

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Technical Grant

In an effort to show that the Mackenzie King Government is not opposed to federal aid to agriculture, the local Liberal organ insists that "thousands of dollars are being paid to this Province annually, twenty-two thousand dollars last year, and that these payments are continuing up to the present time."

The facts in connection with this grant are briefly these: In 1919 the Meighen Government voted \$10,000,000 for technical education. The terms were to be in force for a period of ten years, and the provinces and the people of Canada were left to understand that later appropriation would be made.

The gross misrepresentation of the local Liberal organ as to its own leader's attitude in this respect has already been exposed in these columns under the Hansard reports of Feb. 15, 1929, in which Premier King's statements appear.

Recommendation No. 3

The Duncan Commission recommended that the Federal authorities should take up the matter of Immigration with the Maritime Governments with a view to devising a plan for much more active advertising abroad the attractions and advantages of the Maritime Provinces.

What King Has Done

He has refused to renew the grant for highways. He has refused to renew the grant for technical education. He has abolished the agricultural grant. He passed an old-age pensions bill and compelled the provinces which wished to participate to pay half the cost while any province unable to

participate is taxed for a share of the cost in the participating provinces.

He has refused to do anything to relieve unemployment, saying he would not give a five cent piece to any province having a Conservative Government.

He failed to take action when the United States increased the tariff in 1921-2, reducing the exportation of Canadian farm products to about a fifth of their former proportions, and after eight years the best he has to offer is a system of countervailing duties, largely agricultural products, which can be manipulated at Washington solely to the advantage of the American producer.

And yet we are told by King Government spellbinders of the wonderful things it has done for Canada and the Canadian people.

Editorial Notes

Ninety-five per cent. of the 1929 surplus of \$69,782,000 claimed by the King Government—more than \$67,000,000—came out of customs and excise taxes on liquor. Taxes on cigarettes totalled \$28,000,000.

The official statement of the Government on January trade shows that in that month Canada imported 538,848 dozen eggs, 529,048 of them from the United States. That is the King Government's idea of helping the Canadian poultry farmer.

In the year ending January 31, 1930, Canada imported \$13,337,907 worth of milk and milk products, an increase of more than 70 per cent. in a single year, according to the January figures issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Time for a change at Ottawa!

Senator Beaubien, now visiting the Province, is quoted in a Toronto exchange as saying that the whole story of the tariff under Mackenzie King is one of Canada reducing duties, and of other countries, even supposedly friendly countries, raising the barriers. While Canada has made four cuts in the tariff, 143 increases have been made against her among the eighty countries with whom the Dominion does business.

Farmers and stock raisers of Canada should note that in the month of December last Canada imported, according to Government records, 6,268,028 pounds of butter, not including shipments in bond; 209,380 pounds of beef; 230,198 pounds of lamb and mutton; 80,000 pounds of fresh pork; 42,118 pounds of other fresh meats; 138,393 pounds of bacon and hams; 431,788 pounds of canned meats and poultry; 680,662 pounds of pork in brine; 72,062 pounds of salted pork; \$135,967 worth of soups; and 290,000 pounds of lard and lard compounds. Is there any item listed here which could not, or should not have been produced in Canada?

According to the Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, the policy of the Mackenzie King Government is to prevent the exploitation of the masses by the classes. Now the dairy farmers of Queen's County, where Mr. Macmillan is seeking votes, "enjoy" a protective tariff of one cent per pound on their butter, or, on butter at 40 cents per pound, a duty of 2 1/2 per cent. There cheese has no protection whatever. The furniture factories owned and operated by the Government member for North Bruce, Ontario, Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, enjoy a protective tariff of thirty per cent. Naturally, the dairy farmers of Queen's County are wondering why Mr. Malcolm, of Ontario, has twelve times as much protection as they have. And Mr. Macmillan hasn't told them!

Notes By The Way

According to Dr. Harrison, speaking at the Chief Constable's Conference recently in London, criminals are more intelligent than they used to be. This he attributes to the higher level of general education. It is curious that while the leaders of industry bemoan the fact that our educational system is not providing them with satisfactory business men, the chief constables complain that it is helping the criminal to be more efficient.

Senator Beaubien states that when he went to Ottawa for figures concerning the number of people going from Canada to the United States he was told there was no such record. Then he wrote to Washington and readily got the figures. Perhaps this is one of the steps in the direction of making Canada an adjunct of the United States.

Some farsighted farmers in the Western Provinces have turned to the expedient of turning their surplus wheat into baby beef. The experiment was begun last autumn by some of the larger cattlemen of southern Alberta. Contracts were arranged with farmers under which six hundred head of cattle were turned over to them, the animals being carefully fed and reared under the instruction and supervision of a Provincial Government inspector.

The emancipation of woman sees more women behind the bars in the United States. That is the paradoxical situation observed in the larger cities, where the number of female criminals in penal institutions has more than doubled in the last ten years in some instances.

President Hoover is at odds with his Senate. By a vote of 35 to 30 the Senate decided that Mr. Hoover's "Crime Commission" would have to struggle along with \$50,000 instead of the quarter of a million recommended by the Chief Executive. When President Hoover was apprised of the adverse vote, he stated that his commission must not be hampered in its work; if necessary he would obtain the additional \$200,000 from private sources.

A writer in the London Times warns of a possible large scale war between France and Italy, and urges early preventive League measures to forestall it. While most observers of international affairs will be inclined to take a similarly serious view of Franco-Italian affairs, intervention itself is a dangerous task—even intervention designed to prevent another war.

Premier King probably now regrets that he broke faith with Premier Howard Ferguson and, speaking at Peterboro, revealed parts of confidential correspondence respecting the St. Lawrence Waterway. For the complete correspondence now released by Mr. Ferguson reveals quite clearly the influence that is making for delay in the waterway project. The entire correspondence puts Mr. King in the wrong, but the final exchange of letters between the two Premiers clinches the matter without doubt.

My Dear Mr. Ferguson:—I am in receipt of your letter of April 28th regarding navigation and power development. I shall take the first opportunity of bringing it before my colleagues, and shall then communicate with you further.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING No further communication went from Mr. King to Mr. Ferguson, this despite that the House remained in session for a month after Mr. King made his promise.

Unemployment is a perfectly curable evil, says an exchange. The cure is very simple—"provide jobs for the unemployed." The way to do this is equally simple—"Ensure to our native industries the native market." This can be done, and can only be done, by surrounding that market with an adequately protective tariff. This the Conservatives—the Believers in Victory—will do. This the Liberals—the Defeatists—will not even promise to do.

Margaret: "Only once. He seemed so discouraged that I was afraid to try again!"



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

CHANGES IN DEATH RATES

One of the interesting things that research men have found out for us is how the death rate from different ailments has been changing during the past twenty years.

Drs. G. H. Bigelow and A. Hamblen, Boston, have totaled the deaths for the three year period 1923-1925, and have shown the order of frequency of the first ten causes of death for all ages, and in certain age groups.

Then they have shown where each ailment occurred in order of frequency in 1915-1917, and 1905-1907. They were thus able to note what ailments were on the increase, and those that were decreasing.

Some of the findings were of a very favorable nature, and others were just as unfavorable.

Tuberculosis in patients under 15 and over 40 years of age, which formerly stood first as a cause of death, now stands sixth. This is most encouraging when you remember that there is no special medicine or cure for tuberculosis, except that of fresh air, rest, and good food.

And the unfavorable finding is that from 15 to 40 years of age tuberculosis still stands first as a cause of death.

There is no question but that this fad for slenderness, slimness, "skinniness" or what ever you like to call it, is one of the largest factors in causing tuberculosis because the greatest increase is in young girls 15 to 21 years of age.

It is at this age that good nourishing food is essential not only for the ordinary needs of the body, but for the growth and development that should naturally take place at this time.

It is nothing short of suicide then that these young girls, and others even older, should deny their bodies the right amount and kind of food.

A favorable finding was that typhoid fever is not now among the first ten causes of death any more, thanks to our public health departments.

Summer diarrhoea in children which formerly carried off so many in years past, that it stood in fifth place, now stands in tenth place, thanks also to our health departments with their inspection of the milk, food and water supplies.

An unfavorable finding is the constantly increasing prominence of appendicitis in the age groups from 5 to 60 years. Also that cancer is more prevalent, and seems to attack even earlier than formerly.

Also that while the life span has been extended by many years, the death rate in those over 50 years of age is just as high as it was 20 years ago.

These figures carry their lesson to all of us.



THE QUEST

I sought Him on the purple seas, I sought Him on the peaks a flame; Amid the gloom of giant trees And canyons lone I called His name; The wasted ways of earth I trod; In vain! In vain! I found not God.

I sought Him in the hives of men, The cities grand, the hamlets grey, The temples old beyond my ken, The tabernacles of to-day; All life that is, from cloud to cloud I sought . . . Alas! I found not God.

Then after roamings far and wide, In streets and seas and deserts wild, I came to stand at last beside The death-bed of my little child. Lo! as I bent beneath the rod I raised my eyes . . . and there was God.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

THE SELKIRK MOUNTAINS

Q. Where are the Selkirk Mountains?

A. The Selkirk Mountains is a range lying west of the Canadian Rockies, and surrounded by the Columbia river and its great tributary the Kootenay. It is said by geologists to be very much older than the Rockies. So far as white men are concerned, the first mention of the Selkirks is found in the narrative of David Thompson, who crossed Howe pass in 1807 and built Kootenay House, or Fort Kootenay, in the valley between the Rockies and Selkirks. He calls the Selkirks "Nelson's Moun-

B. C. Viewpoint Of Premier King

(Vancouver Daily Province)

If Premier Mackenzie King is going to lead his party to victory in the ballot box, it begins to seem that he will have to get some powerful aid—so far not forthcoming—on his campaign platform. As he comes west, and gets nearer to us, he exhibits himself more and more as a harried man. He was heckled at Regina, and again at Calgary, and at both places he gave a poor account of himself. He never stands up very well under this kind of punishment—his dignity being rather of the particular subject of this recent heckling, he does not stand up at all. It happens to be the weakest joint of Mr. King's rather battered political armor. It happens to be the fatal question of unemployment.

There were some men at Mr. King's Calgary meeting who are out of work. It seems they were a little bit impatient with Mr. King when he came to talk of unemployment. Perhaps they were not quite so polite as they should have been to the Prime Minister of Canada. On the other hand, perhaps the Prime Minister of Canada, with so much less cause for impatience with them, was unnecessarily high and mighty. Anyhow it ended up with one jobless man's ejection by a policeman, and with the voluntary exodus of a great many others. The Canadian Press despatch on this incident, with an unconvincing irony which will hardly be lost even upon the political friends of Mr. King, concludes with this illuminating phrase:

"Mr. King remarked that those who were primarily concerned with the unemployment problem were leaving, and he would speak on other things."

A Dismal Record

That is the dismal record of Mr. King upon employment, and that is the essential nature of the indictment against him upon this cause. He would rather speak on other things. There is nothing so inept in all his career as his dealing with this matter. He has first of all evaded, and then he has lost his temper, and then he has evaded again. It was about unemployment that he made his tremendous tactical blunder of the "five-cent speech." It is about unemployment, too, in the height of the campaign, that he shows himself unready and petulant and himself and finally evasive. He has minimized the problem in Parliament; he has raised constitutional quibbles; he has shown that most hopeless versatility in this matter which consists in attributing all contrary opinion and all criticism to malicious perversity in his opponents. The issue of unemployment is rising up in political judgment against Mr. King, and he has only himself to thank for it.

It is no use for the political friends of Mr. King any longer to pretend that it is partisan malignity which prompts this criticism. Mr. King speaks in the name of his party, as its leader, bespeaking the confidence of Canada in his ability and integrity in attributing all contrary opinion and all criticism to malicious perversity in his opponents. The issue of unemployment is rising up in political judgment against Mr. King, and he has only himself to thank for it.

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Many Out of Work There are a great many men out of work in Canada, no* in the height of summer, when the tradition of Canada is that every man able and willing to work should find gainful occupation of hand or head. Canada does not stand alone in this misfortune, and indeed there is good reason to say that Canada is very much better off about work and wages than many other nations of the world. There is reason also to believe that, after the election, and after the gathering-in of the wheat, there will be the beginning of better times, and that by next spring, at latest, we shall be out of these industrial doldrums.

But meanwhile there is the real fact of men willing to work in Canada—great numbers of them—who can find no work to do. It is an

tain" but the name did not survive. Alexander Henry, Franchere, Ross Cox and other early travellers saw the Selkirks, but it was not until surveyors were searching for a route through the range for the Canadian Pacific Railway that the mountains were actually explored by Walter Moberly and Major A. B. Rogers. Dominion topographical surveyors followed some time later, and after them the Alpine climbers.

Tariff And Industry

(Montreal Star)

Mr. Bennett is making his campaign chiefly on three national issues:— (1) Adequate protection of the home market for every Canadian producer, whether he be a manufacturer or a farmer. (2) The cure of unemployment. (3) The drying up of the exodus.

These three issues are really one issue—three in one.

Adequate protection for the Canadian producer will enable the Canadian manufacturer to keep his factories going full time and in many cases to extend them. This will result in plenty of work for wage-earners and will automatically banish the cancerous ill of unemployment.

This same adequate protection will enable the Canadian manufacturer to pay higher wages. If given complete possession of the home market, he can pay such wages as will make his workmen content in Canada. No workman leaves Canada except under the lash of low wages here or the lure of high wages in the United States. All that is necessary to keep him in Canada is to pay him wages sufficiently high to ensure him and his family a good living here and to offset the attraction of American wages.

Thus adequate protection will also stop the exodus.

It may be said that adequate protection will ENABLE the protected manufacturer to pay adequate wages, but will not COMPEL him to do so. This is true. But the same Government that grants the manufacturer the special privilege of adequate protection can see to it that he divides his increased profits with his workpeople. It will be easily shown whether or not he is paying wages high enough to dim the glitter of American wage. If he is not the Government can say to him:

"Pay your workmen 'protection' "

Continued on Page 6

emergency condition. It is a national condition. The duty of coping with this national emergency rests first of all upon the national government of Ottawa, and it is Premier King, above all other present men in Canada, who should be the most alive to his duty and responsibility. He has not been alive to it. He has fallen down on this job. He would "rather speak on other things." That is the real indictment of Mr. King.

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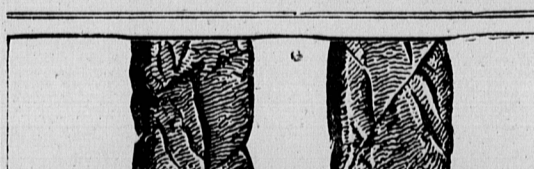
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