

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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ISSUES NEARER HOME

Twice in the past few days the Halifax Liberal press has published the misstatement that the Conservatives in this Province "opposed" the balancing of the budget in the recent election campaign. What the Conservatives opposed was the deception practised on the electors in making such a profession when, according to the Liberal brief filed by Mr. Lea before the Audit Board in 1930, it would require a minimum of over four hundred thousand dollars additional revenue to balance the budget at that time. As suggested the other day, the Halifax Liberal paper would do well to confine its attention to financial problems nearer home. Its own party government, which gained power in Nova Scotia on the same hypocritical pretence of economy, came out last year with a revenue deficit of \$1,129,000. Before discussing what it is pleased to term the "bankrupt leg" of The Guardian, our Halifax contemporary might give some of its attention to the bankrupt exchequer in its own province under Liberal administration. The Halifax paper says it is "lunatic" to place the question of further subsidy increase on the ground The Guardian puts it—namely, that of fiscal need. Apparently it has not read the minority report of the White Commission, in which this ground is set forth specifically. As for Ottawa revenues coming out of the pockets of our own people, which the Halifax paper urges as a reason for expecting further subsidy aid, with or without "fiscal need"—this is indeed a change from the attitude voiced by Mr. Mackenzie King five years ago. At that time we do not recall that the Halifax Liberal press offered any protest to its federal leader's assumption that he owned the Federal treasury, and could refuse giving even "a five cent piece" to any province not in accord with him politically.

OLD LIBERAL TACTICS

According to Liberal campaign arrangements, Premier Hepburn of Ontario and Mr. Ian MacKenzie of Vancouver will tour Western Canada where they will offer the people a radical programme in the hope of outbidding the C.C.F. and other left wing parties. It is on the boards that simultaneously Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Lapointe and Mr. Cardin will range through the Province of Quebec with a laissez faire programme intended to catch the conservative electors of the French-Canadian province. There will be nothing new in this plan of action. The Liberals have often tried it before. Sometimes it has worked, but conditions are different today and the voters may not be as easily taken into camp as the Liberal party leaders imagine.

THE PENDULUM

The mistrust which the Toronto Globe (Liberal) expresses of a one-party dictatorship in Prince Edward Island, resulting in the exclusion from legislative representation of over 40 per cent of the electors, is shared by other newspapers throughout Canada. The Sydney Post-Record (Independent) says in this connection: "Barring by-election changes or revolts within the Liberal membership of the Legislature, Prince Edward Island will have no Opposition in the Assembly for the next five years. This may prove a good thing for the province at large and for the Liberal party, but if so it will also demonstrate that all political thinkers and writers of accepted authority are wrong in their adherence to the theory that the bi-party system can only function to the advantage of the people when Government measures are scrutinized by an alert and watchful Opposition. The Prince Edward Island experiment under the single-party system will be watched with interest for the next year or two. Unless it proves successful beyond anything that could be expected in reason, the electoral reaction is certain to be swift and sweeping, for, despite the Liberal clean-up, the results in two-thirds of the constituencies were remarkably close, and it is obvious that even a slight popular reaction would start the tide against Tuesday's victors with irresistible force. "One point which must be remembered," says the Sydney paper, "is that these overwhelming defeats of reasonably good Government in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, and

now in Prince Edward Island,—are in no sense victories for Liberalism or any particular political cult or cause. They simply represent the massed revolt of the people against conditions which can be no more ameliorated or abated by the newly-elected Governments than by their official predecessors. This fact, obvious enough to the detached observer now, will be amply demonstrated to the whole country in a very brief space of time. "Conservative governments have struggled vainly against the economic crisis in most of the Provinces during the past several years. Now the responsibilities of administration in practically every Province become the task and care of their political opponents. If the new Governments fail to measure up to the expectations of a depression-soured people, the swing-back of the pendulum is certain to produce new changes and possibly a complete realignment of political parties."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Ethiopia was nominally a Christian nation when Italy was still in the midst of barbarism. Her Emperor is a direct descendant of the outcome of the first recorded practical experiment in eugenics. Complaint is made of the congestion of car and truck service boarding the car ferry at Tormentine. Two tourists called at The Guardian and stated the traffic required proper regulating. On the occasion they crossed, two cars in intending visitors turned back and proceeded to Nova Scotia. Colonel Batista, Cuba's military dictator, is reported to be preparing to establish absolute military rule in the republic, "to save the island." As Cuba has already been in the throes of revolution for the past three years, with successive dictators, it will be somewhat difficult to arrange a military deposition that will make an impression upon the present chaos. Borah and Hoover are again mentioned as probable Republican candidates for the U.S.A. Presidency. Hoover has already declared he "does not choose to run," but pressure may make him change his mind. With Borah as the only alternative many Republicans would gladly back the "has-been," than seek to popularize a candidate with so many opponents already as Borah. Col. Eric D. Mackenzie, who bears a striking resemblance to his chief, Lord Bessborough, is to remain as comptroller and first private secretary to Lord Tweedsmuir. Mr. A. F. Lascelles private secretary will return to England in the fall. Lt.-Col. H. Willis O'Connor, D.S.O., will remain as senior A.D.C. to the incoming Governor-General, while others will be named from Scottish regiments. Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., is no better off today than she was three months ago, when she demanded an investigation into a charge that Penitentiary Inspector J. D. Dawson had told a prisoner that "she had made" a G—D—fool of herself. The investigating commission found that the Inspector made no such remark. To ascertain this thousands of dollars of taxpayers' money have been spent. As an indication of the improvement in business and the growing confidence of the people in better times, perhaps the auto trade is the best example. The total of new motor vehicles sold at retail in June was 11,637, of which 9,066 were passenger cars and 2,031 trucks and buses. The gain was 14 p.c. over the 10,126 in 1934 and 78 p.c. over the 6,512 sold in June, 1933. The cumulative total for the first half of 1935 was 67,737 vehicles, an increase of 33 p.c. over 1934 and 138 p.c. over 1933. The retail value for this period, \$67,129,095, showed corresponding increases of 28 p.c. and 135 p.c. respectively. As a result of the Redistribution Bill, 49 new names appear among the list of constituencies entitled to elect members to Parliament. Every Province except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick has changes in this respect. Most of the changes consist of hyper-named names such as Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm. Nova Scotia has two triple-named constituencies, viz: Digby-Annapolis-Kings, and Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare. Scotia-Colchester-Hants indicates

Notes By The Way

Those who have dared have been those who have ruled the world, built nations, constructed highways through the forests and deserts, and planted in the human breast hope eternal! All pioneers are daring. Columbus, Peary, Lindbergh were daring. What made them so? Largely the desire to explore into the apparently forbidden—the unknown. To the daring there is a lure for the untired, the undone, the so-called impossible. When emergencies arise it is to the daring that we all look—unless we are daring ourselves!

It will perhaps come as somewhat of a surprise to the majority of Canadians to be told that the total number of deaths in Canada during 1934 from violent causes was 6,448. That is an astounding statement and one that should cause considerable thought. If town with a population of between six and seven thousand persons was completely wiped out by some sudden catastrophe it would shock the whole country. Because the deaths are widely scattered all over the Dominion the realization of the calamity is less vivid.—Brandon Expositor.

There is no doubt that the period in which we live is in many respects an exceptional one. Over a great part of Europe—in Russia, Italy, Germany, Poland, Austria, and elsewhere—the democratic government as we once knew it has been rejected in favour of dictatorships. In Britain, France, the Scandinavian countries, and one or two others of the smaller States representative political institutions are still in existence like islands in a sea of change and unrest. In France, as in Britain, National Governments representing men of different political parties working in co-operation have been formed recently to deal with the difficult tasks which confront these respective States.—Belfast Telegraph.

The Ethiopian trouble seems to have been arranged for Marcus Garvey, Jamaican colored gentleman, now in quest of a seat in the British House of Commons, who is ready to accept further fame as a recruiting agent for Emperor Haile Selassie. Marcus has a scheme to get all colored people in the United States back to Africa, and among his claimed titles are Provisional President of the African Republic, Imperial Potentate of the Valley of the Nile, Emperor Marcus I of Ethiopia, Commander of the Nobles of the Sublime Order of the Nile, Knight of the Distinguished Order of Ethiopia, and Provisional President of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Provincial thinking—that is, local thinking—is making worldwide reconstruction impossible. This arresting statement is made by Dr. Robert McElroy, Oxford's History worth Professor of American History. He came to the University of Virginia to lift his voice in protest and appeal, at the Institute of Public Affairs. Local thinking, he shows, was the basic cause of the American Civil War and the horrors of reconstruction. History is now repeating on a world scale. The only hope lies in dominating the world somehow with broad human principles. This means developing a concern that leaps outside national boundaries.—Christ-an-Science Monitor.

Here is an outside viewpoint of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett from The Chicago Journal of Commerce: "Whether Mr. Bennett wins or loses in the coming election he has served Canada well. His constructive acts have more than laid the foundation for recovery."—London Free Press.

At 41 the Prince of Wales is still an interesting and popular figure, though the charm of his youth has inevitably departed. As a young man he captured all hearts much as Bonnie Prince Charlie did. But his has been a happier lot than that of any of the Stuarts. From his wide travels he brought back a mature conception of duty, and at home he has studied closely the lives and fortunes of the British people. That he has never married is a disappointment. But this is a detail. No heir to the throne has more faithfully fulfilled the obligations of his position.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

A St. Louis, Mo., high school teacher, convicted of auto speeding, has been condemned to write a 1,000-word essay on "Safety." There must be something almost impish about the judge who thought of this unique sentence. Surely the essayist will convince himself in 1,000 words that speeding on the highways is a foolish business, remarks the Toronto Globe.

attachment of half of the old riding of Hants-Kings to Colchester, while Inverness-Richmond disposes of Cape Breton West which disappears entirely from political nomenclature.

The city of Toronto has been almost completely altered as the result of the new Redistribution Act. Of its 12 seats only two—High Park and Parkdale—retain their former names. Compass boxing is discontinued in the new line-up, the Easts, North-West, Centres and so on, having been discarded in favor of such locality names as Broadview, Danforth, Eglington, Greenwood, Rosedale, St. Paul's, Spadina and Trinity. Changes have taken place in 14 other ridings in Ontario. Of the island and City of Montreal's 16 seats, six have new or changed names—Laurier (formerly Laurier-Outremont), Maisonneuve-Rosemont, Mercier, Outremont, St. Antoine-Westmount (formerly St. Antoine) and Verdun. Fourteen other Quebec seats undergo a titular change.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

BLOODVESSELS ARE LIKE THE HEART IN STRUCTURE

You have been told often that the heart is simply a muscular pump that pumps the blood through a system of tubes—the arteries—to all parts of the body and the blood then returns through another system of tubes—the veins—to the heart to be again pumped out and again returned. Now this is quite true but what is not really known by many is that these tubes that carry the blood to and from the heart are not hard solid tubes like the water pipes in the house, but are made of the same tissue as the heart, that is elastic or muscle tissue.

In fact a simple way of thinking of the whole circulation of the blood is to think of a round hollow elastic tube in one part of which is an enlargement of the rubber tube—more layers of elastic fibre in it—which is the heart. Some nervous or "electric" impulse starts the heart beating or pumping and the blood within the heart and the rest of the tube is moved forward and continues on its way around until it reaches the heart again. While on its journey it nourishes all the tissues with its building materials and oxygen, and carries away from the tissues the wastes which are broken down while the cells were doing their work. When these wastes come back in the blood the heart sends this "used" blood for a short journey to the lungs where the lungs remove the waste and replace it with fresh blood.

As the heart pumps the blood into the large vessels which lead out from it, these vessels being elastic like the heart, become enlarged to receive the blood, and after receiving it the elastic tissue in the walls of these vessels tightens or squeezes downward on the blood and it goes onward to another part of the tube system. This next portion and the next, and the next, all the way along, relax or enlarge to receive the blood and then squeeze down on it to send it further along on its journey. You can thus see that the whole tube or system of tubes act exactly like the heart, that is they receive the blood and then squeeze it out again. As long as these tubes remain elastic your heart has no trouble pumping the blood along. When they lose their elasticity due to infections, overeating, overdrinking, or emotional excesses, then the heart has trouble trying to do its work.

Again The Starling

(Toronto Globe) To biologists the starling is a sturnoid, a member of the sturnoid family. It is a small star. To fruit farmers it is a freebooter and a thief. To fortunate citizens who can afford to live in the country and sit out under trees it is an infernal nuisance. The civil engineer it is a professional pest placed around the neck of a bridge. Nevertheless, to us it still remains a small bird equipped with sturnoid primaries. And in one remarkable respect it is like the wild pigeon; it multiplies prodigiously. Who still alive remembers the wild pigeons that used to infest the Ontario in flights so dense it obscured the sun. Millions of it. At night you could take a stick and knock it down by the bucketful of long-living trees. So that pigeon pie was as common then as the liquor authority is today. And yet what has become of the wild pigeon? The Smithsonian Institution of Washington has had a standing offer of \$10,000 for an authentic specimen of one of its nests. A pretty fair nest-egg. At one time the English sparrow was so common that the agile little fellow was looked on as the bane of the whole countryside. Nevertheless, he soon pecked his way into our esteem. But, alas, he is slowly disappearing, very slowly—with the horse.

Makes us think again of the present complaint about the starling. For we used to prop scarecrows in trees to shoot robins off the cherries, much as we still do in the fields to scotch crows off seed corn. And yet neither of these birds has established itself as an intolerable public pest. Let us hope, then, that the starling, which really is a cheerful little invader, will never multiply enough to replenish the earth and subdue it. On the other tack, it may dwindle and disappear, like the pigeon, until the Royal Ontario Museum will be induced to offer a course in Egyptology in exchange for a specimen of its sturnoid primaries.

Canada Forges Ahead

(Windsor Daily Star) An increase of \$68,000,000 in Canada's sales to the world was recorded during the year ended May 31 last. Purchases from other nations showed rise of \$58,000,000. This Dominion exports goods to the value of more than \$678,000,000 and bought from the world products worth \$525,900,000. The remarkable gain in sales is indicative of greater purchasing power. Figures serve to bear out the prophecies of students of economics that there would be a general upturn in business. Features of the year's commerce, as it affected Canada, were a more rapid expansion of trade with the British Empire than with foreign countries, notable growth in sales to Japan (now menaced by a tariff argument), a steady rise in exports to Central and South America, and a further decline in trade with Continental Europe. Sales to and purchases from the United States were well ahead of the previous year. Ottawa observers point out that Canada's trade in Europe, in spite of mutual agreements, has been retarded by the political and currency situation on the continent. There has been, for instance, a serious shortage in business with Ger-

The Borstal System

(Winnipeg Tribune) As announced in the speech from the Throne last January, the Borstal system is being brought into operation in Canada's penitentiaries. After studying the operation of the system at six Borstal prisons, General D. M. Ormond, superintendent of Canadian penitentiaries, prepared a report outlining the steps by which a similar system could be brought into operation in Canada.

This report was tabled in the House of Commons on July 8th by Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, with the announcement that the system would be made effective within sixty days. In view of these facts it is not easy to see what basis there is for the effort now being made by certain parliamentarians to disclaim the reform as an election dodge or an "eleventh hour attempt to appease public opinion."

The Borstal system is by no means new. Two public inquiries in Great Britain in 1894 arrived at most simultaneously at the emphatic conclusion that special treatment was required for incipient criminals of the "dangerous age" between sixteen and twenty-one years. In 1908 the system was established by act of parliament, and achieved such immediate success that all subsequent administrations of the past 27 years must share the blame, if there is any blame, for having failed to adapt the system to Canadian requirements. Even the British government took twelve years to consider the matter. Our own investigators had made emphatic recommendations. Judged by that standard, Canada has been reasonably prompt in responding to a demand for prison reform which was never very active until a little more than a year ago.

An Old Liberal Custom

(Moncton Times) Reorganization of government departments of government promised by Hon. A. A. Dymally during the recent provincial campaign is apparently under way. As predicted by The Times, however, the reorganization is in the nature of dismissal of those employed in the government service suspected of having Conservative leanings and filling their places with supporters of the Dymally Government. The provincial government has not been in office very long, but it has apparently been quite active in weeding out any suspected friends of the late government preparatory to appointing some of the party heeters to office or to the promotion of some of its friends who had been retained in the service by the former administration with a full knowledge of what their political sympathies and affiliations were. According to the Fredericton Mail, Thomas T. Blair, who has been appointed superintendent for Ontario, has received official notification from A. W. Barbour, deputy minister of public works, that his services are no longer required and that he is to turn over the keys of his office immediately. Fred R. Fond, of Devon, replaces the Hon. Harrison, the contractor of the Fredericton-Devon highway bridge and Duff King, and John Stephens have been suspended from the mechanical branch of the Motor vehicle department. As stated yesterday Mr. B. H. Kingsley, Chief Highway Engineer, has been let out, and the Premier has announced that other changes are to be made in the various departments. Dismissal of civil servants—unless they have been ofensively partisan—is not an evidence of high-class statesmanship, and is not in the interest of public service or good citizenship.

The Poet's Corner

BABYLON The blue dusk ran between the streets; my love was winged within my mind. It left today and yesterday and three a thousand years behind. Today was past and dead for me, for from today my feet had run Through thrice a thousand years to walk the ways of ancient Babylon. On temple top and palace roof the burnished gold flung back the rays Of a red sunset that was dead and lost beyond a million days. The lower heaven turns darker blue, a starry sparkle now begins; The mystery and magnificence, the myriad beauty and the sins Come back to me. I walk beneath the shadowy multitude of towers. Within the bloom the fountain jets its pallid mist in lily flowers. The waters lull me and the scent of many gardens, and I hear Familiar voices, and the voice I love is whispering in my ear. Oh rest as in dream all this; and then a hand on mine is laid: The wave of phantom time withdraws; and that young Babylonian maid, One drop of beauty left behind from all the flowing of that tide, Looks with the self-same eyes, and here in Ireland by my side. Oh light our life in Babylon, but Babylon has taken wings. While we are in the calm and proud procession of eternal things. —George William Russell ("AE") many, which paid good dividends but a few years ago. There was a slump of nearly \$2,000,000 in sales to France, and of around \$1,000,000 in sales to the Netherlands. The report is very encouraging, though and is remarkably exact still further improvement once the European problems are eased, though this will hardly be true as regards France, where the cabinet has recommended a 90 per cent surtax on flour, pulp, lumber, wheat, gluten and other articles. Imported principally from Canada

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The Question Of Plagiarism

(Montreal Gazette) It is stated that all the copies of a travel book entitled "Jungle Mania," written by Dr. Arthur Torrance, an American explorer, have been withdrawn from circulation by its London publishers. This action has been taken on the discovery that many passages in this work contained striking resemblances to a novel previously issued under the caption, "Sepia," by Mr. Owen Rutter, an English author, who has called attention to what he regards as an unwarrantable instance of plagiarism. In rebuttal of this charge Dr. Torrance declares that he has never heard of Mr. Rutter and has never read his novel. The question of downright robbery of another man's ideas without any acknowledgment of obligation is a most difficult one to settle. Boswell tells us that Dr. Johnson was convinced that the scope of ideas and of invention in literature is so limited that the same incidents and imageries must have occurred to all authors who have ever written. Men who feel, think and observe alike must express themselves in like terms. And unwittingly those who read widely are apt to reproduce the ideas and the phrasing of others under the persuasion they are giving utterance to concepts which are their own property. But if it comes to the search for parallels in poetry or prose which would seem to warrant the accusation of lifting from another man's wallet, there are few authors who might evade the strong suspicion of having in some degree ignored or violated the proprieties of literary craftsmanship and credit. The greatest poets have been numbered amongst the greatest offenders in this respect. Shakespeare drew so largely upon the translations of Latin and Greek classics similarities of expression run through the whole fabric of his plays, "ough he improved upon nearly all that he touched." Gray's famous "Elegy" has been declared a piece of mosaic work made up of aphorisms borrowed from earlier writers, especially Thomson and Milton. Alexander Pope embodied in his verse every proverb that came into his dregnet, and has been called the boldest of all plagiarists. His oft-quoted adage, "The proper study of mankind is man," and the sarcastic line, "Poets rush in where angels fear to tread," appeared in Boccaccio's "Art of Poetry" ere they found place in the Twickenham bard's versification. And the list of Pope's pilferings might be greatly extended. Thackeray urged that Pope took thoughts from others to adorn and complete his own.

Among the literary productions which have the reputation of being classics rather than ready read by the public, the writings of D'af and Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" have been described as inexhaustible mines for literary larceny; and the number of well-known authors who have amply enriched themselves thereby, includes some of the most prominent craftsmen in the literary field. To come nearer modern times, if any reader will turn to Henry Vaughan's fine poem, "The Retreat," and compare it with Wordsworth's "Intimations of Immortality," the striking resemblances of thought everywhere throughout these two poems will certify that chance coincidence can hardly account for the singular correspondence in tone and treatment between these two effusions, albeit the term plagiarism is not admissible in this notable instance. Paley, of "Natural Theology" fame, was accused of stealing all his thunder from an out-of-print volume styled "Physico-Theology," it being the Boyle Lectures delivered by Canon Derham, of Windsor, in the year 1712 and published at that date. Finally, there are those who will recall that when Rider Haggard issued his stirring novel entitled "She," he was accused in the columns of the Pall Mall Gazette of having plagiarized the story of Thomas Moore, "The Epicurean," and long passages word for word were set side by side to sustain this criticism. Haggard replied that, however close and remarkable the

points of similarity, the novel he published was entirely his own work and the fruition of his own studies, and that he never knew that Moore had written any such work and had never seen a copy. Plagiarism affords scope for some reflection upon the long arm of coincidence and the surprising upshot of chance upon the spinning wheel of events and of human experience. "There is something about this depression that doesn't speak well for what we call our common sense." —Hugh S. Johnson

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