

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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LIBERAL "ECONOMY"

Judging from the reported speeches of Liberal candidates and supporters at the nominating conventions held throughout the Province, the Opposition is depending for its main appeal to the electors on the promise to "make revenue and expenditure meet."

This means one of two things. It means a juggling of the Public Accounts so as to make certain ordinary expenditures appear as the capital account, thereby balancing the books in a purely fictitious way, without the slightest value accruing to the Province. This was the method adopted by the Lea Government when last in office, when gravel and road machinery expenditures were improperly placed to the credit of capital account.

But does the Liberal record give any assurance that they could practice economy, even by starving the public services of the Province? The answer is found in the Public Accounts. The record shows that in four years the Saunders-Lea Government increased the liabilities by \$1,177,901 as against an increase under the preceding Conservative Government of \$428,098.

Half of the Liberal increase was incurred in their last eight months of power—in the election year 1931, when they added \$646,920 to the public debt.

How did Mr. McInnes, head of the Public Works department under Liberal administration, practice the "economy" which he now preaches so loudly? The estimate for his department for 1931 provided for \$316,605 of ordinary expenditure and \$99,000 of capital expenditure. He spent \$471,844 in ordinary expenditure and \$145,376 in capital expenditure, or \$208,815 more than was authorized by the Legislature.

And what is there to show for it? The gravel which he imported from Nova Scotia and charged to capital account has disappeared like last year's snow. His "monument" the McInnes highway, built at \$27,000 a mile, cost another \$4,000 last year in repairs. More permanent highways are now being built at half the cost by the Conservatives, and experiments in cheaper material have been undertaken at one-quarter the cost. It is Mr. McInnes' contention that the Conservative highway policy is "extravagant," what earthly reason can he offer the electors or asking them to return him to power?

STILL "MR." BENNETT

The King's seventieth birthday out an end to speculation as to whether or not Prime Minister R. S. Bennett would accept a title. Those who hoped he would scanned the lists of honours in vain. The Prime Minister is still "Mr. Bennett."

One important subject of speculation was clarified the first day of June when the Prime Minister passed on the Commons order paper a resolution that it is expedient to introduce a measure to create a "Dominion trade and industry commission," and to provide that the tariff board headed by Hon. George H. Segevic shall act as the commissioners "with prescribed powers and duties." The resolution also calls for appointment of a "director of prosecutions" to carry out legal proceedings that might be necessary under the act.

Creation of this commission, which will round out parliamentary efforts to implement the findings of the Price Spreads Commission, was foreshadowed in the House May 31 by Minister of Justice Hugh Guthrie when he introduced a bill to amend the Companies Investigation Act. Mr. Guthrie's bill would transfer administration of the act from the Labour Department to an independent commission responsible only to "the president of the Privy Council," who is the Prime Minister. The measure would also widen the definition of the word "monopoly" and give new interpretations to mergers, trusts or monopolies.

Almost forgotten in the interest which the Price Spreads report and subsequent legislation have created, the Rhodes "poor-man's" reappearance in the House

Last week, in approving mood the House pushed it rapidly toward final enactment by approving the entire Budget in committee of ways and means. Then Mr. Rhodes introduced bills to give effect to tariff and other changes included in the Budget, which stand for second reading. The only criticism was a few complaints about tax duplication on gold mines, which Mr. Rhodes promised to look into and correct any serious injustice which might appear.

With many members talking of propagation, it is of interest to tabulate legislation which still has to be disposed of before final can be written to the present session. In addition to the several mass buying bills now before the House and to come, there is still the radio commission legislation, creation of the Canada Grain Board, and reports of the Housing, Railways and British North America Act committees to be considered.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The late Lord Byng was a soldier every inch of him, as Mr. Mackenzie King found when he attempted to bank him on the constitutional issue.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons, the Minister of Justice, Hon. Hugh Guthrie announced that the Government will establish the mileage system for mail contracts "as soon as the finances of the country permit."

As was to be expected Germany is pussyfooting on the naval question; her invariable policy is to aim for the moon in the hope and expectation of hitting a lamp-post. Firmness on the part of the other powers is the only way to bring her to the ground of reason and common sense.

Premier Tilley of New Brunswick has followed the example of Premier Taschereau in establishing a settlers' colony for New Brunswickers. The new colony is to be established in Sudbury County, between the Brood Road and Hoyt Station. Between 60 and 75 settlers will be provided for, but they must have had previous wood and farm experience.

In the change of Prime Ministers in Great Britain it is largely a case of swapping one Macdonald for another. Premier Stanley Baldwin's mother was a Macdonald, daughter of Dr. George Macdonald, preacher and novelist. There were three sisters, the married Mr. Baldwin's father, one Rudyard Kipling's father, and one a distinguished artist. They were reigning beauties of their day and their father claimed it was because like Daniel, Hanielah, and Mishael, they were brought up on "hard tack" instead of luxuries.

Plans have been made for a reunion in Toronto on July 26, 27 and 28 of veterans who quelled the Northwest Rebellion in 1885. This expeditionary force, whose ranks have been sadly thinned during the half-century that has passed, braved perils that scarcely are understood today. Then, they were acclaimed heroes; and they were. It was no light undertaking to face the rigors of a northwest winter and to battle with the forces of Louis Riel and his Indian allies, Poundmaker and Big Bear. Every man of the force acquitted himself courageously; and now the survivors want to get together again and talk of what happened at Fish Creek, Batoche, Out Knife Hill, Duck Lake, Battleford, and so on.

The report of Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman fully bears out the representations of the Legion for an investigation into unemployment among ex-service men. It has been enthusiastically received by the Legion executive as expressed by Brigadier General Alex Ross, Dominion President. "In broad outline the report is very satisfactory," said General Ross. "In the first place it almost unreservedly accepts as established the facts upon which the Canadian Legion based its request for the inquiry and which we submitted to the commission as requiring remedial action. Next, it is obvious the commission was clearly of the opinion that the responsibility for the care and maintenance of unemployed ex-service men, and particularly the handicapped and the disabled, should not be left to be a matter of chance but should be a national responsibility."

These are dangerous days for the French franc. Uncertainty of government is commonplace in France, but the financial deficit has become

Notes By The Way

Had President Roosevelt taken advantage of the period of NRA operation to make tariff adjustments and develop trade relations with the rest of the world, had he not thrown a monkey wrench into the World Economic Conference, he would be in a happier position today. Having placed all his reliance on this narrow-gauged policy of national reconstruction, without regard for the international situation, he now has nothing upon which to lean.

Donald V. Kimball, reported to be a mine owner, newspaper proprietor and land owner of Cleveland, Ohio, with a five-figure income, is living in an unemployment hostel near Drury Lane, London, to learn the truth of the saying "No man need starve in England." In Cleveland Mr. Kimball promised to look into and correct any serious injustice which might appear.

The U. S. Supreme Court has this year delivered three decisions on NRA, two adverse and one favorable. With one judge dissenting, it was ruled that the legislature had improperly delegated authority to the president to prevent shipment of illegally produced oil.

A rail pension case involving New Deal principles but not an administration measure was given against NRA by a five-to-four vote. The previous big case concerned gold payments, and although the judges allowed the validity of this measure by a five-to-four vote, they ruled that the government had no right to abrogate a gold clause on its own bonds. Thus NRA has lost five and one-half cases out of six this year.

The late Lord Melchett once declared: "It had not been for two English chemists, young women would not have had the wonderful stockings they wear today." One of the two chemists was Mr. Cross; the other, E. Bevan, died in 1922.

Mr. Cross had no idea of the boon to be conferred on women when he and his colleague invented the cellulose process for spinning artificial silk over 40 years ago. The discovery was made while the two men were experimenting with bits of wood. A solution was found, which was poured into a container with a hole in the bottom and a cycle pump was used to pull it out through the hole like a thread of cotton. A company was formed to develop the spinning of artificial silk.

Ever hear of the "Protocols of Zion"? They are probably the biggest forgery in history. Blood is spattered on every page. "Protocols" purport to lay down the principles of a Jewish plot to dominate the world, secretly organized at a Jewish congress in 1897. The Nazis used the "Protocols" to inflame the mobs against the Jews, and Hitler recommends a study of them. The Swiss court at Bern decides that they are "ridiculous nonsense." And bans them as an offence to public morals.—London Sunday Express.

Canadians who are not greatly interested in astronomy will be surprised to learn that the neighborhood of Toronto is to have the largest telescope in the British Empire, and the second largest in the world. The Dunlap Observatory at Richmond Hill will occupy an important place in the realm of astronomical investigation.

Great Britain has no quarrel with the Reich. She has never in her long history harboured thoughts of revengefulness and animosity. Nothing can be further from her ideals than to oppress a former foe after an honorable struggle. As she proved at Vienna a century ago and in South Africa thirty-five years ago, her desire is for friendly relations with those who have once been her enemies. A generous policy on Great Britain's part is capable of winning Germany's good will and securing Herr Hitler's influence on the side of peace.—London Daily Mail.

How different from the British confidence in courts is that obtaining in the United States is apparent from the despatches that represent the president as considering an alternative to securing an amendment to the constitution in order to enable him to carry out measures he considers vital. This alternative is "a campaign of public education and agitation intended to find its reflection in a change in the court's philosophy." The very idea of considering that it is possible for the highest court of the land to be unanimously wrong is almost inconceivable to a Briton.

That the constitution may not fill the needs of the nation or that the law was framed for "the days of the horse and buggy" is intelligible; but that a supreme court's "philosophy" that is expressed unanimously by nine judges, can possibly be changed by "public education and agitation" is truly amazing.

London financial circles anticipate devaluation of the franc by the week-end and predict a fall of from fifteen to twenty-five percent. The British stabilization fund has been buying francs and holding them as gold in the Bank of France to protect sterling if necessary. There is something very calm and admirable about British financial dealings. Meanwhile another French government has fallen.

These are dangerous days for the French franc. Uncertainty of government is commonplace in France, but the financial deficit has become

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.

CROOKED AS USUAL

Sir,—Premier MacMillan made no mistake when in the Strand he declared the Patriot was "a stranger to the truth," and might have added, all Liberals who condone its false propaganda.

Because the Conservative convention in the fourth district, commenting on Hon. R. B. Bennett's returning health bringing "a reasonable prospect" of "enabling" his "again leading his party to a glorious victory," the Patriot deliberately twists this into an assertion that the convention "is not too optimistic over the result of the coming election."

Extracting sunbeams from cucumbers has been one of the chief employments of the Liberal organ; propagating roorbacks its next and highest accomplishment.

I am, Sir, etc.,

TRUTH

RIEL REBELLION

Sir,—Fifty years have rolled by since the call was made for one hundred volunteers to attend drill in Charlottetown to take part in the Northwest Rebellion. Of that number I think there are only eight of us today living in P. E. I. and two others, Dr. Alexander of Montreal and Malcolm Stewart of the U. S. A.

I see by the press that those who were called in the other provinces, are going to celebrate the 50th anniversary which takes place the last of this month. We intend to hold a banquet somewhere about the 20th and would ask all those who drilled in Charlottetown, to correspond with me before the 15th of this month, and any who have drilled in other provinces now residing here we would invite them to be with us.

I am, Sir, etc.,

PETER BRODIE, York.

MORALITY OF RELIEF MEASURES

Sir,—A writer in the Patriot who signs himself "J.F.W." and who writes from Brooklyn, N.Y., has been calling attention to the recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court annulling the NIRA and the Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act. The writer quotes from several U. S. newspapers and then proceeds to apply these rulings to the Canadian National Industrial Recovery Act and Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

The official text of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions has not yet been received. If one may judge from newspaper comments the National Industrial Recovery Act was held unconstitutional because it delegated legislative functions. The Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act of the U. S. apparently was held invalid because it purported to impair the obligations of contracts.

Applying these decisions to the Canadian legislation "J.F.W." asks: "How about Canadian relief legislation by which the federal Parliament has taken away the constitutional rights of the people's representatives and bestowed them improperly upon various Boards, Bureaus and Commissions?"

The cases are not parallel. The two Constitutions are quite dissimilar. The power of the Dominion Parliament or of a Provincial Legislature (within their respective limits of subjects defined by the B.N.A. Act), to confer to a body of its own creation authority to make bylaws or resolutions as to subjects specified in the enactment and with the object of carrying the enactment into operation and effect is supreme and has been so declared by the highest Court on many occasions. The Privy Council has declared:

"It is obvious that such an authority to legislate is conferred without an attempt to provide for varying details and machinery to carry them out might become oppressive, or absolute, or fail. . . . It was argued at the bar that a legislature committing important regulatory or administrative functions to itself. That is not so. . . . It retains its powers intact, and can, whenever it pleases, destroy the agency it has created and set up another, or take the matter directly into its own hands. How far it shall seek the aid of subordinate agencies, and how long it shall continue them, are matters for each legislature, and not for Courts of Law, to decide."

"J.F.W.'s" suggestion, therefore, that because the Dominion Parliament has appointed various "Boards, Bureaus and Commissions" to carry out the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, it has acted "improperly" and unconstitutionally, is not borne out by the authorities.

The analogy which "J.F.W." claims to exist between the "Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act" passed in the U. S. and the "Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act" passed in the Canadian Parliament also fails. The two Constitutions differ fundamentally. Section 10, Article 1 of the Constitution of the U. S. contains an express provision that no state shall pass any law impairing the obligations of a contract. There is no such provision in the Canadian Constitution. The powers of legislatures in Canada are not so limited. Let "J.F.W." compare this constitutional limitation upon the powers of legislation of the legislatures in Canada, as shown by the following oft-quoted judicial declaration:

"The legislature within its jurisdiction at a moment of acute crisis; and if devaluation of the franc is not to be forced something like a miracle must occur unless support from London proves strong enough to maintain the French currency until orderly devaluation is accomplished."

The Poet's Corner

THE TENT OF NOON

Behold, now, where the pageant of high June Halts in the glowing noon! The trailing shadows rest on plain and hill; The bannered hosts are still, While over forest crown and mountain head The azure tent is spread.

The song is hushed in every woodland throat; Moveless the lilies float; Even the ancient ever-murmuring sea Sighs only fitfully; The cattle drowse in the field-corn net; Peace on the world is laid.

It is the hour when Nature's caravan, That bears the pilgrim Man Across the desert of uncharted time To his far hope submerged in the sea, Rests in the green oasis of the year, As if the end drew near.

Ah, traveller, hast thou naught of thanks or praise For these fleet halcyon days? No courage to uplift thee from despair, Born with the breath of prayer? Then turn thee to the lilled field once more! God stands in his tent door.

—Bliss Carman.

diction can do anything that is not naturally impossible, and is restrained by no rule, human or divine."

When, therefore, "J.F.W." states that the provisions of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act are "highly improper, highly immoral and altogether illegal," and gives as the only reason for such illegality the fact that certain monetary provisions of an Act of Congress of the United States have been found to be legal, he wholly disregards the differences between the Constitutions of the two countries.

The sanctity of contracts and contractual rights in the U. S. and the supremacy of such rights over what may be called human rights or the rights of persons to decent living conditions, has been exemplified over and over again in the history of the U. S. In view of the present depression it may not be without interest to mention the economic conditions in the U. S. one hundred years ago, the efforts made by legislation to relieve these conditions, and the effect of the U. S. Constitution upon such legislation.

Writing of the terrible panic of 1837, an American author, James Truslow Adams, gives the following graphic account:

"In May, 1837, the banks suspended specie payment by general consent, and the panic was on. All the Western and Southern and some of the Northeastern States had involved themselves in huge bond issues for improvements with no regard to their economic value, and the crash included public as well as private credit. Values melted. In North Carolina, farms could be sold for one or two per cent of their supposed worth. In Mississippi, slaves who had recently been purchased for twelve to fifteen hundred dollars each were offered for two hundred dollars cash. It was said that in Alabama practically the entire property in the State changed hands, and that 50 per cent of all in the United States did so. Feeling against the banks, which would have been extremely virulent in any case, was rendered more so by a staggering list of defaultations by officers, which grew day by day. New York was like a dead city. Boats lay idle at the docks and all building operations ceased. It took two years for the full effects to be felt in the West, and five before the nation began to recover. The rich saw fortunes swept away and the poor faced absolute destitution. In New York, six thousand men working on buildings were discharged. Within five months from the suspension of payments, nine-tenths of all the factories in the Eastern States had closed, and fifty thousand unemployed in the shoe trade in Massachusetts were without work. At New Bedford forty whale ships were laid up. Throughout the entire industrial sections of the country the suffering of the working class was intense. In the South, plantation owners had to sell slaves for whatever they would bring to buy food to feed the rest. Owners of land, whether speculators or bona-fide farmers, were overwhelmed with debt, which was impossible to pay over them. The debacle was over and the nation lay prone."

With a view to remedying those conditions the Illinois legislature passed a law giving a further period of one year within which property might be redeemed after a sale under foreclosure. It passed another Act declaring that no sale should be confirmed unless the price realized amounted to two-thirds of the appraised value. The Supreme Court of the U. S. however, in 1843, declared that these statutes were unconstitutional as being in violation of the contract clause of the Constitution which has been referred to. Again, after the Civil War, the desperate financial condition of the State of North Carolina is declared by an American writer to have literally "begged" description. A statute of North Carolina was passed in the emergency. This Act was, in 1877, declared by the Supreme Court to be illegal as contravening the contract clause of the Constitution. The situations in the two countries are thus radically different.

With regard to the "morality" of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, which "J.F.W." declares to be "highly improper and highly immoral," that question may perhaps be left to the farmers of this province themselves. When one sees farmers disposing of potatoes at 15 cents per hundred weight, small to

What Body of Hours

WBY STOMACH CANCER IS NOT RECOGNIZED EARLY

You may wonder why a friend who had apparently little or no stomach pain or distress had to undergo operation for cancer of the stomach. When you think of cancer you naturally think of all the symptoms that should be present—pain, nausea, vomiting of blood, weakness, tiredness—and your friend did not complain of any of these symptoms.

Dr. Lewis M. Graines, Atlanta, in the Journal of the American Medical Association records a case where the only complaint was a "shortness of breath." This difficult breathing came on following a severe coughing spell which in turn had been brought on by getting into some old dusty blue springs from a vault. Examination revealed that a cancer of the stomach was the original condition and it had extended to lungs and surrounding tissues so that breathing had been greatly hindered. Thus interference with breathing and not the cancer condition of the stomach caused him to see a doctor.

While this case is most unusual it tends to show that cancer may exist in the stomach without marked stomach symptoms.

Dr. W. O. McCarty, Rochester, Minn., selected at random 100 cancers of the stomach removed by surgery. The symptoms recorded of these 100 cases were pain (dull, sharp, sudden, or burning), weakness, tired feeling, nausea, vomiting, gas, bloating, sour stomach, feeling of fullness, indigestion, and irregularity of the symptoms.

Now all these symptoms can be found in many people all the time, and one or more of them in particularly everybody once in a while.

The point physicians try to remember is that cancer must have a beginning and in its very early stages may not have the definite marked symptoms of cancer—great loss of weight, extreme paleness, blood in the stools, vomiting of blood, swelling of the legs.

What can be done then if there are some symptoms yet hardly enough to consider it cancer? In middle age or those approaching middle age with persistent stomach symptoms it would be only good sense to find out whether or not the condition is cancer by means of the X-rays. Not only will this enable the physician to have cancer, if present, removed safely, but if not cancer will help him to locate any trouble that might be in the surrounding tissues that is in the gall bladder or small intestine.

JUDGE WAS INTERPRETER

LONDON—When an aged German woman giving evidence in the Divorce Court had difficulty making herself understood Mr. Justice Langton told her to talk German and he interpreted it.

\$3.00 per ton, less cost of at least \$2.00 for truckage, leaving a net profit of \$1.00 for a ton of potatoes; that is to say, 20 pounds for a cent. One is inclined to suspect that in the minds of the farmers of this province a different view may prevail from that of "J.F.W."

There are rights which are paramount to the rights of property. The right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," or to maintain a decent standard of existence, should receive some recognition. Those who contribute towards the monthly payments of retired Government officials may well be forgiven for differing in opinion from the Patriot's correspondent regarding the property and morality of the Government's efforts to give relief when conditions become intolerable. Grinding the faces of the poor has ceased to be popular. Too many on-lookers involuntarily have become uplookers and no longer grin. With rare exception, the few who occupy the seats of the bleachers are too wise to applaud.

I am, Sir, etc., PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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