

The Charlottetown Guardian

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

The Vimy Memorial

Years of labour in erecting the impressive memorial on Vimy Ridge will culminate with the unveiling tomorrow of this enduring monument to the heroism and achievement of the Canadian Corps in the Great War. The details of the ceremony have been given wide publicity. The monument itself is one of the finest erected in France and worthy of the cause it commemorates. It stands on the north of the Ridge in a most commanding spot overlooking the little Souchez River, looking back on the one side to the blood-stained Lorette Ridge, Cabaret Rouge and Albain St. Nazaire, and on the other facing out over the plain looking out toward Avion and down on the city of Lens, the scene of desperate fighting.

Vimy Ridge action was outstanding as one which saw all four Divisions of the Canadian Corps operating for the first time as a unit. Its Commander was Sir JULIAN BYNG, who subsequently became Lord BYNG of Vimy and Governor-General of Canada. At 5.20 o'clock on the morning of April 9, 1917, the Canadians, with all four Divisions in line—extending from Rocquincourt on the right to the Souchez river on the left—attacked the hitherto impregnable position which the Germans had established on the Ridge. Days of preliminary bombardment had destroyed many of the enemy's defenses; but a number of strong-points still remained. The attack opened in a storm of sleet and snow. By 9 o'clock the Canadians had captured the fortified village of Thelus, had stormed LaFolie farm, and had driven the enemy off the Ridge on the right flank. On the left, however, stubborn German resistance resulted in fierce fighting for the 4th Division. One particularly strong point known as "The Pimple," which commanded the entire crest of the Ridge, remained in the enemy's hands at the end of the day. But on April 10 it fell before the determined assaults of the Canadians. The enemy were swept back to the plain of Douai, where subsequently, in heavy fighting, the Canadian Corps captured many villages. By taking Vimy Ridge the Canadians relieved much of the pressure on the coal areas of Northern France, and freed for the use of the Allies much-needed resources of fuel.

Such, in brief, was the Canadian achievement at Vimy. But the monument erected there symbolizes much more than this. It stands as a memorial to all Canada's heroic dead, to the valour and self-sacrifice of all who participated in that terrible conflict. Locally, as well as in other parts of Canada, the Canadian Legion will participate in spirit in the unveiling ceremony. Details of the memorial service at the War Monument appear elsewhere in today's Guardian. The occasion is one of special solemnity and significance, not only to war veterans but to all our citizens.

Are the Mounties to Go?

It has been persistently rumored during the past three months that Premier CAMPBELL has given a year's notice to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, threatening to discontinue their services in this Province as from the 1st of May next. It is hardly credible that it is the intention of the present Government to dispense with the invaluable services of this world renowned force. True, their efforts in prohibition law enforcement have been considerably handicapped by the Government's action in scrapping the independent Prohibition Commission and interfering in several cases in the administration of justice. But the Mounted Police have a reputation to maintain for integrity, and so far as possible have resisted political interference.

It would be a grave mistake to return to the old Provincial Police force, which was more or less a political organization, providing jobs for those people so aptly described by Mr. JUSTICE SAUNDERS as "henchmen and vampires." Such a force under present conditions would be of as much use to the Province as a fifth wheel to a coach—nothing more or less than an expensive luxury.

It is to be hoped our thirty Liberal representatives would have sufficient self respect and regard for the reputation of the Province to hesitate before taking any action that would deprive the Province of the services of an efficient and independent body like the R. C. M. P.

Safety Education

At the recent annual meeting of the Central Women's Institutes a subject of great practical importance—that of Safety Education—was dealt with in an address delivered by Mr. JUSTICE ARSENAULT. The brief summary appearing at that time is supplemented in today's GUARDIAN by the full text of Judge ARSENAULT'S remarks, in which emphasis is placed on the need of systematic training of children to traffic safety habits. In many countries, His Lordship remarks, this work has been taken up in the schools. The older children, after having been drilled in and taught safety rules, are organized into patrols, whose duty it is to see that on leaving school the younger children do not immediately rush off in a body but in orderly files, particular care being taken in crossing streets where there is much traffic.

An earnest appeal is made to the women of the Province to get behind an educational campaign in the home and in the school with the object of lessening the number of motor car accidents and making our streets and highways comparatively safe for children and grown ups. Certainly this is an objective well worth achieving. "The child of today," as Judge ARSENAULT points out, "is the motorist of tomorrow, and the sales of safe driving cannot

too early be impressed on him." Every year sees an increase in motor traffic, and unless this progress is accompanied by corresponding efforts along the lines of safety education, the result can only be an ever-increasing death and injury toll through accidents which might have been avoided.

Manitoba Votes Monday

On Monday the electors of Manitoba must decide from among the 130 candidates, just which ones are to occupy 52 seats in the Legislative Assembly. Only one seat was filled by the BRACKEN government. Mr. BRACKEN'S party, the Liberal Progressives, have nominated 47 candidates, Conservatives have 37 in the field, Social Credit candidates number 20, C. C. F. 19, and others seven. Elections are deferred in two seats. There are 21 straight fights, 15 between Liberal-Progressives and Conservatives, four between Liberal-Progressives and Social Credit and one each between Liberal-Progressive and C. C. F., and between Liberal-Progressive and Independent.

Editorial Notes

Haymakers had a chance yesterday. * * * Unparliamentary language is common to both sides of the Atlantic these days. * * *

This is St. James Day, and in 1909 BLERIOT flew the channel the first time this day. * * * GEORGE BERNARD SHAW is eighty years old; tomorrow he enters his 81st year. * * *

The British Secretary of State for War still warns the people that terrible events are threatening European civilization. Will the warning fall upon deaf ears? * * *

A million dollars worth of booze has been carried by airplane from U.S.A. to Canada during the past year. That, at least, is the amount of which the authorities have knowledge. * * *

Governor LANDON'S policy as Republican Presidential candidate is—feed the hungry and let the others take care of themselves in a free and competitive system. * * *

The policy of the Catholic Church in Canada, as laid down sometime ago by Cardinal VILLENEUVE, is to keep the priesthood out of politics. They are beginning to realize the wisdom of such a policy in the United States. * * *

Evidently the CAMPBELL Government is bankrupt in brains and capacity as well as finances; hence its dependence upon its office staff. That is how bureaucracy gets its opportunity; and a Dictator bureaucracy is the worst government ever conceived. * * *

MESSRS. MACKENZIE and POWER, members of the KING Government, made themselves scarce in Paris for a couple of days while the Government and municipal authorities, not to mention war veterans and press representatives were planning an official reception. They may have been hunting up old pals and rendezvous. * * *

The "whole Far East is like a boiling pot" which is bubbling away and may at any moment boil over and cause a conflagration. Dr. ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS, explorer and director of the American Museum of Natural History, said in an interview. Dr. ANDREWS, who returned with his wife to Washington from a trip of three and a half months to the Orient, most of it spent in Peking, declared that Japan was certain to control the Far East and that everyone in the Orient considered a Russo-Japanese war inevitable, though the date was unpredictable. * * *

A New York correspondent writes: Profound indeed was the feeling of relief that swept this metropolis on Thursday afternoon when blazing headlines told the story of the King's escape from danger to his life. In the newspapers editorials were written that dripped with affection, at all public gatherings grateful reference was made to the King's deliverance, and in the playhouses of Broadway the news pictures showing the King inspecting the navy's speedboats were greeted with rousing cheers. Characteristic of the city's feelings was the paragraph which was placed at the head of the editorial columns of the New York Times: "The people of the United States rejoice today with the people of Britain around the world that their King has not only escaped attempted assassination but has borne himself as becomes a king, true to the ancient definition that 'a king is he who has no fear.' Of his courage he gave frequent evidence as a Prince. Of his concern for the happiness of his people he gives daily proof as King. Even the most democratic of citizens will join those who pride themselves as British subjects in saying 'God Save the King.'" * * *

Those interested in the Boy Scout Movement will be pleased to learn that Dr. JAMES E. WEST, chief executive of the Boy Scouts of U. S. A. has received a check for \$54,806.32 from the Indemnity Insurance Company of North America, representing the final settlement arising out of cancellation of the National Scout Jamboree in Washington last August. The national council of the scout organization had taken out a \$400,000 policy against possible failure of the jamboree to take place. Because of the prevalence of infantile paralysis, President ROOSEVELT canceled it August 8. A check for \$250,000, representing the first installment of the policy, was presented September 10, but even before that, work was under way to return to every scout and scout leader the \$25 fee which each had paid to meet the jamboree's costs. Yesterday's final payment brings the total reimbursement to \$304,806.32—the amount of the policy had been reduced because the scout organization had been able to cancel nearly \$100,000 worth of contracts for foodstuffs and equipment. In lieu of the canceled jamboree the Boy Scouts propose to hold a substitute from June 30 to July 6, 1936, at Washington.

Notes by the Way

In one sense, Fascists in France are spiritual heirs of the unruly feudalists whom Cardinal Richelieu and the French revolution put out of business centuries back. They are traditionalists who admire Joan of Arc more than Rousseau; Louis XIV more than Victor Hugo. The Fascist weapon is the coup d'etat, and their spirit is martial rather than economic. But while French democracy is shaky, Spanish democracy has reasserted itself at the polls. It had seemed that the republican revolution of 1931 was forgotten below the Pyrenees for new reform measures were in abeyance. Clericals were regaining many of their losses, and a reaction might, in fact, have been averted. But the first government, under the unoficial guidance of feudal Gil Robles, was in control.—Ex.

The new Republican platform exhibits much that is progressive and hopeful. The experiences of the American people in the depression have pushed them toward the Left. In 1932 and 1934 the Democratic Party capitalized this impulse. Now with emergency pressure removed the people are questioning and turning back, although still unwilling apparently to go all the way back in 1929. The Republican Party, recognizing that the road still leads to the left, has in its platform and its candidate, moved with the times. Whether it has again reached a majority-vote position in the middle of the road will be uncertain until November 3.—Christian Science Monitor.

We still—like people in this British Commonwealth of nations—have some kind of faith in the things for which we struggled through a thousand years of history—free speech, freedom of ideas, decent law and order, fair-play to minorities. There are some among us—young people, very impatient, very scornful of the past—who would give up all that for a short cut to Utopia by way of Fascism, or by way of Communism. Because of their generous intention on account of the unemployed they would drag down forty-nine million others to a common state of misery on the same level. Because of their dislike of young fanatics of Red or Pink persuasion others would put on black shirts and strengthen their wrists by exercises with rubber truncheons.—Ex.

For a considerable time Signor Mussolini has done all that propaganda can do to win the good opinion of the Egyptians, and has not hesitated to set Britain's attitude to Egypt in the worst possible light. Fundamentally, Italian friendship has few advantages and at such a price as the average Egyptian, who has no wish to see his country play a subservient role in a revival of the splendors of Imperial Rome. But the tension between Italy and Britain in the Mediterranean, that side-issue of the African War, has served to remind Egyptians that severe problems affecting the status of their country are still unsettled.—Ex.

Some idea of the size of China and its tragedy is seen in the estimate of officials that famine has killed five million people in North-east Szechuen province and millions of others are doomed to death in the worst drought ever experienced in the province, before the next crops can be harvested. Most authorities agree the recurring drought in China has been brought about by the denudation of her forests, which once conserved the moisture. If, as is suggested, the underground water in both China and some areas of the United States has dropped in level, the outlook indeed is bleak.—Ex.

The tourist traffic has become an enormous industry and is well worth cultivating. If the roads throughout the north country in the neighborhood of the mine fields are modernized, as it is at present contemplated, there will be a still greater incentive for our American friends to spend their vacations in this country. However, moor or touring in Canada should not be confined to visitors from outside its borders. There should be, in addition, a lot more inter-provincial traveling than there is now. Citizens of this Dominion should know their own country. There is plenty of it, and to become better acquainted with its charms and the vastness of its resources is but to become a better Canadian.—Ex.

The outcome of the inquiry (Budget) has given opportunity to the moralists, and sweeping generalizations are being made about the gambling propensities of Lloyd's and the Stock Exchange. General condemnation based on isolated incidents is a dangerous line of argument, and it is to be hoped that a proper perspective will be preserved of the functions of these institutions. It has always been a fine point of distinction to know where legitimate transactions in business and gambling starts. It would indeed be extremely difficult to define exactly what constitutes gambling in the business sense. Does the grocer gamble when he buys a quantity of sugar or tea at a price which he believes to be cheap in order that he may retail it at greater advantage than would be the case if he were to limit his stock to current demands, or anticipating the market, is he merely exercising business acumen and perspicacity? In less or greater degree the analogy of the grocer may be applied to all commerce, and there is little doubt that intelligent anticipation has played a major part in building the great commercial structure of this country.—Glasgow Herald.

Already, this year, several places which had decided to go on "fast" time have reversed their intentions, while others which "sworn off" have changed their minds and decided to go on, after all. Thus, with cities and towns, here, there and everywhere, running on schedules

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NATIONAL PARK

It is strange how some people seek to put over the wrong idea. It is implied in H. M. H.'s letter that MacDonald looked all around our coast for a suitable place for a summer-resort. It is quite likely that he never saw this part of the Island between upper West River and the South Coast—including parts of Canoe Cove, St. Catherine's and Bonshaw. In his day, forty years ago, when cars were not used it was not easy to get around, and even if he did search around, and even if he was charmed with many suitable places, he would still cherish the idea that to him, there was no place more historical or worthy to be remembered, than the adopted home of the McDonalds, who who in the early part of the 18th century, when persecution for religious belief was rampant, emigrated to the "Island of the free." They were, probably, the McDonalds of Glenoe. Many others who have been successful abroad have done much financially, to preserve and build up their own home, but none were so able to do so as McDonalds. The things that are pulling the National Park to West River are: magnificent scenery, varied landscape, splendid beach, the tang of the ocean with the smile of the river and intervening streams, the smell of good drink, poured from the rock by Him whose hand is pure; water-power for lighting, the umbrageousness of forest-trees, companionable sports of getting trout, clams and oysters etc., general freedom from pests, avoiding the danger of being scalped by snakes which look upon the advance of every stranger as an act of aggression. There are many other beautiful places on our Island, such as Deroma, Port La Jolie, etc., but political influence, the stronger pull, is pulling our National Park to West River. Every place has its own beauty-spot; "B'uteous Nature loves all lands; Beauty wanders everywhere. Foot-prints leaves on many strands But her home is surely here"—Moore in West River.

Among the many arguments Mr. Hemming summons up in favor of Dalvay, he speaks about the Lake or Pond at that place, I know of some ponds in low-lying sections. Some, and I don't refer to Dalvay, are the feeding ground of pests, and also have been used by farmers in by-gone days as a dumping ground for dead animals, chiefly old horses. It is a good thing that some of them are, as stated, bottomless. He speaks also about the costly hotel here and other equipment and I think he admits that this Hotel is a failure. Does he mean that the National Park should be placed so near to the hotel, that its splendid appointments shall not go to complete ruin. I think he does. Then is also his arguments in favour of Dalvay rational. I doubt if this is a proper motive in building a National Park. My idea of a Park is that its location should be beautiful and restful for human beings, that the place should not be dull, flat, and uninteresting, that there should be plenty of shade and sunshine with good drinking water thrown in; good scenery and good bathing facilities, freedom from the bleak winds, being such a rare commodity in summer conditions into autumn. I am Sir, etc. M. M. N.

ALAS, LIBERALISM!

Sir,—Well one may say, "Alas, Alackaday Liberalism." There is no such party. If Liberalism would be the right "ism" for it now; favoritism with an alarming slant to the rich, so much so that if the props were removed great would be the fall thereof.

Favoritism from National Park money, the millions of relief money supposed to be distributed evenly in this district. Eighty dollars was supposed to be spent in this part of the district. It was, three men got it; one \$40, the other two \$20 each. Two of these men are comfortably well off farmers; the last one is a poor old man who needs it. Yet they take it. Can't blame them much though! The other needed it, yet ashamed of the way relief money is spent he shared his twenty with another. That is the way I figure his act anyway.

All this money given three men, two who do not need it, and more amazing still on much less than a mile of road, and not a main road at that, while the rest of this district of nearly five miles has not had a dollar spent on it; and it is a main road at that; and every man but two of fifteen voters on it are Liberal, most of them life-long Liberals. Not a tap of work or cent of the relief money have they received, and some of them really need it. I have written two of our members about it, by request of Liberals who had a word in two weeks. It looks as though our Liberal leaders have become so inflated in the head, or elsewhere, with their late

adopted for a wide variety of reasons, good or bad, the general situation is continuing in the same. Surely it is time the Government of Ontario took this question into serious consideration, weighed the arguments and passed legislation designed to dispose, once and for all, of the existing inconvenient and inefficient Alce in Wonderland mixup.

(Continued on Page 15)

Winnipeg Paper Comments On P. E. I. Demonstration Library

(“K. M. H.” in The Winnipeg Free Press)

Any organization but the Carnegie Foundation and any man who is not a library enthusiast would scarce have had the courage to suggest anything in the way of improvement to the Islanders on their own home ground. There it is, with its 2,000 square miles of levelness and its 88,000 inhabitants, nearly one hundred per cent native Islanders, the "Garden of the Gulf" quite unscathed by gales of opinion which may sweep over less favored lands. "From the time when six years after confederation, Prince Edward Island reluctantly threw in her lot with the other provinces of Canada to the struggle in 1918 against the free use of motor cars on the Island, the history of the province shows many instances of such conservatism," states the report without any apprehension whatsoever of contradiction. The "Enter Nora Bateson and Mary McMaster of the Carnegie Foundation to demonstrate the place of public libraries. Miss Bateson had experience under Dr. Helen Stewart in the Fraser Valley. She had \$60,000 from the Carnegie Foundation and during 1935 and 1936 further grants amounting to \$35,000. She had further assets of training, tact and intelligence. The report of the demonstration is now to hand. There are now 22 branches throughout the Island, each with from 1,000 to 1,200 books. Over and over again in the Report mention is made of the assistance given by the Women's Institutes. Over and over again in the Report mention is made of the winter snow which seems to be of considerable importance so that once winter sets in, the inhabitants must also. All the books in the Island libraries are at the disposal of every reader. Besides the branches there are some travelling libraries and as well there are the requests, each of which is forwarded to headquarters in Charlottetown. Every week between 150 and 200 books move from branch to branch. So far as any competing facilities were concerned the Demonstration had almost a clear field. But one of the Islanders got in the way of books they liked it. Of the 30,000

in constant circulation only 43 were lost (probably some of those tourists). At the end of the three years 23,065 members have signed up. Numbers of the branches had either built halls for the library or had fixed up accommodation. Fifty per cent of the schools have taken advantage of a special offer by which books were provided on exchange. Some districts have started up study groups; the two colleges—Prince of Wales and St. Dunstan's—have breathed new life into their libraries; and generally not only the young but the old are taking an artistic, economic and generally cultural lines have been bent. The Island has shown a real demand towards books about the rest of Canada and about Scotland. States the Report: "The sense of the past starting here and books on Scottish history and legend, on the Jacobites and Bonnie Prince Charlie and on the Septs and Clans of Scotland are surprisingly popular." Books on the Sea too. When the men couldn't sail their ships in the winter, they found a new delight in reading up about ship-building, and navigation and anything to do with a wet sheet and a flowing sea. There were thirty-seven groups all told who organized for some special study, some quite high-falutin and some on Oyster Culture—with no reference to the Oyster industry. The Foundation workers have discovered that a central administration works best for libraries and in 1934 the Government created a Public Library Commission of seven members. But the following year the return of another variety of political party, the Islanders take their politics seriously if not downright hard. So the Commission was shown the door. But there is a hope that this action may be rescinded. At any rate a money order for \$10,000 has been passed. And the Islands better, within three years of new worlds brought to them in books. The demonstration has done what is set out to do. What the future development will be is the business of the Islanders and they are remarkably good at minding their own business.

The Poet's Corner

RETICENCE
I have not made a song to her,
I have not written verse to shiner eyes.
I have not woven defts and shining words
Concerning the incomparable starry blessing
She has wrought upon my skies.
I have not told in soft nor swinging rhyme
Of her straight courage, running on swift feet
To meet my need;
Not the inestimable comforting of her white hands
When old wounds bleed.
I have been silent always on these things;
And now I think I shall be silent still,
Nor make her any little lulling song.
I know, O well I know not any song of mine
Were clear enough
To trace her spirit out.
She understands the silence. There are deaths
One may not sing about.
—Barbara Young.

Don't Take Risks

Fire is man's oldest servant but it remains untamed—and as treacherous as a tiger. It strikes swiftly—unexpectedly, bringing tragedy in its train. . . . A careless match, or even a bit of defective wiring, is enough to set it free. . . . don't risk your home or place of business. . . . protect yourself against the ever-present hazard of fire by the only known means—adequate insurance in strong, reliable companies.

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That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

TESTING FOR EPILEPSY

The cause of epilepsy—an ailment that dates back to the beginning of human history—is still unknown, but fortunately in the last twenty years great progress has been made in treatment. Patients who before this treatment was known would have epileptic attacks daily, weekly, or perhaps only a half a dozen a year are now kept entirely free of attacks by following the four basic rules—out down on liquids, cut down on starch foods, increase fat foods, and a dose of phenobarbital daily. An early experiment whereby a number of patients were kept free of attacks for ten days simply because no food or liquids were given gave the definite proof that while the cause of epilepsy was in the body, the attack could not occur unless food was eaten. Food was the match that started into flame the already kindled material or tissues in the body.

It was found that starch foods, whether due to gas formation or not, was a frequent cause of attacks whilst fat foods seemed to prevent them.

Finally it was thought that too much water in the brain and spinal column—brain waterlogged—might be a factor as, by withholding liquids attacks were prevented.

This fact that liquids cause attacks has been used in trying to learn if the attack as described by the patient and his family is really true epilepsy.

As you know, most attacks occur at home toward early morning; the patient perhaps may never have seen the patient during an attack.

Some months ago I spoke of a method now used by some physicians of giving a drug which helps to hold liquids within the body tissues—pitressin—which will actually bring on an epileptic attack if the patient is suffering with true epilepsy. Dr. A. W. Jacobsen, in New York State Medical Journal, describes the test as follows:—About 10 ounces—a little more than half a pint—of water is given every two hours, and an injection of pitressin every four hours until positive water balance is established as shown by the weight of the body. The dose is gradually increased from 3 grains up to 7 or 8 grains until an epileptic attack occurs, usually about 8 to 10 doses. If an attack occurs, no nourishment or fluids are to be given except 15 drops of cream for each pound of body weight, every four hours. This seems to be the most effective way to preventing further attacks.

This test isn't necessary of course when the physician has seen the patient in an attack.

In Canada, but they are too close to it to see it.

I think most people in all places do their best to live up to the tall sound human code in any religion—and the ten commandments, and all, are the only exact code of conduct which all men can agree.

A too great concern with other people's shortcomings is merely evidence of certain misgivings about one's own.

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