

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Monday, August 3, 1936

Provincial Museum Needed

Interest in archaeological matters has been revived in Charlottetown by the holiday visit here of Mr. HARLAN I. SMITH, of the National Museum, Ottawa. It is Mr. SMITH's opinion that a systematic search of old Indian camping grounds on the Island would yield many evidences of aboriginal occupation—not merely stone tools and weapons, such as have already been found from time to time, but possibly pottery and other relics of prehistoric culture as well.

Prince Edward Island is the only province which has not a public museum of some kind. In view of the interest aroused in historical and archaeological subjects by the Carnegie demonstration library, the time would seem to be opportune for considering the advisability of establishing such an institution. It might be possible to do this with Federal assistance, if undertaken in conjunction with the proposed National Park. The opening of the museum at Fort Beauséjour National Park on Saturday is evidence of what might be accomplished in this direction.

Years ago there was an antiquarian society in Charlottetown, and many of our older readers will recall the great interest taken in the proceedings of that organization. The addresses delivered by the society members, as reported in the press at that time, contain a fund of valuable information about the early history and traditions of the Province. No doubt also many relics were collected by the members. These have been lost or dispersed because of the lack of proper housing accommodation such as a museum would afford.

Another factor entering into the question today is the tourist trade. It is surprising to see the amount of interest taken in antiquarian subjects by our summer visitors. Many of them have expressed surprise that we have no provincial museum. In recent years, largely through the enterprise of Mr. H. R. Stewart, former Deputy Provincial Secretary, many relics of political and historical interest were acquired and placed in fitting surroundings in the Confederation Chamber. This work is being continued by the present Deputy, Mr. FIELDING. But there are other things worthy of preservation, throwing light upon an almost infinite variety of subjects of local interest and importance which would require other accommodation. In fact, we shall probably be surprised at the wealth of museum material we possess, if we once make a start in assembling it systematically for the benefit of ourselves and posterity.

Bracken's Defeat

There is food for thought in the following comment on the Manitoba election results by the Sydney Post-Record:

The BRACKEN Government's general record has not been brilliant, but neither has it been particularly discreditable—at least in the past 4 years. Its defeat might have been averted in normal times, but, as it is, it has become a political casualty in a campaign of its own seeking, under economic and social conditions no Government in Canada has so far been able to withstand. It played for the rural vote boldly, strenuously, ruthlessly, passing legislation of the most radical character to aid and foster and coddle the farming communities, shifting the burdens of taxation from country to town, sheltering agrarian mortgagors from foreclosure, protecting the properties of the farmers from execution processes for debt, giving telephone services and other utilities to the rural population below cost, and making the urban population pay the piper on a staggering scale. In the face of all this, a majority of the rural voters of Manitoba have marked their ballots for a change of Government. The explanation is obvious. The existing tendency to vote against the powers that be is stronger, even in the favored back-section settlements of Manitoba, than electoral gratitude for unexampled Governmental paternalism.

If there were the slightest doubt that this Manitoba election result is in the main due to the prevailing trend against all Governments, it is disposed of completely by the returns from the Winnipeg polls. Winnipeg returns no members at large, under the P. R. system, to the Manitoba Legislature. The candidate who headed the polls in that city on the first count was the erratic, irresponsible ex-Judge STUBBS, who ran as an independent. Next to him stood the Communist LITTEKICK, the campaign manager of TIM BUCK in the Federal election last year. The enormous votes polled by these two radicals suggest at first glance that Winnipeg is rampantly red. But this theory has to be abandoned in face of the fact that RALPH WEBB, Conservative, ran third, and that, in the aggregate, the Conservative vote in Winnipeg was considerably higher than that of any other political group. The explanation of course is that the people were out against the Government, that the electors were no respecters of persons, were indifferent as to the labels of the candidates for whom they polled their votes,—so long as they were anti-BRACKEN candidates.

No Government in Canada has so far been given a mandate in any election held since the acme of the big depression. None can survive an appeal to the constituencies so long as the economic and social aftermath of the depression persists. It is a fairly safe wager that no Government now in office, Federal or Provincial, will be in office any longer than the term it is presently rounding out. That is, unless in the present economic conditions become revolutionary for the better, the popular demand for social reform be satisfied, and the whole attitude of the people toward their public representatives undergo a complete change. And none but the most fantastically cheerful dreamers look for any such transformation in the immediate future.

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Editorial Notes

August has started in fine.

A columnist in Governor KNOX's Republican Chicago Daily News, announces his conviction that President ROOSEVELT will be re-elected on "emotional and economic grounds." So does the nut-seller at the White House stand; "by intuition," he says.

Let us hope the visit of the President to the Governor-general presages a lasting peace in Europe. An Anglo-Saxon alliance both sides the water, however unofficial, will act as a break on the greedy, bloody aspirations of nations, spoiling for a fight.

"Stay out of Alberta" is the warning issued to British Columbia and Saskatchewan unemployed who may have ideas of going to Alberta for harvest work. Drought has cut down crop prospects and no work will be available for outside help, report officials of the Government Employment Service.

The death is announced in Toronto of Mrs. SARAH EMMA DES BRISAY, 93, widow of the distinguished poet and writer, Rev. WILLIAM ALMON DES BRISAY (Cyprien Golde). She had resided in Toronto since 1889. Born in Dalhousie, N. B. of United Empire Loyalist stock, she was educated at Charlottetown and twice married, first to Dr. LLOYD P. PICKAVANT TOCQUE, Windsor, N.S., and St. Martin's, N.B. In 1889 she married Mr. DES BRISAY. Surviving are one son, Capt. R. TOCQUE, St. Catharines, and four daughters in Toronto.

Contrary to expectations there were no Italian celebrations of MUSSOLINI's 53rd birthday last week. Anniversary congratulations were discreetly forgotten by the men who surround IL DUCE at his work. If a family reunion was held it was carefully kept out of the press. MUSSOLINI, the Fascist attitude proclaims, is ageless. He himself has made "youth" the theme song of Italian politics. "Giovanezza" (youth) is the Fascist hymn played or sung after the Royal March on all state occasions. Hence, national silence marked an event which adds another year to the life of a man whose own dictates must keep him perpetually young.

Beneath the tall grass of a little abandoned graveyard in Stormont county, in Eastern Ontario, have been found the graves of JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, first Premier of Ontario, and SIMON FRASER, famed Canadian adventurer, who was the first white man to view the Pacific from the western shores of this continent. A friend of Premier MITCHELL HEPBURN, interested in the history of his community, found the graves in a little cemetery near St. Andrew's. He sent word of his discovery to the Premier who ordered arrangements be made to care for the graveyard.

Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER jr., just returned on the Cunard White Star liner Queen Mary from a brief European tour, told the reporters that he thought Mr. J. P. MORGAN was "very, very conservative" in his recent estimate that the current rate of government expenditure would dissipate the private fortunes of the country within thirty years. "Really," said Mr. ROCKEFELLER when Mr. MORGAN's statement was called to his attention, "I can only guess about that. But I will say that I think Mr. MORGAN was very, very conservative. He gave our fortunes a good long time. Yes, he was very conservative, don't you think?"

Under provision of the Quebec Code, the Gazette says, there appears to have been adequate provision for aged heads of families even during the difficult times of the depression, which means that adult children have been discharging what is not only a filial duty but a legal responsibility. If they are now to be relieved of this obligation at the public expense, or if they are to be afforded an opportunity to transfer the cost of maintenance from their own shoulders to those of the taxpayer, the conditions ought to be made extremely rigid. Inability of a son or daughter to continue support of an ascendant as required by the code should be proved under exacting tests, and wilful misrepresentation, particularly if such is made under oath, should be followed by salutary punishment. This would involve no injustice to anyone and would give the taxpayer assurance of some protection.

Declaring that Mr. DUPLESSIS had gone back on his agreement with Mr. PAUL GOUIN "almost on the morrow of its signature," Mr. HORACE PHILIPPON, Action Libérale stalwart, charges seven specific breaches of faith:

- 1. Replacing "or trying to replace" certain A.L.N. candidates in November's election.
2. Attempting exclusive control of meetings, radio broadcasts and election funds.
3. Promising, before the election to certain A.L.N. men who now occupy prominent positions in the new National Union, "certain material advantages and promises of portfolios, to induce them to shut their eyes to injustices against A.L.N. members.
4. The financial "irregularity" aforementioned.
5. After the election, entrusting the legal duties of contestations to Conservative counsel, "to whom were joined, for form's sake, some Libérale Nationale lawyers."
6. Organizing "a sort of cabal" for the fusion of the two groups (Conservative and A.L.N.) under "one sole chief, Mr. DUPLESSIS."
7. "Contesting, all winter, our right to our weekly lectures and our weekly paper La Province."

The result, he contends, was merely the reconstitution of the old Conservative party out of a revolt which Mr. DUPLESSIS had not led.

Notes by the Way

Fresh facts are forthcoming as to civil air progress in Canada, and more particularly as to the great trans-Canada air-mail, and the use of commercial aircraft in the far north. The trans-Canada air-mail is destined to provide a vital link with the Atlantic and Pacific services while these three great services spanning the Atlantic and Pacific, and crossing Canada and operating also in conjunction with routes from England to Egypt, India, Australia and China, will enable the institution in due course of an air-mail service stretching completely round the globe. It is a happy augury for the trans-Canada route that air-mail loads carried in Canada during 1935 were almost double those recorded in 1934.—Imperial Airways Bulletin.

After experiments extending over thirty years a Melbourne (Australia) man claims to have discovered a process for the manufacture of synthetic wood. His product, he holds, can be sawn, planed and chiselled like ordinary wood but without warping, shrinking, or splitting. It is grainless and non-flammable. Nails and screws driven into it will withstand any reasonable strain. World production has been insured for the process which scientific investigators all over the world have been seeking in vain for years.—Australian Press Bureau.

Mr. Baldwin, in more than one of his speeches in defence of his course, has recalled that a year or so ago he declared that "sanctions mean war." He regards this apparently as a justification for the course he is now following; but does it not, in fact, put him in a still more difficult position? He knew two years ago that sanctions mean war. If it has been his determination right along not to let sanctions develop into war, why the imposition of sanctions last October? By his own showing he either faced the possibility of a war from the day he shrank back in horror in June, or he knew that sanctions that he intended to see imposed were not the kind of sanctions that he had in mind when he said that sanctions means war—as a contingency, of course, not a certainty.—Winnipeg Free Press.

As the rays come from the sun, and yet are not the sun, even so our love and pity, though they are not God, but merely a poor, weak image and reflection of Him, alone they come. If there is mercy in our hearts, it comes from the fountain of mercy. If there is the light of love in us, it is a ray from the full sun of His love.—Chas. Kingsley.

Reading so much these days about isolation, unpaid war debts, and tariff walls, I thought perhaps Monitor readers would find the following figures as interesting as I did. They are quoted from the Overseas Daily Mail, published in London, England. During the first quarter of 1936, "The United States sent goods worth \$28,817,071 (roughly \$120,000,000) and took \$5,937,159 (roughly \$26,000,000) in British goods."—Letter in Christian Science Monitor.

With reports that both Hitler and Mussolini are lending both financial and military aid to the rebels in Spain and the charges that French communists are lending active support to the Spanish government the possibilities of the present revolution there are becoming glaringly apparent. Spain right now is like a house on fire in the very middle of a crowded street of highly inflammable structures. There is no telling how far or how far the conflagration may spread, and the League of Nations is in no condition at the moment to function efficiently as a fire brigade.—Ex.

President Roosevelt steered a yacht through a nasty squall on the Nova Scotia coast. No doubt the experience he acquired navigating the ship off the coast during the last few years proved valuable.

One of the most unfortunate happenings of our times is the decline in eloquent public speakers. This is what we mean by a decline, essential and perfected by great men of the past, has given way to the bareness of habit of written speeches. Sir Austen Chamberlain in his book, "Down the Years," states the reason of parliamentary decline. He admits there are no Gladstones, Disraelis or Joseph Chamberlains now, but says that the present generation has been the past on account of territorial expansion and advanced conditions in general. Therefore members have less time to devote to public speaking. Nevertheless speeches read in the House are never as impressive as those eloquently delivered and are injurious to traditions and customs. "That it is difficult to listen to and tiresome is pointed out by Sir Austen when he tells of a member in the House of Commons who recently yawned in the middle of his own speech.—Lis'owel Standard.

Mr. Henry Ford, in a statement recently given to the press, said that he hoped to prove in the space of two years that all farm animals "are really unnecessary." He added that his hope was to get a more plentiful supply of food, cheaper and better, by processing the products of the soil, instead of asking cows and chickens to do it for us. In the future farm animals of all kinds will be out. "We will be better off without them." Ford may indeed be able to prove that these animals are unnecessary, although we are inclined to doubt even that. But never will be persuaded us—along with no doubt 50,000,000 others—that the delectable dishes provided by the hump's farm animals are better done without.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Burton, M.D.

WHETHER OR NOT TO HAVE TONSILS REMOVED

During the holidays from school many parents may have in mind the removal of their child's tonsils as recommended by the school physician. It is a "convenient" time for the operation as there is no lost time from school. However the parents may be undecided about the tonsils because it means an anaesthetic, expense of operation, and a day or two in hospital. Besides they have heard of cases where the tonsils were removed and the youngster still had as many "colds" or had further attacks of rheumatism and even heart disease.

Now it is true that youngsters who have had the tonsils removed can have attacks of rheumatism which may be followed by attacks of heart disease, but the point to be considered is what is the "general" rule in these cases, and whether the removal of the tonsils prevent attacks of rheumatism and heart disease to any great extent.

Realizing the amount of controversy that exists regarding the removal of infected tonsils and how much it means to the health of children and the happiness of parents Dr. A. D. Kaiser, Rochester, N. Y., has for many years done intensive research work on the influence of tonsils on rheumatic infection. "To estimate the amount of rheumatic infection in children whose tonsils have been removed, and in those whose tonsils have not been removed Dr. Kaiser had the parents of 48000 children interviewed. Of this number, 20000 children had had their tonsils removed, and 28000 had not had their tonsils removed. From the testimony of the parents nearly all the rheumatic symptoms occurred less often in those whose tonsils had been removed. Rheumatic fever which is usually a severe type of rheumatic infection was likewise reported with tonsils removed there were 37 percent fewer cases with rheumatic fever. Chorea—St. Vitus Dance—occurred just as often in those with tonsils removed as in those with tonsils. Muscular rheumatism, called "growing pains" was found almost as often in those with tonsils removed as in those who still had their tonsils, but rheumatic heart disease was found more often in those who had not had their tonsils removed.

What do these reports from the parents of 48000 children (surely a goodly number) tell us? These figures show that while rheumatic attacks occur in children whose tonsils have been removed, initial or beginning attacks of rheumatism are less likely to occur in those whose tonsils have been removed. Also the death rate among children whose tonsils have been removed is less than in those whose tonsils have not been removed.

The Drought A Boon?

(Sydney Post-Record) According to Associated Press reports, railroad economists are estimating that the majority of American farmers will be richer as a result of the drought which has brought hardship and ruin to many during the last few weeks. The theory is that unless dry weather had destroyed part of the crop there would have been a market glut which would have driven prices to low levels. Total cash returns would have been smaller than for the present crop with good prices. This theory has been experienced as fact by farmers on several occasions in the past. It explains the support many of them have given rather reluctantly to governmental measures to curtail production. Their natural inclination is to produce as much as possible. But increasingly farmers are counting their returns in money, and when 1000 bushels are worth more than 200 the agricultural producer imitates the industrial producer—he plays the monopoly game. He tries to restrict supply in order to improve prices. Recently in the United States he has had help from Washington. He says manufacturing has long had similar help through tariffs which restrict imports in order to keep prices up. And he argues that if crop curtailment by weather is beneficial for farmers, then crop curtailment by agreement— with no farmer ruined and all sharing in improved prices—is even better. If the drought is a boon, so is a plowing-under program. We may not like the theory or the practice. We may make distinctions between farm and factory production. Yet we must recognize that farmers will not raise much if the community pays them more for little. What then of the community? Certainly the drought is no boon to it. It will have less to eat and pay more for it.

How They Vote

(Halifax Chronicle) The long delay in finding out who were elected to the Manitoba legislature arises out of the system of voting which obtains for the provincial elections are held under the proportional representation system. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the system, it may be said that its idea is to give all parties proportionate membership in the House. Thus, for example, there was once the solid eighteen in Nova Scotia, but while there were many Conservatives voting, they had not a single representative in the Commons. The idea of proportional representation is to give any group

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of subjects of general interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

SUMMER ON THE ISLAND

Sir,—Prince Edward Island in Summer! Salt air and smell of clover and hay and spruce and ripening berries and wild roses, distilled in sunshine! Each breath a joy, every look, delight! Green curves and slopes, tender skies and water as richly blue and sparkling as the far-famed Italian Lakes or the Bay of Naples or the Mediterranean. Golden days that end gloriously in brilliant green and orange and purple sunsets. Opal dusks that yield slowly to deep, jeweled nights. Cool, scented nights that lure sleep so stilly, that entice her so softly— I am, Sir, etc.

RUHAMA SCHNEIFELD FRANK

representation proportionate to its voting strength.

In Winnipeg, the proportional representation system is used, the electors showing their preference by numbers opposite the names of candidates in order of choice 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. In the country riding where there are three or more candidates the alternative vote is used, marking the preference similarly. Where there are but two candidates they vote, of course, as we have long been accustomed to.

The system takes a lot of counting. Perhaps it may be best understood by giving the words of John H. Humphreys, the secretary of the Proportional Representation Society of London, who says,—"The elector records his vote by putting the figure 1 against the name of the candidate he most desires to see elected. The vote will be given to that candidate. The elector can in addition, put the figure 2 against his second choice, and so on. When an elector's first choice receives more votes than are sufficient for election, the excess votes are not wasted. If a candidate has been marked as the next choice on one-third of the papers of the elected candidate, he receives one-third of the surplus. If some other candidate is the next choice on one-fourth of the papers, he receives one-fourth of the surplus, and so on. In this way the returning officer, acting always in strict accordance with official regulations, gives effect to the wishes of the electors."

"What happens, you may ask, if a candidate has very few votes? He remains in the running until there are no longer any surplus votes to be transferred from other candidates. If he is then at the bottom of the poll, he is declared defeated, but his votes are not wasted, as is the case today. Each vote is made available for the voter's next choice. The candidates at the bottom of the poll are declared defeated, one at a time, in succession, and their votes are transferred until there remain, say, in a five-member area, five candidates each supported by approximately the same number of electors. Representation is not monopolized by any one party; all electors feel that they have some share in the representation; each party elects its best."

It all seems dreadfully complicated, but in its light it is easy to understand why the counting of the ballots is taking such a time in Manitoba.

Danger Of Level Crossings

(Moncton Times) It is extraordinary that, notwithstanding the object lesson of recurring tragedies, many motorists still insist on demonstrating what they consider to be their right of way, where railways cross the public highways. According to an official analysis of statistics issued by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, in one hundred and sixteen accidents at protected railway crossings in the country during a period of six months, inexcusable carelessness was chiefly responsible for the collisions that occurred. In twenty instances automobiles ran into the side of trains. Two motor-car drivers failed to see or hear oncoming trains, three attempted to cross the railway ahead of approaching engines, one did not have his car under control, eleven approached crossings at excessive speeds, two drove past the watchman's signal, twenty drove under the gates as they were being lowered, four drove through lowered gates, and thirty-seven disregarded stop signals. When, as the Montreal Gazette pointedly queries, will the motorists learn the A. B. C. of their duty so that they shall Always Be Careful? The exercise of ordinary care undoubtedly would have

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prevented a majority of the aforesaid accidents. In many instances, human life was deliberately endangered by man's mania for speed. With ordinary care, there need never be an accident at level crossings. Where there is a lack of prudence, the best protection that the railways and public authorities can provide will be futile. The unending list of avoidable casualties casts a woeful reflection on the human impudence the motor-car has developed. The Vimy Pylons (Saturday Night) Pylons are all the rage in memorial architecture just now, and the Canadian Memorial at Vimy is entirely in the fashion. Fifty years ago the best memorial architects were all for obelisks, and twenty-five years ago they had rather a passion for Doric or Ionic colonnades. Neither an obelisk nor a colonnade looks like much on the field of a decisive modern battle, which is apt to cover some fifty miles of rolling ground; so it is fortunate that Mr. Allward (who ought of course to have a knighthood if we had not made fools of ourselves by passing the Nickel Resolution) lives in the pylon era and is able to play about with large cliffs of stone.

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The Poet's Corner FROM "THE JOYS OF THE ROAD" A shadowy highway, cool and brown, Alluring up and enticing down. From ruffled water to dappled swamp, From purpled glory to scarlet pomp; The outward eye, the quiet will, And the striding heart from hill to hill; The broad gold wake of the afternoon; The silent flocks of the cold new moon; The sound of the hollow sea's release From the stormy tumult to starry peace; With only another league to wend; And two brown arms at the journey's end! These are the joys of the open road— To him who travels without a load. —Bliss Carman.

Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea

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