

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Belated Anxiety

Our contemporary calls belated attention to the danger of permitting the shooting of such valuable game birds as Hungarian partridge on the plea of damage to fruit trees. The Minister of Agriculture, "or any person duly authorized by him", is empowered to issue permits for this purpose under an amendment to the Fish and Game Protection Act passed at the last session of the Legislature. This piece of legislation—entirely against the wishes of the Fish and Game Protective Association whose own suggested amendments were ignored—was adopted in the Legislature without discussion, or even explanation.

This was not the only example of hasty and ill-considered law-making furnished during the two weeks' sitting of our all-Parliamentarian, whose chief concern, seemingly, was to reach the stage where they could prorogue, draw their full-term sessional indemnity, and go home. Their "efficiency" in this regard was warmly applauded at the close of the session by their gratified leader. Perhaps it would have been better for the Province if they had made haste more slowly. In this particular instance, the alarm now expressed by the Liberal party organ indicates as much.

But the extinction of non-migratory game birds is not by any means the only danger to be feared from the existence in this Province of a political dictatorship, untrammelled by Opposition, and unscrupulous to the point of threatening its supporters with the loss of party patronage when they prove recalcitrant.

That Vicious Lottery

Readers in Canada as well as the United States will be interested in the following strongly-worded editorial from "Editor and Publisher," New York:

"While the American Society of Newspaper Editors was cautiously and legalistically talked out of passing a resolution condemning news-column exploitation of the Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes lottery, it is greatly to be hoped that that outrageous imposition on the credulity of the American reading public, not to say penny-squeezing exploitation of our most ignorant and miserable poor, will be squarely met by decent editorship the next time the press agents of the foreign lottery start to unload the material that gives the scheme its vitality in this country.

"It is all right to excuse publishing the results as 'news,' but it happens that other news facts are involved in the case. The people have a right to know that the Irish lottery proposes simply outlandish odds; it is illegal; the scheme is not the beautiful charity that has been described, but really a trick put over by a bunch of gamblers who have taken immense profits; even the money due the Irish hospitals was long held up; there is no real public accounting of the millions poured into this gamble; it preys on the poorest elements of society. If the fact that a poor baker, butcher or bottler has won \$150,000 on a \$2.50 ticket is 'news,' it is also probably 'news' that some 30,000 investors have lost pennies their children need for shoes.

"The Irish Sweepstakes lottery is a dirty business, disgraces the American system of law and order and is no sweet reflection on the press that has given it life on this foreign shore. The English Government has long since driven it out. English newspapers dare not mention it. The United States are the happy hunting grounds for the sharpers running this gigantic gamble, more than half the receipts at the recent drawing being credited to America. In the meanwhile, most of the hospitals of this country sorely need funds."

Lord Tweedsmuir: An Elder

"One day this week" says the Ottawa Journal, "Lord Tweedsmuir went down to Knox Presbyterian church, spoke to the annual meeting of the Ontario Provincial Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. His opening words were:

"As an elder of the Church of Scotland and a son of a Scottish Manse, I am glad to be among my fellow Presbyterians."

"It is not fashionable these days to be an elder in a church, or to be what is known as a church 'worker.' Successful people, 'sophisticated' people, those who like to think they belong to the 'intelligentsia,' they leave such activities to persons who are 'old-fashioned.' They are tolerant, of course (providing they go to church at all), of such workers, but their own social standing, their reputation for being 'advanced' could never permit them to partake of such work. It is simply something reserved for those who confuse religion with churches, who don't realize that ethics are 'just as good,' who even believe (just imagine it!) in 'a personal God.'

"JOHN BUCHAN, novelist, author, historian, scholar, standing in Knox Presbyterian Church, professing his faith openly and his pride in being an elder, should be a corrective of such thought. It should tell some few of us at least how superficial such thought is, how compounded of pride and ignorance and things equally unlovely. Tell that there is no conflict between scholarship and the highest standards of success and the practical even humble work of religion.

Mr. Gladstone used to read the lesson in the Bible parish church of Hawarden. The late King George worshipped with his humble parishioners on Down and at Sandringham. And a NEWMAN, of whom it was said that he had a 'thing on his back as close as a door to the

glass which the diamond cut,' saw no conflict between religion and science.

"In bringing back to us the thing which these men taught by their examples, expressing his pride in being a Presbyterian elder, Lord Tweedsmuir performs a service for all of us."

Drilling With Diamonds

The part which the diamond drill played in reaching the entombed men at the Moose River mine is known to everyone. What is less commonly known is the fact that the name applied to this species of boring equipment is no misnomer—the drill bit of soft steel being actually set with diamonds, numbering from six to eight or more according to its diameter. The diamonds, usually from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 carats in size, project but slightly from the surface of the bit. For drilling in hard rock, as was the case at Moose River, diamonds known as "carbons" are used. They are opaque, dark in colour, tougher than the brilliant, and have no cleavage planes. As the bit wears, the stones must be reset from time to time. The wear of carbons in a well-set bit is small, though extremely variable. Above the bit are the core-lifter and core-barrel, the latter being spirally grooved for the passage of water and debris. By means of a small engine on the surface the drill is rotated rapidly and fed down automatically as the hole deepens. Diamond drills of standard designs bore holes from 1 9/16 to 2 3/4 in. diameter, and are capable of reaching depths of a few hundred to 4,000 feet and more. The first practical application of diamonds for drilling in rock was made in 1863 by Professor RUDOLPH LESCHOT, a civil engineer of Paris. The equipment is designed for prospecting mineral deposits, but its use in the rescue work at Moose River has proved its inestimable importance as a life-saving device.

Editorial Notes

Have you visited the Art Exhibition?

Wonder what is cause of delay in new road work—summer and tourists will be here before any headway is made.

Italy will certainly gain in reputation if she succeeds in capturing Addis Ababa without bloodshed or stink bombs.

Extortion and blackmail, according to the British judiciary, is the most serious of crimes, barring murder, and is punished accordingly.

Everything comes to him who plods is once more illustrated in the discovery for the successful treatment of radium poisoning—hitherto considered incurable.

In Quebec the Legislature has been in session over six weeks, and the debate on the Address has not yet concluded. Premier TASCHEAU threatens to introduce the closure.

A former governor of Virginia claims that the Pilgrim Fathers landed in Virginia and not Massachusetts. These debunkers will soon be insisting that Washington could tell a lie.

According to a Liberal M. P. just returned from a tour of the States, Canada is famous there at present for the Moose River mine disaster, the Alberta Social Credit movement, and the DIONNE quintuplets. Evidently reciprocity does not interest them.

In one of the towns in the province it is reported 25 per cent. of the breadwinners are drawing old age pensions. 25 per cent. unemployed waiting for something to turn up, 25 per cent. house-wives, while the remainder live by supplying the farmer with his material and spiritual wants.

It is probable the Rev. Mr. BARBOUR'S successor at Trinity will be Rev. Mr. MACKENZIE of Westville, N.S., who is officiating with great success as a student missionary at Rockingham. Mr. BARBOUR, whose work among the young has been of an outstanding character, may be called to a Saint John charge.

In Quebec any standard rate of wages enacted for the benefit of labour does not apply in case of work done for farmers or agriculturists generally, even if the employer is a city contractor. In giving decision to this effect Mr. Justice GIBBULT of the Superior Court said the text of the Collective Labour Agreements Act which the court had to interpret, had for object the aiding of the agricultural industry, and as a result it did not seem that a distinction was to be made between the workers engaged by proprietors of agricultural occupations or by contractors executing works for them.

Two New York scientists offer results of a study they interpreted as indicating the ranks of married person include fewer mentally ill individuals than are found in the single, divorced and widowed classifications. Dr. JAMES PAGE of Columbia University and Dr. CARNEY LANDIS of the New York Psychiatric Institute presented their findings at a meeting of the New York branch of the American Psychological Association. They said, however, that "marriage is no vaccine against mental disease." Then why seek to emphasize the mental distinction between bachelor and benedict?

Canadian exports to the German market have undergone serious contraction, writes Mr. S. V. ALLEN, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The total value, in Canadian dollars, has fallen from \$72,167,000 for 1929 to \$31,571,000 for 1930, and \$4,934,000 for 1935. The principal factors affecting this serious decline are the general shrinkage in world trade and the restriction of import business into Germany, by regulations of the German Government, to a point where little more than bare necessities are being purchased from other coun-

Notes by the Way

Londoners, who fought the electrification of the city-owned London and Port Stanley Railway twenty odd years ago, must be getting a good deal of personal satisfaction out of the fact that their prophecies have come true, even though the financial reverses hit them, as well as the rest of the taxpayers. A move is to be made, we read, to sell the road, and the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific are mentioned as possible buyers. "The line can't be paid for on any can," Commissioner Faraday declares. In the two decades since the line was electrified it has shown net deficits exceeding surpluses by \$1,581,377. It is estimated that it will cost the City of London \$225,000 to operate the railway this year. Transport and private motor car competition are blamed for its losses since 1922.—Windsor Daily Star.

An avalanche of orders for a new type of scooter type bicycle, with rear wheel off-centre so that propulsion is given by a swaying movement of the body on the teeter board between wheels thus doing away with pedals and chain gear, has encouraged the manufacturer to prepare for a Summer fad equal in extent to the midget golf craze that swept the country a few years ago. More than four times the amount of cotton is being used compared with 20 years ago.—St. Thomas Times Journal.

Cotton has been more responsible than rubber in recent years for the increase in the mileage of motor tires from 3,000 to 20,000, according to a cotton expert. In a heavy motor tire the three or four times the amount of cotton is being used compared with 20 years ago.—St. Thomas Times Journal.

Public opinion is a variable quantity. It ebbs and flows, never is static. Even with regard to events of the distant past, occurrences enshrouded in the invulnerable amber of history, the verdict of humanity alters as the years recede. Illustrations are numerous. For example, during the World War many philatelists in Great Britain, France and the United States joined in an agreement to abstain forever from collecting German stamps. Those who subscribed to the covenant unhesitatingly tore from their albums valuable and hitherto treasured specimens of Teutonic origin. Dealers threw their Middle Europe stock into the waste-basket. The publishers of philatelic journals and catalogues omitted from their pages all mention of the postal issues of the enemy. A decade later peace was restored. Then followed a panic rush to replace the outlawed material.—Washington Star.

Australia has joined the armament procession. Australia has added to its budget this year \$10,000,000 to strengthen its navy. Two new ships are being built and the enlargement of the navy is being enlarged. Coastal artillery units will be increased, and bigger guns will be mounted. Anti-aircraft guns and searchlights will be manufactured and land forces will be mechanized. New air force squadrons are to be formed, and more machines bought. An increased amount of \$250,000 is being provided for civil aviation development, including the enlargement of airdromes and the extension of night landing facilities. There are already 151 public airdromes.—London Free Press.

It is unfortunate that the work of mosquito control must be undertaken some weeks in advance of the normal arrival of these ubiquitous pests. If the annual anti-mosquito bag day could be deferred until June there is little doubt but that the fund would be over-subscribed in a very short time. People forget past miseries very easily. In April few of us are thinking about mosquitoes; but in June we all have cause to say with Prospero, "How sharp the point of this remembrance is!"—Winnipeg Tribune.

Atlantic City is "taking official note" of Canada, we are told by its publicity bureau. Leading hotels are displaying "the Canadian colors in profusion." But the "high light of the month will be a luncheon and parade to be staged for the Canadians, and Mayor Charles D. White has invited John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General Designate to Canada to Atlantic City for the occasion." Won't that be nice for John Buchan?—Ottawa Journal.

Tears dry, or are wiped away, losses are adjusted, wounds heal, the sorrows of the heart are softened, the applause of the moment dies away. Everything passes—excepting the results of useful service and good influence.

It is stated in a life of Sir Ernest Wild, just published, that the shortest summing up on record stands to the credit of Mr. Justice Cave, who said merely: "Gentlemen of the jury, one side or the other is telling lies. Perhaps you can say which, I can't." That is certainly terse, but there are others on record. Henry Hawkins in his "Reminiscences" cites a shorter one, saying that he heard the trial at the Old Bailey in the olden days, though he does not mention the name of the judge. The summing up was: "Gentlemen, I suppose you have no doubt, I have none."—Manchester Guardian.

It is a fact worth noting that last year the British railways carried 28 million passengers more than in 1934, and 49 million more than in 1933. The gross receipts were increased by 1,725,000 pounds and 2,280,000 pounds respectively. In the absence of figures as to working costs it is not possible to state net results, but it seems as though the policy of offering

That Body of Pours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN LESSENS NUMBER OF MENTAL PATIENTS

A very few years ago when a patient who was just a little "odd" in his behavior, or one perhaps who had fears of illness, or one who felt he wasn't getting a "square deal" from life, consulted a physician, he was considered an early mental case, and the physician referred him to the mental specialist. The physician felt that the mental specialist would know best how to handle the case, and he was referred to him just as he would refer a case to a throat specialist, or to a dentist.

Now the very fact that he was being sent to a mental specialist was, a few years ago anyway, a bad start for the patient who may have had visions of the mental hospital or "asylum."

To-day the family physician or general practitioner knows that every patient who consults him is a mental patient, and in addition to any organic trouble present, the mind also must be treated. Thus of every 100 patients who consult a physician about 45 have some real trouble that needs treatment and the other 55 must be shown that there is no organic trouble or they will still remain "sick" in their minds.

During the examination, and the examination must be thorough, the physician is able to question the patient and the patient the physician so anything that is "on the patient's mind" is brought to light and discussed freely and frankly.

With the knowledge that there is no organic trouble and with his fear, anxiety, illusion or obsession brought into its true light and found to be not worth the thought and fear given it, the patient is "cured" and there is no need for further treatment.

However there are, of course, cases that are more serious than the above and just as there is need of a surgeon, a dentist, or other specialist in certain cases, so also should the nerve specialist at the mental clinic, or at his own office, be consulted. Nerve specialists have the special training and experience to handle cases that are beyond the training and experience of the family physician or general practitioner.

The Poet's Corner

A LOST SONG* He went to the forest the whole day long. The whole day long: For there he heard such a wondrous song, A wondrous song.

He fashioned a flute from a willow spray, A willow spray, To see it within it the sweet tune lay, The sweet tune lay.

It whispered and told him its name at last, Its name at last; But then, while he listened, away it passed, Away it passed.

Yet oft, when he slumbered, again it stole, Again it stole, With touches of love, upon his soul, Upon his soul.

Then he tried to catch it and keep it fast, And keep it fast; But he woke, and away in the night it passed, In the night it passed.

My Lord, let me pass in the night I pray, In the night I pray; For the music has taken my heart away, My heart away.

Then answered the Lord, "It is thy friend, It is thy friend, Though ne'er for an hour shall thy longing end, Thy longing end;

"And all the others are nothing to thee, Nothing to thee, To this thou seekest and never shalt see, Never shalt see."

—Bjornstjerne Bjornson. "From the Norwegian Bjornson's peasant novel, "Arne," is taken this song of the unreachable ideal.

cheap fares has fully justified itself, and that the railway companies have reason to be satisfied. The figures point also to a definite improvement in the prosperity of the country. Have the railway companies sufficient faith in the policy of cheaper transport to extend the experiment to goods rates?—Edinburgh Scotsman.

The largest flower in the world is said to be Rafflesia Arnoldi or Arnold's rafflesia. It was discovered by Dr. Joseph Arnold (1728-1818). The entire flower measures about a yard across, and weighs about 15 pounds. Its ground tint is flesh-colored or yellow, with heavy mottlings of dull purple.—Christian Science Monitor.

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.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PROBLEM

Sir,—Now that the City has secured from the Legislature the necessary authority either to instal a competitive electric plant or to purchase the existing plant, there should be a steady, persistent and unrelenting determination to bring to fruition the ideal of public ownership.

We should follow the lead of Roosevelt in the United States; of Hepburn in Ontario, and of Hon. T. D. Bouchard and others in Quebec who believe that the interests of the public demand that the greed of the privately owned power corporations should be curbed. These men are responsible to a large extent for the handwriting on the wall that assures us that public power is coming fast. Municipal ownership has a worked wonders in numerous other places. It can do here, it is the only plan that leaves all the profits in the community.

Considerable interest is manifested at the present time as to how best to increase our civic revenues. We have reached the stage when such an increase is an urgent necessity. I submit that the one real way to secure such an increase without imposing any additional burden on the citizens is by the generation and distribution of light and power by the City. It is said that where the municipal plant generates its own current, transmits it and distributes it, we then have the complete yardstick of thirty-six inches.

We are in the happy position that no stock or bonds of The Maritime Electric Co. are outstanding in the hands of the public so that no question of repudiation or of any injustice to stock holders or bond holder can arise. As to the securities of the foreign corporations which were sold here on certain alleged representations a Royal Commission will determine and recommend whether or not these securities should be made a lien on the local plant.

The Associated Gas and Electric system with its subsidiary, the New England Gas and Electric Association have already made a large amount of money out of local consumers. There is no question about it that the plant here has depreciated in value and when and if a sale takes place no fund will be handed over to make good any depreciation. It is the general rule of private power interests to make good the depreciation which continually takes place by a further issue of bonds of stock and in this way over-capitalization is the result so that when the above companies who are our potential owners state that they have expended "nearly a million dollars here" it does not in any way indicate the value of the plant for much of this money was spent to make good depreciation and other purposes which should have been chargeable out of profits.

It is a fact that fixed charges of private power must pyramid and do pyramid, while fixed charges of public power falls to nothing at the end of the life of the bonds. My contention, therefore, is that there should be no negotiating on the basis of what the foreign companies spent here. They should only be offered a fair price based on the depreciated value of the plant and equipment and that fair value can be ascertained either by the report of an electrical expert or upon the price at which a new modern plant could be installed.

The following quotation was taken from the New York Times of last week and is of interest as showing the destiny of all holding companies. This may not affect The Maritime Electric Co. so far as its Canadian properties are concerned, but it does indicate the trend of legislative hostility in the United States. The quotation reads:

"The Revenue Bill, as introduced in the House on Tuesday, took by surprise officials of holding companies who had no prior information about the plan to heavily tax dividends paid by a holding company. None of these officials was prepared to comment on the matter yesterday. This, of course, will naturally speed up the process of eliminating intermediate holding companies that has been going on in the utilities."

In my next letter I propose to consider the question as to whether a private utility company can be controlled by regulation. I am, Sir, etc., JOHN F. WHEAR.

"TRUDEAUIST" AGAIN

Sir,—I cheerfully tip my hat to "trudeauiism" as a master genius in creating phantasms out of a void, and of success in riddling Tolson and Webster to the dregs in search of ineffectual to slay in wordy adjectives the shadows he creates.

No intelligent reader will discover in his lengthy opening paragraph a solitary sentence to apply to myself, the object of his ill-tempered attack, while every syllable, clearly as in a mirror, is the reflection of his own frenzy. The last sentence alone illumined in the light of his whole letter, explains why "such a mind" cannot be "severe without being insolent and vulgar." "The fury of the cobra," the "futility of rage inflicting damage upon no one but himself," the "spouting denunciations and abuse" outstanding in his every utterance, "melancholy miseness of poetry without (substance or) inspiration," the stock theme of his defense.

He says there "are in this Province today hundreds of men and women whose lips have never touched alcohol and are suffering from tuberculosis." Who said that there wasn't? Certainly not I. Why should one of his calling seek, even by inference, to "bear false witness against (his) neighbor?"

Another of his phantasies, following some inapplicable statistics, is: "this would seem to indicate that there are other factors than alcoholic distillation entering into the cause of the disease." "What is he trying to release from his chest?"

Mustard Gas

(From the Victoria Colonist) The Italian Armies in Ethiopia have been accused of using mustard gas. The technical name of this gas is yperite. It is a weapon described by Mr. T. A. Lambie, executive secretary of the Ethiopian Red Cross, as "monstrous," which surpasses in fearfulness the wildest dread of a disordered imagination. Mr. Lambie, in a protest against its use, has sent a cablegram to The London Times, part of which reads as follows:

"The splashing of a few drops of this yperite upon one's person or clothing might easily pass unnoticed. Burns are not immediate. The odor is quite undetectable. The contamination of a few drops on one's boots might easily pass unmarked. Yet one might go into a room and gas a whole roomful of people as well as oneself, the effects only appearing in a few hours time. What a ploy to call it mustard gas, somehow conveying the impression of cold and mustard plasters, something mildly unpleasant, but not deadly; while there can be no adjective strong enough to describe the hellish thing now being seen for almost the first time perfected in its capacity to kill, blind and maim in unbelievably small concentrations. Whither? Today a few thousand peasants in Walla will be groping their way down the dark years because of a dictator, whose name they have never heard of, but whose decree of ruthlessness has put out their eyes. Walla is a long way from Charting Cross—yes, but not for airplanes. Whither tomorrow?"

Another adroit inference that I, or any one else assumed otherwise, is it only another shadow that he is relentlessly chasing. Then again,—"unless my friend attempts to deny that tuberculosis is produced by infection, etc." Who ever asserted otherwise? I certainly did not. Scoffingly he quotes my reference to "hot-beds of T.B." with his parrot-like exultation, "Shame, shame." In his search for abusive adjectives, how came he to overlook the plain definition of "hotbed," and get some one of better knowledge to tell him its purpose. "A bed of earth covered with glass and made warm by the fermentation of manure, for rearing plants." A hot-bed is not procurative, but means of nourishment, of better development of health, and likewise the greater development of disease, tuberculosis or whatever else it shelters and stimulates.

The worst example of his unchristian and ill-tempered malignity is his attempt, to imply that I as a "chrysalis" made an "unmanly attempt to throw mud and violate the sanctity of the sick room." Who invent such a ghost without foundation or substance? Was his rage so far beyond control that he could not resist the temptation to befool every code of common decency to get back at one who made his defense of the traffic the "colimax of stupidity?" I made no reference to

the sick room, except to that of the disease producing traffic, and none of "Trudeauiist" sophistries can twist any utterance of mine to so infamous a purpose. He doesn't hesitate himself to produce figures, and to play upon sick rooms to conjure up sympathy for his defense of the liquor traffic, a method of argument which he tries to monopolize. Another of spectral shades. In his dilemma he has my sympathy. I am, Sir, etc., PROHIBITIONIST.

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