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CIVIC ELECTION

In a three-cornered fight Hon. W. S. Stewart has been elected Mayor of the City by a substantial majority. The contest has been one of the liveliest for some years, for while there was no burning question at issue, there was a general restlessness regarding the conduct of civic affairs, which engendered a good deal of heat. Finances bulked largely in the discussion, as did also the valuation of real estate for assessment purposes. Over and above this the feeling prevailed that new blood was desirable, this for the purpose of securing more economical administration and more effective discipline in the service. For some years it has been "use and wont" to choose the Mayor from among the City Councilors, on the principle that service deserved recognition. The opinion manifested itself, however, that this principle should not be construed as a law of the Medes and Persians, but that encouragement should be given to public-spirited citizens to offer their services as civic head, even if they had not served a term as Councilor. Judge Stewart was induced to come forward and as the result of a contest with Mr. E. A. Foster and Dr. Blanchard, ex-Councilors, has been returned by the plurality of 405. In a three-cornered fight this is ample proof that his services are wanted, whether he had service deserving recognition or not. In the last contested election in 1928, Dr. Yeo scored the handsome majority of 641 in a straight fight.

The new City Council will consist of four old members, Messrs. Reardon, (who has been elected by acclamation for the second time), Holman, Kennedy and Burke; and four members who were not in the last Council, namely, Messrs. Hennessy, Trainor, Doull and Day. Mr. Hennessy has had two years' Council experience. All the members of the last Council who ran as Councilors were re-elected.

There is a substantial proportion of new blood to give the business of civic administration a fillip, and one of the first of the new departments will doubtless be the appointment of an external auditor.

THE RETIRING MAYOR

On the eve of his retirement from the responsible office of chief civic magistrate, His Worship Mayor Prowse is to be commended upon his ten years of faithful and conscientious service on the Council Board. There are those who have not seen eye to eye with him in certain phases of civic affairs; but all public men are open to such criticism, and it can be truly said of Mayor Prowse that no reflection has ever been cast upon his motives or sincerity in discharging his duties, either as Mayor or as Councilor. An exceptionally busy man, he has made sacrifices of time and money in the public interest, and his business ability and experience have been an invaluable asset to the community during his years of strenuous public service.

Prior to his election by acclamation two years ago, Mayor Prowse served as Councilor in Ward Five for a period of eight consecutive years. During the first two years he was chairman of the Light Committee, and for the six following years held the responsible office of chairman of the Finance Committee. Among other advantages secured to the city during the latter period might be mentioned the passage through the Legislature of a bill voting \$50,000 on account for street work. Always a strong advocate of permanent streets, Mayor Prowse can look back with particular pride to the work accomplished in this connection during the past decade, which invariably had his support at the Council Board.

The new annex to the City Hall, the repairs to the park breastwork, the purchase of a new fire engine,

and the consolidation of the city by-laws for the first time in twenty-five years, are outstanding improvements which will be connected with Mayor Prowse's term as chief magistrate. The successful completion of these and other projects was due in large measure to the close harmony and co-operation between the Mayor and his fellow Councilors. No one could attend a Council meeting during the past two years without being impressed by the spirit of mutual confidence and good feeling which prevailed, as well as by the dignified and courteous manner invariably maintained by the presiding official.

Still a comparatively young man, Mayor Prowse has decided to retire, at least temporarily, from public life. He will carry with him the best wishes of all classes, as well as the legitimate satisfaction to be derived from civic service well and faithfully performed, which is its own, and indeed the only worthwhile, reward.

LIBERAL COLLAPSE

Something of a record has been created in the disposal of the Address in reply to the Speech in both Houses at Ottawa. The debate in the House of Commons fizzled out before noon on Tuesday, coming as a surprise even to the Government and the Governor General. The latter was not in attendance to receive the Reply, and the Government had not arranged its program for the remainder of the day, with the result that the House adjourned. In the Senate a similar quick despatch occurred, and by Tuesday night the Address had been disposed of. This lack of controversy in Parliament is entirely unexpected, it being generally anticipated the Liberals would show a fighting spirit this season. Evidently the shadow of Beauharnois scandal is still affecting the Liberals, and the atmosphere of the "Valley of Humiliation" still prevails. The Senate has appointed a special committee to deal with the cases of Senators MacDougald, Raymond and Haydon, and until the result of this committee's investigation is made known the Liberals can have little heart for a fight. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and this depression in the Liberal ranks will enable the Government to make haste in getting through routine business in order that the House may adjourn in time for the Imperial Economic Conference. The big slashes in expenditure, including the cut in parliamentarians' and civil servants' remuneration, together with the voluntary act on the part of His Excellency the Governor General in refunding a similar proportion of his salary, have made a very favorable impression on the country at large. It proves beyond peradventure that the Bennett Government is seriously determined to adjust economic measures in Canada before setting out to make recommendations and suggestions for similar adjustments in the Empire.

\$25,000,000 CUT

In addition to the saving effected of \$7,500,000 or \$8,000,000 by the 10% reduction in parliamentary and civil servants salaries, the Bennett government has wielded the economy axe so vigorously that \$25,000,000 will be slashed from other Federal expenditures, according to the Toronto Globe. When the main estimates are tabled in the House of Commons evidence of stern economies will be seen in every department of the Government. The appropriations sought have been ruthlessly cut and all spending departments will have to practice the homely virtue of thrift.

The Canadian National Railways are making economies this year which will result in an estimated

saving of \$25,000,000. This year and last their savings will total more than \$40,000,000. These economies have been effected by reduction of train services, wage cuts, and other economy measures instituted by the management after the depression set in. Notwithstanding this however, \$80,000,000 will have to be provided by the tax payers this coming year to enable the railway to carry on. The report of the Railway Commission with its recommendations is anxiously awaited to see how the burden may be lightened.

FARMERS' DOLLAR

The straight 10 per cent cut in the salaries of parliamentarians and civil servants follows similar cuts in the wages of Railway men and employees in other industries. It means wage earners must make 90c go as far as the previous \$1. How does this compare with the tiller of the soil? In the last number of the Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce we find the answer. Discussing "Agricultural Depression" the Letter says:

"We are thus faced with an economic situation in which probably about one-third of our population find that for every dollar of income which they received in 1929 from produce sold they are now getting only 58 cents, and that when they in turn enter the market as purchasers, the goods for which they paid \$1 in 1929, far from being offered them at a price commensurate with their 58 per cent ability to pay, are selling at 90 cents. The result is that the farmer purchaser either declines to buy at all or buys less than two-thirds of his requirements. The retarding effect of this lowered purchasing power on general business is already too familiar to require further amplification."

In other words, the civil servants, railway men and other industrial wage earners whose dollar is now represented by 90c find, on going to make purchases, that their 90c earning is equivalent to 90c in buying. The farmer on the other hand finds, that his dollar represents only 58c with which to buy at the rate of 90c. The farmer's dollar, for buying and selling, is valued at 68c, whereas the others' dollar is valued at 90c. The farmer's dollar thus shows a net depreciation of 22c compared with the Civil Servants and railway men's dollar. Prices of manufactured and other goods must come down another 20 per cent before the farmer can buy at the equivalent of what he sells.

AN OBJECT LESSON

Those well intentioned but short-sighted people who have been insisting that Britain should lead the way in disarmament, regardless of the actions of other nations, will find much food for thought in the present situation in Shanghai, China, as the Montreal Star puts it dryly, can be put on a shining pedestal in the very centre of the Disarmament Conference room as a convincing example of the happiness, prosperity and prestige that are bound to come to the "disarmed" State under present conditions. Disarmament without security is a move not in the direction of peace, but of disaster.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Disasters seldom come singly, but the destruction of St. Augustine Convent yesterday morning at Rustico is cause for special concern in view of the unprecedented number of serious fires which have occurred during the past two months. In the present instance, the loss to the people of Rustico is great, and that community will have the sympathy of all classes of our people.

Threats of a boycott of British goods because of failure to obtain the removal of the British embargo on Canadian potatoes, (says the Moncton Transcript), appear unfortunate at this time. If the producers still have any hope for more favorable treatment, there is no surer way to destroy that prospect than by the use of threats. And the boycott is a dangerous weapon to employ. It has a habit of cutting both ways and doing as much injury to those who employ it as to those against whom it is directed.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Four Russian railroad men are to be shot for allowing an accident to take place. Here, The Minneapolis Journal suggests, is the germ of an idea for preventing automobile accidents in this country.

Many important questions says the Montreal Star are bound to come up at this session of Parliament. It may be that history will be made for this Dominion before Parliament can prorogue again in a very signal fashion. Thus it will be highly important that Mr. Bennett have at his side so capable and experienced a colleague as the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen leader of the Conservative Party in the Senate Chamber.

The Japanese may have gone too far in the attack upon the Chinese section of Shanghai, but they have suffered great provocation for many years. Their business in China has been destroyed and even the school books have been perverted to inflame the minds of the children. The Nanking Government was unable or unwilling to stop this anti-Japanese propaganda, and the Japanese have had recourse to force. The appeal made by China to the United States reminds the New York Herald-Tribune of the question put to the Emperor 23 centuries ago to a general who was ordered to defend the northern border against the Huns: "Why should Chinese armies be sent to fight the Huns when we can get other Huns to fight for us?" This attitude has been a distinctive feature of Chinese foreign policy from that day to the present.

Peter Veregin, Donkohoob leader, in giving evidence in a case at Yorkton, Sask., stated that he had been twice sentenced to death in Russia, served two years in jail there for political offences, and had accumulated \$720,000 since he came to Canada some four years ago. If Veregin has a keen sense of the fitness of things he should be a booster for the Dominion. By his own evidence, this country has been kinder to him than his native Russia.

Pointing out that it will be the first task of the new leader to clean up the Beauharnois mess in the Senate, the Mail and Empire says: "The three senators were the personal appointees of Mr. Mackenzie King, in pursuit of his original promise to reform the Upper House in keeping with the Liberal principles. The Senate cannot regain the respect of the country until it subjects itself to a radical house cleaning. Mr. Meighen should wield the broom in the interests of national decency. We have no doubt that he will. His legal ability, his analytical mind, his power of lucid statement, fit him for the undertaking."

A writer in the New York Herald Tribune says: Inasmuch as we loaned the foreign countries not gold but war supplies and reconstruction material, why not agree to postpone settlement without interest until such time as we shall be engaged in war and shall ourselves need war supplies and reconstruction material? Let them then pay in this manner. One very important advantage of this settlement of the debt problem would be the fact that our debtors would be interested in keeping us out of war in order that they might indefinitely postpone payment. In all probability, if we and other nations, in the effort to collect non-existent profits, had not brought on ourselves this depression and unrest, Japan would not now be defying us.

The Canadian exchange situation has provided the golf gossips with a neat morsel of conversation. Some of them have just discovered how Walter Hagen has lost a neat little sum by not collecting his cheque for some eight hundred dollars for the Canadian Open last year. "Sir Walter" tied with Percy Allis, British-born professional from Berlin, Germany, for the title, and then won in the play-off. The money was all right in Canadian funds at the time, but since then exchange has collapsed and the eight hundred dollars is no longer worth anything like that amount in American money. Cheer up Walter, leave it in Canada a while longer and the money will be up to par again.

The British were the first to forgive the Germans. Britain it was which, in 1922, proposed that war debts and reparations should be wiped from the slate in order that old animosities might be forgotten, and that the nations might start out hand in hand on the road to new prosperity. Her offer included the proposal that if the United



That Body of 12 Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

ASTHMA

Notwithstanding all that has been learned about asthma, and that many cases can now be cured, there are still many sufferers who have given up all hope of ever being free from attacks. Everybody they have ever known with asthma has not been cured; all that can be hoped for or expected is to get relief during attacks by the use of adrenalin or other drug.

Now it is only too true that a great many asthmatics are still suffering attacks notwithstanding examination and treatment by skilled medical men, but the fact that a cure has not been obtained is no proof that it cannot be obtained if the cause is still searched for.

One of the brilliant discoveries of recent years is that food and other substances such as a pollen from plants can cause asthma. By vaccinating the patient with a little of this substance, if the 'sores' or red spot on the skin that results from the vaccination is large, then it is fairly good evidence that this is at least one of the causes of asthma. Using a few doses of this vaccine has cured a great many cases of asthma. However this does not cure all cases and a search must be made for some other cause.

Thus deformities and growths in the nose have often been found to be the cause of asthma and the correction and removal of these defects or growths has brought a permanent cure. The removal of infected teeth and tonsils has also cured some cases.

Now what is to be done if all kinds of substances have been tested on the skin and nothing gives a real or positive reaction?

The cause should be sought for somewhere else and while there may be no apparent trouble in nose and throat, still further search should be made.

Our nose and throat specialists are finding that the sinuses adjoining the nose may be the cause of the trouble particularly back of the nose near inner side of the eye.

The point then is that the reason that there apparently is no cure in some cases is that the search for the cause has not been thorough enough.

Nose and throat specialists are now a great help to the family physician in locating the cause and curing asthma.

About 25 different varieties of food fish are taken commercially in Canada's inland, or freshwater fisheries.

The two valves of the giant clam weigh 500 pounds.



MOON SET

All light must vanish like this yellow disk Dipping to darkness past the shadowy hill; So shall the sudden winds of April whisk The golden petals from the daffodil. Even as evening hides the amber sun, So in its moment must a comet fade, And planets disappear, one after one. For so, inexorably, the world is made.

Then if this little light of love must flame, Quietly, strangely, in life's hurried hour, To share a fate with every light the same, And this be truth unswerved by any power— Such rapture shall be deemed, with yonder moon, The lover for vanishing so soon. —Minnie H. Moody, in the New York Sun.

States would forgive its debtors Great Britain would, in turn, forgive her debtors twice as much. So, in the matter of armaments the United Kingdom, which has a world-wide Empire to defend and long sea routes to keep open, has abandoned her traditional position as Mistress of the Seas and reduced her naval, land and air armaments to a point which actually threatens her safety. In so doing she has manifested a spirit of trust, forbearance and good will which would speedily rehabilitate civilization if the other great powers would follow her lead and emulate her actions.

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MAKING IT LAW (Financial Post) Canadian business man recently returned from China. He tells of a public building that was such a popular place that the large volume of traffic passing through it led to general confusion. The governmental officials in charge pondered over the problem of bringing order into the building and finally hit upon a clever scheme. They tacked up a large sign reading: Poughkeepsie was for a time the capital of New York.

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. F. W. C. GRADUATES Sir:—As one of the old graduates of Prince of Wales College may I offer the suggestion that we all show our affection for our "Alma Mater" by raising a fund for the rebuilding, refurbishing, or in some way aiding the new building. Many of the old graduates today hold lucrative and important positions in the business world, they could afford to contribute handsomely, and there are hundreds of others who, I am sure, would give smaller amounts in memory of their old professors and of the old institution in which so many pleasant and profitable hours were spent. I am, Sir, etc., ONE OF THE OLD GRADUATES The farther inland trout are taken, the darker the fish.

ISLAND CONDITION POWDER How is your horse looking? Is his coat sleek and glossy? Is he full of life and action? Is his hair stiff and dirty looking? Is he moving slowly in a tired fashion? Do his eyes indicate good health? A horse often needs a bitter tonic as well as does a man. Island Condition Powder will tone up his digestion and appetite, clear the eye, give gloss to the coat, and lightness to his action. You get a big package for the price, but every particle is medicine—good medicine, too. It isn't filled with cheap meal just to make it look like a big bargain. It's just as good for cattle, sheep and hogs. 35c Pound Package. E. A. FOSTER Central Drugstore

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