

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1935.

THE BUDGET SPEECH

Those who heard Premier MacMillan's Budget speech on Monday evening, irrespective of politics, must have been impressed by its deep note of sincerity and conviction. We are living at a time when the task of government, municipal, provincial and federal, is charged with unprecedented difficulties and responsibilities. Though this fact has not been given very much consideration by the Opposition, it is realized generally throughout the Province, and it was not difficult for the Premier to show that in comparison with other parts of the Dominion this Province, under the present administration, has come through the world depression with remarkable credit. Last year's deficit on current account of \$142,000 was incurred for absolutely necessary expenditures, and included such items as road gravelling and power machinery purchases—items which the Lea Government had charged to capital account. Against the Province's record the Premier contrasted the deficit on current account which the Nova Scotia Government incurred last year of \$1,129,000, and the New Brunswick deficit of \$800,000. If the Opposition refused to accept this comparison, he suggested that they take their own financial record during their last eight months of power, when, without incurring expenses for unemployment relief, old age pensions, teachers' superannuation payments, or the rebuilding of public institutions, they piled up a debt of over half a million dollars!

Taking into consideration in his estimates the additional subsidy increase of \$150,000 under the White Commission award, the Premier budgeted for a surplus this year on ordinary account, exclusive of sinking funds, of \$37,217. He cited detailed figures both of the estimated revenue and expenditure. By continuing the Government's policy of rigid economy, consistent with the proper maintenance of the public services, he estimated for a decrease this year over the ordinary 1934 expenditures of some \$57,665.

Satisfactory as is the Province's financial showing compared with other provinces, or indeed with any community in the world at the present time, a still more important factor, in the Premier's mind, is the manner in which our people are weathering the depression. To our farmers and fishermen especially, in whose marketing problems every co-operation is being extended, the Premier sincerely sympathized. He showed the extent to which the Government is endeavoring to assist these classes, and the benefits which are being derived throughout the country from the wide distribution of unemployment relief work.

Had the Provincial Government ignored its responsibility in this and other connections, it might well have come out with a better showing—on paper—in its Public Accounts. According to the Opposition leader, this seemingly is what it should have done. For the key-note of Mr. W. M. Lea's remarks, in following the Premier Monday night, was that the Government "had a chance to refuse undue expenditures because the times are hard." This was the time, he argued, when "the people could have been put off." Here Mr. Lea has defined, more clearly perhaps than he intended to do, the difference between the Liberal and Conservative party policies respecting unemployment and other social and economic burdens. He was but echoing the opinion which his Federal leader, Mr. Mackenzie King, expressed when he bluntly repudiated responsibility for paying "a five cent piece" for unemployment relief. "Putting off the people" has not been the Conservative policy, either in this Province or at Ottawa; and it will be found, on analysis, that a great deal of the criticism of the Opposition, locally and in the House of Commons, hinges on this one issue. It is an issue which the MacMillan Government and the Bennett Government are quite prepared to deal with, when the time comes.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Possibly the ground hog did see its shadow after all.

The speech of Mayor Kennedy, M.B.E., at the Mayoral Conference at Montreal was one of the most effective of the nine delivered.

There is never an ill-wind blows anybody any good, as the coalman

Notes By The Way

George Bernard Shaw is said to be England's best known collector of cigar bands, so the inauguration of Cigar Band Society, meeting in Seattle, want to affix his name to its membership rolls. The secretary has written to the Irish dramatist asking for information as to the extent of his collection. This seems an unusual hobby for a man, but perhaps it will dispel the unkind criticisms one hears occasionally to the effect that he suffers from "pipe dreams."—Border Cities Star.

Human knowledge of ancient civilizations is mainly derived from such storied monuments and written books as have survived the fretting tooth of time. The story can be read in the mementoes the ancients have left to posterity upon paper and pottery, marble and clay, indited with the quaint script in various amongst them; and the crumbled walls and pictorial scratchings are all that afford us some insight of their adventures and achievements, of the way in which they thought and worked and lived some three or four thousand years ago. During the past century a vast number of these relics have been unearthed and, thanks to the excavations made by the exploring archaeologists, a new world has been opened up as regards our knowledge of remote civilization.

M. Flaudin, premier of France, declared in support of his extended conscription policy, "Forty million Frenchmen will awake with the dawn to learn that this chamber has not two opinions when the security of the country is at stake." That is good oratory. The chamber supported him by 354 votes against 210 which may not exactly rule out a possible second opinion but was good enough. Probably fewer would have opposed him had they not been confident that he had ample support in any case, and it was therefore perfectly safe for them to make the gesture of opposition their constituents expected of them for the glory of the party. Probably none would have voted nay had there really been any question of the immediate safety of France. The French people most emphatically do not want war, but it is very easily stamped by the gibbering ghosts of past wars and the fear of attack. However, in this France is probably doing well, in fact with material expansion, in view, that of personnel had to be tackled.

That was a chivalrous act on the part of Imperial veterans who entertained a group of German ex-servicemen in this city and made them welcome as fellow-Canadians. Between the men who fought one another in the great war there is no bitterness, and there never has been. Canadians abhor the Hitler regime not because it is German but because it is tyrannical, but this feeling does not extend to the mass of the German people—certainly not to Germans living in Canada. This country has no better settlers than those of German blood. They have created some of the finest farming districts in this province, and in trade, industry and the professions, also they have done their full share. Canada would be much poorer without the German element that has gone into its making.—London Advertiser.

It is interesting to speculate how long the institution of war would be maintained if it were impossible to persuade all young, untitled soldiers to go to war. The young fellows who are starting off for the front invariably go with a song and a smile. How he comes back may be something else again; but at least he starts out with the conviction that the sky is blue, that he is a stout fellow, and that unimaginable excitement and glamorous doings are ahead of him. All this was called to mind recently by publication of a newspaper photograph showing a contingent of Italian troops embarking for Africa. It was a traditional photograph of its kind; grinning, hilarious young men waving their guns, fondling their guns and laughing; heads protruding from canvas windows, faces expressing all the gay anticipation of youth beginning a high adventure. And to look at it is to feel a deep regret that experience is, after all, the only teacher to

which youth will listen.—Kitchener Record.

Rumors of a trans-Atlantic race between the Canadian schooner Bluenose and the Gloucester fisherman Gertrude L. Thebaud have prompted a well deserved rebuke from the Forecaster. Telegram which calls such a race comparable to the early nineteenth-century tea-ship races out of China, rather than to most of the racing under sail that is common in this age. Racing by the rugged Gloucester and Nova Scotia fishermen is called "a sort of sabbatical interlude during a life of toil." We can agree with anything that is said in praise of their sturdy fishing craft and the crews that man them.—Providence Journal.

The press of Great Britain that supports the National Government expresses approval of the French extension of military service. Germany is naturally upset but the suggestion that France is doing this with the idea of sabotaging Anglo-German negotiations is nonsense broadcast for the consumption of Nazi followers. The Hitler crowd is said to be playing the old German game of mandating the limit and then, some, with a blustering accompaniment. Great Britain knows and France knows that at such a juncture there is but one thing to do: show Germany unmistakably that she does not intend to waver and that the end of concessions has been reached.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Beaton, M.D.

THE KIND AND AMOUNT OF FOOD YOUR BODY NEEDS

You may wonder just how much food you should eat. You see some who weigh less, eating more than you, and others weighing more eating less.

Research physicians have worked out the amount of food an individual of a certain weight and height actually requires to keep him alive, when he is doing nothing but lying quietly in bed. Thus the average man of 5 feet, 7 inches in height, weighing 150 pounds, requires 1500 calories of food when he is at complete rest, and a woman 5 feet 4 inches weighing 125 pounds would require about 1200 to 1300.

This is known as the basal or lowest requirement of food. However this much food is only enough to perform the actual needs of the body for breathing, the beating of the heart, and the ordinary building up of the cells and removal of wastes. More food must be eaten if the individual does any work or takes any exercise. And it is the amount of work or exercise taken that decides the amount of food eaten.

Thus we find that a woman around home but doing no housework would require only 300 calories more, or 1500 in all, and a man doing office work would require about 500 more or 2000 calories.

On the other hand the man of average height and weight who does hard outdoor work 8 to 10 hours a day, requires 3500 more calories or 5000 in all. A woman doing hard work about the home or elsewhere may need 2000 calories more than the 1200, or 3200 in all.

The amount of food being known, the kinds of food that should be eaten is the next step. The most important food is really the protein food containing nitrogen as the building up of every cell depends upon nitrogen. The principal protein foods are meats, eggs, and fish (animal proteins) and peas, beans, wheat or other cereals (vegetable proteins).

The other foods are the starch foods—potatoes, bread, sugar; and the fats—butter, cream, fat meats—fruits and leafy vegetables.

When the individual does no work, the meat, eggs, or fish should be 1 part, fats 2 parts, and the starches and fruits and vegetables 4 parts. When hard work is done the meat, eggs, or fish should be doubled in amount.

Tax Rates Vary

(St. Catharines Standard) St. Catharines, it is thought, will have a tax rate this year of 41 mills or thereabouts, the city fathers still wrestling with the problem. There has been a great flurry in Toronto over a slight increase bringing the rate up to 34.5 mills and ratepayers in other cities are wondering what it is all about.

The London Free Press provides some statistics for 1934: Toronto 33, Hamilton 38.5, Ottawa 36.8, London 38.18, Windsor 35, Kitchener 42, Brantford 42.5, St. Catharines 43, Fort William 39, Kingston 43, Oshawa 46, Sault Ste. Marie 32.7, Peterboro 37.6, Guelph 46, Sudbury 48.2, Port Arthur 39, Niagara Falls 39, Timmins 60.68, Sarnia 39.5, Stratford 37, North Bay 55.5, St. Thomas 41.75, East Windsor 32, Belleville 47, Galt 42, Owen Sound 47, Cornwall 34, Woodstock 37.5, Sandwich 37, Welland 43, Brockville 43.5, Walkerville 35.

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Venezians in Rhodes is on Italian soil rather too close to Greece for anybody's comfort, and it is not therefore surprising that the Italian authorities have called his attention to the fact. In reply, Venizelos has declared his intention of seeking asylum in France, which is probably a wise move in that he will be further from the scene of his abortive revolt.

Doctors have been telling parliamentarians at Ottawa that during depressed times the health of the people is better than in periods of general opulence. Perhaps; though most people will conclude that the medicine is hard to take.—Globe.

The Springtime Prelude

(Montreal Gazette)

By calendar date it is springtime. Not that nature is always prompt to the figure inked down for the advent of the season which has bestirred the hearts of the poets more than any other. We need to learn that we are the onlookers of a wondrous piece of magic which we have no hand in creating. If ever we are apt to boast of our talents and booklore, arts and sciences, it is well that we should be taught that one look out of the window will serve to chasten our minds and dissolve our silly conceits. For what wanted work of ours can compare with the wondrous alchemy in a cloud-film, a shower of rain, a breath of the soft west wind, or the genial glance of the sunbeam slackening down the snowdrift, agedly grey and frayed to a dingy hue, whilst the very puddles in the street blink gaily, the brooks braw out from the stones and through the pastures and woodlands again laughingly free. As to the poets, we owe them a debt. They feel the urge of springtime just as all lesser mortals do. And it is quite in keeping with the order of the day and with the pleasing expectation that gets into the blood, that they should try a stave or two in fond tribute unto the incoming of springtime. "Full of every hope and every joy, The wish of Nature: In large effusion o'er the freshened world."

So wrote James Thomson. Could one put together the accents of the poets about the prelude of spring with its moods and tones, its fugitive impulses and changes of key, it is doubtful whether in them all any better material can be found than in the primitive strains of ancient folklore, the work of folk who knew no books but who with mixed awe and childlike joy never ceased to marvel at the dumb magic which took place when about the middle of March the hazels hunched their tassels, the pollard willows strung their silvery beads, the black ash buds shone with a new swollen gloss, the saffron gold of the crocuses upthrust through the dark mould, and some gallant little thrush or robin atop of the leafless March sang out his lyrical prelude of incoming spring.

German Church Struggle

The church struggle in Germany still pursues the tenor of its way. For a time it seemed as if Reichsbishop Mueller had his wings clipped, but he has since been received by Hitler and reports now say that some seven hundred pastors have been arrested because they defied the state and read from their pulpits the declaration prepared by the church organization which was set up by the church itself in opposition to the Reichsbishop's control.

One section of that manifesto ran—"The German people is today being offered a new religion designed to create a new type of man and woman. Room has been made again in this religion for the old German gods: Odin is worshipped as the eternal image of the spiritual forces of Nordic man. In this religion man creates God on the same prosaic basis. The consequence of this is irreconcilable with Christian faith."

It is not the Protestant church alone which is at grips with the authorities but arrests have been made in other communions. It remains, as the Halifax Chronicle says, to be seen if the same measure can be carried to such an extreme as to drown common sense and the state become the arbiter of the consciences of men.

Justice In The Navy Judgment Revised

(Toronto Mail and Empire) British people all over the world will be glad to see that the Lords of the Admiralty have made important changes in the findings of a court martial concerning responsibility for a collision between the Renown and the Hood. In the court martial judgments the admiral commanding manoeuvres off the coast of Spain and the captain in charge of his flagship were completely exonerated; the captain of the Renown was saddled with sole culpability and dismissed from the service on half pay.

In a review of the case the Admiralty Board reduced Captain Sawbridge's sentence from half dismissal in disgrace to a severe reprimand, leaving him free to resume command of his vessel. The commanding admiral and the captain of his ship were held to be jointly responsible with Sawbridge for the collision.

It is a tradition of the navy that an admiral is never wrong, but it is a deeper tradition of British peoples in general that the processes of justice always must be fair and unprejudiced. From the first it was obvious even to lay readers that the Renown crashed the flagship simply because it was following orders from the admiral. When the latter saw a collision was inevitable he gave another order, but it was too late.

The revised rulings imply that Captain Sawbridge could have avoided the collision only by anticipating an amending order from the admiral before the latter had either formulated or promulgated it. That form of anticipation is, indeed, a serious breach of discipline. It involves the assumption of authority by a junior officer to complete in his own manner a manoeuvre planned by the fleet commander.

The amended sentences and the original comments made by the board of review may be hard on the reputation of admirals for prescience and inviolability; but the final disposition of the case is bound to be good for the navy as a whole—and for the attitude of the British people towards that great institution. The reputation of the navy is of greater moment than the reputation of its individual ad-

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The Poets' Corner

SONG FROM "PARACELUS"

Heap cassia, sandal-buds and stripes Of labdanum, and aloe-balls, Smeared with dull hard an Indian wipies From out' her hair: such balsam falls Down sea-side mountain pedestals, From tree-tops where tired winds are fair, Spent with the vast and howling main, To treasure half their island gain.

And strew faint sweetness from some old Egyptian's fine worm-eaten shroud Which breaks to dust when once unrolled; Or shredded perfume, like a cloud From closet long to quiet vowed, With mothed and drooping arras hung, Mouldering her lute and books among, As when a queen, long dead, was young.

—Robert Browning.

An Empire Trade Lead

(Toronto Globe) Great Britain is proposing to celebrate Jubilee year with an Empire Trade Week. The week of May 20, being the week of Empire Day, is suggested by the British Export Gazette as the right one. The proposal is to make the week, not an end in itself, but a starting point in a campaign to educate the people of the United Kingdom in habits of buying Empire products and manufactures.

It is a sound scheme, soundest in its recognition of the fact that little of value can be achieved in a week. Success, its sponsors frankly admit, must depend upon the enlightened self-interest of retail merchants who will keep up the slow work of educating the British public to an interest in Empire products when Empire Trade Week is past. The Export Gazette puts the matter up to the shopkeepers of the United Kingdom. Not for Imperial sentiment's sake but for trade's it advises them to set about creating in their customers a habit of buying Empire products.

On the same prosaic basis, The Globe suggests that the Jubilee Empire Trade Week proposed for the United Kingdom might be made an All-Empire Trade Week in Canada.

Much tosh one way and another has been talked about the Ottawa agreements. They are not perfect, but this much at least can be said for them: they are agreements, and agreements to trade. The fact makes Ottawa all but unique in modern history. It also ensures the people of the British Empire an opportunity that they would do well to cultivate, by the Trade Week or any other means.

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