGill University, wherein it is stated that the University is establishing, next July, a summer course at Prince of Wales College at which special illustrated lectures, open to the public, will be given on Canadian historical, library and literary subjects. The course is being operated in connection with the three-year library demonstration work in the Province, under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation, and is the outcome of correspondence carried on between the Provincial Education Minister and Dr. Lomer, who, with the assistance of other members of the McGill Library School staff, will direct the course.

The opportunity thus presented is one which we believe will be very widely appreciated. The attendance, it is hoped, will be representative not only of Charlottetown but of the Province generally. The spacious auditorium of the new College building is well suited to the purpose of educational lectures, and the success of the course this year may set a precedent and afford strong inducement for its continuance during successive summer periods.

BUDGET CONTRASTS

While the Rhodes Budget has been acclaimed in the United States and in other countries as a masterly effort to balance Canada's revenue and expenditure in a period of world financial difficulty unprecedented in modern times, it is noticeable that a section of the Opposition, both in Parliament and in the press, still continues its carping criticism and misrepresentation of the measures which the budget introduces.

The kind of criticism referred to was answered in Parliament by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, when he contrasted the King Government taxation record with that of the present administration. Mr. Stevens showed that for the years 1922 to 1930 the average annual taxes paid by banks amounted to \$1,240,000. The average for the years 1931 to 1932 was \$1,390,000. In income tax, the average amount collected annually during the 1922-30 period, when the King Government was in office, was \$57,000,000. In the last three years, 1931-33, the average has been \$65,000,000, or an increase of \$8,000,000 annually despite the falling off in earnings and dimi-

NOTES BY THE WAY

Those Canadians who are keen for closer affiliations with Russia will be interested to learn on the authority of Mr. Walter Duranty, of the New York Times, that a million souls have been lately removed to exile by the Moscow regime. The new terror appears in different forms in town and country, but they are really identified in that both consist in the forcible uprooting of Russians from their normal abodes, and in their transfer to other sections of the country, where they are employed as the Stalin autocracy chooses.

Roosevelt is no dictator like Mussolini and has given no evidence that he oversteps such ambitions. He was elected in the usual peaceful way, without any black shirts or brown shirts. He was vested with certain extraordinary powers to grapple with extraordinary problems. There is a world of difference between the cheerfully given support of the people of the United States and the violence by which Mussolini and Hitler obtained power. If good times return, Roosevelt will probably be elected again. If not, he is likely to meet the fate of Hoover. Democracy will not give way to Fascism any more than to Communism of the Russian type.

No more jails are to be built in Australia. They are to have prison honor camps instead, where convicts, who have been graded according to intelligence, will be given useful work and ample food. This is a far cry from the old convict settlement at Botany Bay and is heartening evidence of the progress being made in the work of reclaiming for human society those who have offended against the law.

Fascism in Italy and Germany and Communism in Russia have one thing in common—they will not permit their ideas to be criticized adversely in speech or writing. Freedom of assembly, freedom of the press, the right of petition—all these liberties have been crushed.

The Germans have just launched another "pocket battleship," built on the same lines as the Deutschland and to be known as the Admiral Scheer. It is 596 feet long, with a displacement of 10,000 tons and its eight Diesel engines of 50,000 horsepower will give it a speed of 26 knots, enabling it to run away from nearly all heavily armed battleships. The launching at Wilhelmshafen, April 1st, was witnessed by General Von Blomberg, Minister of Defence, and high naval and military officers. Surely Germany is coming back.

A Parish in the Province of Delaware, in Sweden, of which presumably few of us in this country have heard, has set us an example to which it might pay us to give some attention. For the first time in almost seventy years the Parish of Orsa is paying a local tax. For two generations the happy people of that little corner of the earth have had every local need demanding expenditure supplied because in 1866 their fathers had foresight enough to set aside a forest for intelligent communal exploitation, and since then they themselves have had brains enough to exploit it intelligently. This year revenues from this communal forest fell to a point where the people had to go down into their pockets to make up a necessary tax deficit, but that was only because the demand for timber and the price obtainable for it have temporarily dropped far below normal levels, not because the forest is of less permanent value or is being in any way exhausted.

The creation of an agricultural stabilization fund, says an exchange to reimburse exporters for their losses on exchange constitutes a well-thought-out effort to secure a larger financial return for the producers of a long list of farm products. It represents a genuine bonus to the farmers which falls into the same category as the bonus of five cents a bushel paid last year to Western wheat growers. This new step forward is in keeping with the increased import duties placed upon fruits, vegetables and other agricultural commodities from foreign countries which used to be dumped in this market below cost to the hurt and injury of the Canadian farming population.

Manchuria is as vital a question for Japan as Belgium is for England. She cannot afford to see chaos there, nor to see an unfriendly Power dominate that great and as yet undeveloped country. Just as we went to war against the Germans in 1914 over the question of Belgium, Japan would go to war with any great Power that stood in her way over Manchuria.

That Body of Hours
By James W. Barton, M.D.
A FAST GROWING HEALTH SOCIETY

About three years ago in Belgium seven people discussing health matters decided to organize a health society called the Society of Preventive Medicine, the idea being that they would do whatever was possible to prevent illness in themselves and their families, and in others with whom they came in contact.

To-day that organization has 873 branches and over one and a quarter million members. There are three different places where the members go for examination, because it has been found that the examination of persons who considered themselves free from disease often revealed the existence of conditions, the timely treatment of which prevented serious later developments.

You can readily understand that conditions such as early tuberculosis, pernicious anaemia, diabetes, heart, blood vessel and kidney disease and others may have no outward or inward sign such as pains, swellings, sores or other symptoms to warn the individual of their presence. Thus these ailments, usually fatal if not discovered and treated, may get such a start that treatment will be given too late.

The big point about this organization is that they give no treatment whatever. If the examination reveals any condition that needs treatment the individual is referred to his family physician, or if in poor circumstances to the dispensary. Most of the insurance companies now give their policy holders the privilege of being examined every year by one of a dozen or more experienced physicians. The findings are given to the patient and not to the company as the examination is considered confidential.

Scots Must Be On Guard

(Toronto Globe)
The Scot is beginning to assert himself; to claim his rights. Some time ago a Stirling movie-theatre owner was ordered to haul down the ancient Scottish Standard, which in justifiable pride, he had flown above his place of business. It was claimed that this is the personal flag of the King of Scotland, not to be used by private individuals, and the natural retort was that for some time Scotland has not had a King of her own. During the controversy it developed that the prohibition applied only to the Royal Standard, which might not be used commercially. The Scottish flag did not come under the ban, and now it may be flown by any one, even an individual without knowledge or appreciation of the historic significance of the red lion rampant on its yellow background.

In dwelling on this incident the St. Thomas Times-Journal recalls the story of an ill-informed American marksman performing at the Bislely Range, who, when he saw the Scottish Standard flying over the quarters of Scotland's representatives, exclaimed: "Gee, I didn't know you had a Chinese team competing here." Just another slur, of course, and indicating that the Scot must be on his guard.

Some time ago—in fact, just before St. Andrew's Day—soffers asserted that the haggis was an invention of a French chef, and that the heather on South African hills was much brighter than in the land that is supposed to be its home. And again, of late, golf championships have been held by the Sarazens, the Joneses, and so on, none of whom could roll a burr in his tongue. Another reflection on the home of the royal and ancient game.

All these things seem to point to a conspiracy aimed to wreck the treasured traditions of the Scot. What is he going to do about it? Nothing spectacular. There will be no extravagance of speech on the subject. With his splendid racial pride the Scot will assume that the world knows better than to regard these aspersions as other than the work of iconoclasts, vulgarly known as "debunkers." He knows the day

PUBLIC FORUM

RAMBLES THROUGH FLORIDA

VII
Sir.—Fronting on the Gulf of Mexico is a long stretch of shore-front, usually called Pass-a-Grille, situated on the island of the same name, and probably possessing the finest bathing beaches in America. The extreme point of this Mecca for bathers is about twelve miles south from St. Petersburg (centre) and is reached by a smooth driveway with accompanying finished sidewalks of concrete, and through park-like boulevards and past dignified residences. Through a garden like stretch of country shortly after leaving St. Petersburg is Roser Park—the favorite route to Pass-a-Grille. The Corey free causeway—a substantial, wide, concrete structure about one and one-half miles in length, connects the island with the mainland. Between the two points is Boca Ciega Bay, where can be seen Shell Island, on which may be gathered rare and beautiful shells, valued by many as souvenirs. Before crossing, however, we pass by what is considered the finest structure for the intended purpose of any in Florida, namely: the "Hotel Rolya"—a modern hotel in a Spanish castle "adjoining the famous Pasadena Golf Course. Of pure Spanish architecture its patio with the celebrated Wishing Well and outdoor swimming pool is a mecca for tourists. That, though, is of the past. Its uses as a hotel, I am told, have been discontinued, because of its enormous cost, not only of construction but of maintenance as well. It now belongs to the Federal Government for use as a Military Academy.

After crossing the causeway mentioned above which makes a pleasant drive and especially attractive at sunset, we pass by Pass-a-Grille Key, along which fine hotels, beach casinos and residences feature a resort which is the winter home of a number of celebrities. Its beaches are favorite gathering places for picnics and parties. One casino, in particular, is celebrated as very popular and extensively patronized for dancing and for its proximity to the beautiful bathing beaches fronting on the Gulf of Mexico.

Probably the largest and most imposing hotel in the environs of St. Petersburg is the "Don Ce Sar Beach Hotel" of Pass-a-Grille, containing 325 rooms, from the tower of which may be obtained an extensive and magnificent view of the Gulf of Mexico, and the beach fronting which is silvery white and as smooth as velvet. Other prominent hotels in the locality are the "Jungle Hotel" overlooking Boca Ciega Bay with its famous golf course and sports grounds, and the "Boca Ciega Inn" a centre for fishing, boating and shore dinners. Speaking of hotels, it may be stated that in St. Petersburg there are 138, ranging from small, home-

never will come, in whatever land, when golf, the heather and the haggis are looked upon as anything but inherently Scottish. And now that the ancient Standard may be unfurled from any flag pole these other foolish claims may be left to work out their own destruction.

I am sir, etc.
B. BREMNER
(To Be Continued)

A Famous Adventure

(Montreal Gazette)
The death in New York at the great age of 91 of Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon Custer, widow of General George Armstrong Custer, recalls the famous adventure of Custer's last stand, which has been memorialized in both picture and story. Mrs. Custer herself had a certain claim to fame, for she accompanied her husband in some of his frontier expeditions against the Indians and set forth her impressions in print. Her books, "Boots and Saddles," "Life With General Custer in Dakota," "Tenting on the Plains," and "Following the Guldoon" were popular reading towards the end of the nineteenth century. Custer himself is remembered chiefly because of his record of Indian fighting and his tragic end in the massacre of the Big Horn in 1876, but it is also true that he made an enviable reputation for himself in the Civil War. It is nearly a century since he was born in Ohio, in 1839, and when he graduated from West Point in 1861, the tremendous struggle between North and South was in progress. Custer was sent to the scene of warfare in Virginia, where he joined his regiment. His daring and resourcefulness attracted the attention of General McClellan, whose staff he joined as an aide-de-camp with the title of captain. At Gettysburg he was a brigadier-general and he served in the Wilderness and Shenandoah campaigns. At the close of the Civil War he was a major-general in the regular army and later became a

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We are showing an exceptionally fine assortment of Easter Novelty Chocolates. Smiles in Chuckles and Moirs have the leading place in this display.
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A thing grown tangible through furrowed clay,
Through grasses weaving upward and the grey
Far-stretching autumn hills? The rugged stress
Of Sea on stone may give you wit to guess—
No more than that—this care for yesterday
And vision of tomorrow, and the spray
May point your wonder to its inwardness.
But words avail not. If you still must know,
Mark how in any land, we turn to see
Some new device, some truth of nature's law
Brought to man's use in magnified degree;
And say, "It minds me of a thing I saw
In Yarmouth or in Sydney, years ago."

—By Charles Bruce.

like establishments with frame buildings and rates moderate enough to suit the most modest purse, to magnificent tourist hostels with luxurious surroundings and unexcelled service and cuisine. Some are seasonal tourist establishments only and are open only from late fall to the middle of April. Others are commercial as well as tourist and are open all the year. If you can enjoy a walk of about two miles by a pleasant road and on a sidewalk under spreading palms fronting handsome residences, or would rather perhaps take the trolley car, then step on the latter at 4th Street south, going through Sixth Avenue at Big Bayou out to the Alligator Farm, where you will see, for a small fee, the largest collection of Alligators in Florida, ranging from monsters, centuries old, to babies about five inches in length. Here also, is a zoo made up of rare birds and small animals. An interesting lecture is given the visitor by the management. The age of an alligator is as yet a debatable question, but for an example, it is contended that a twelve foot alligator would be aged about 500 years. Alligator eggs resemble ordinary hens eggs both in size and appearance.

Pinellas County, in which St. Petersburg is situated, is said to be the second in the State of Florida for the production of citrus fruits, yielding approximately 1,150,000 boxes for the season. Within the limits of St. Petersburg alone are 547 acres of citrus groves, where immense quantities of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines and lemons said to be the finest in the world are produced and rapid strides are being made in the growth of strawberries, etc. Many fruits are grown successfully here that cannot be a success elsewhere in the United States, such as the papaya, Taktite lime, guava mango, avocado and many others.

I am sir, etc.
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general in the volunteer army. As a cavalry officer Custer was later occupied in warfare against the Indians and when, in 1876, an expedition was sent against the Sioux and their allies, Custer and his regiment were included. Custer's force was the advance guard, and reached the junction of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn rivers, in what is now Montana, on the night of June 24, the main body being a couple of days' march behind. The intelligence service reported a small band of Indians, presumably isolated, and Custer, dividing his regiment into three parties, moved forward with the purpose of surrounding them. The meeting took place on the 25th, but instead of a small force, the regiment came in contact with a large body of the red men, and the attackers became the attacked. The flanking columns made a desperate stand, but when the main body of troops arrived to rescue them, Custer and 264 of his men had been slain. This did not end the Indian

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