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The Issue Clearly Defined

Beyond its cracked highway policy and its sorry record of broken pledges and promises, the LePage Government has absolutely nothing to offer the electors in the present campaign. The Conservative party, on the other hand, has a constructive platform which it stands pledged to put into effect. Its 1923 platform was implemented to the letter, and its 1931 platform will also be implemented if the Hon. J. D. Stewart is returned to power!

Moreover, the effectiveness of the Conservative campaign is enhanced by the fact that it is in close and sympathetic touch with the Conservative administration at Ottawa. Even under an adverse federal administration, the Stewart Government was able to obtain from Ottawa an annual increase in subsidy of \$165,000. Its platform at that time was to obtain a subsidy increase, and, upon obtaining such increase, to reduce the taxes. Having obtained the increased subsidy, it immediately fulfilled its pledge with respect to tax reduction, although at that time but a small portion of the subsidy increase obtained had actually been paid into the treasury.

The Conservative platform today is to press for a final adjustment of all our subsidy claims. Mr. Stewart's convictions on this point are well known. He has made a profound study of the whole matter, and he is the one party leader in this Province who is qualified to carry it through successfully.

As Mr. Stewart well said in his masterly key-note speech in the Capitol Theatre, this subject of subsidy settlement is the most important issue in the campaign. More revenue, it is admitted by both parties, is essential. It has to come either from the pockets of our farmers and taxpayers, or from the Federal Government. The silence of the LePage Government candidates on this point—the fact that they admit having no platform of any kind—indicates clearly enough what the taxpayers may expect if the LePage Government is returned. Their record with respect to our subsidy claims, despite their election promises of 1927 and the fact that they had at Ottawa a government in line with them politically, is an absolute blank! Not one cent of additional subsidy, in any shape or form, were they able to secure except from the taxpayers of the Province. The only windfall they secured from Ottawa was the unemployment grant of \$90,000, given them by the Bennett Government—a grant which, according to their own party press, they were not entitled to receive because we "had no unemployed in this Province," and which they have repaid by the most vituperative abuse and misrepresentation of Premier Bennett and his administration.

Moreover, the LePage Government has so bungled the matter of our subsidy claims that no one knows what, if anything, they believe these claims to be worth. They have prepared several "briefs," each for different amounts varying from four hundred thousand to three and a quarter million dollars. The preparation and "presentation" of these briefs have cost the taxpayers thousands of dollars. The result, as we have stated, has been absolutely nil. And they are now asking the electors to endorse their record, and give them another four years in which to carry on in the same incompetent and irresponsible manner!

It is almost inconceivable that any body of politicians would expect the electors to be gulled by a campaign so shallow and silly. The contrast between the attitude of the two parties, indeed, was never so clearly defined—on the one hand the straightforward assurances, backed by his record for truth and integrity, of the Hon. J. D. Stewart, and on the other the LePage

Government's silent policy as to any programme or policy, and its abuse and misrepresentation of the policies of the administration at Ottawa to which this Province must look for any final settlement of our subsidy claims, so important to our progress and development.

What Did He Mean?

The uncalculated insinuation of the Hon. B. W. LePage against a respectable order like the Loyal Orange Association, that if there was much liquor in the Province it would have been noticeable at the recently held Orange Tea, cannot pass unchallenged. What authority did Mr. LePage have for the statement, which he made at the Canoe Cove meeting on Friday night, that "if there was so much of it, surely there would be somebody taking a drink on Orange Tea Day above all other days, because the Orangemen would be feeling probably a little 'better' on that day?"

Our fraternal organizations, both Protestant and Catholic, enjoy deservedly a very high reputation for morality and good citizenship. They are law abiding, and there is no reason why slurs should be cast upon them by a politician seeking to evade responsibility for his prohibition pledges by citing, as prima facie evidence of the absence of illicit liquor, that the members of one of these organizations were sober on the occasion of their annual tea. Why should a member of the LePage Government insinuate that they would be breaking the law if they had the opportunity? The fact that they were sober on that occasion called for no more comment by Mr. LePage than the fact that he was himself sober when he visited the tea. It called for less comment than the fact that he was presumably sober when he made the intemperate statement referred to.

The Gasoline Tax

The LePage Government candidates are labouring to show that the increased gasoline tax is not costing the taxpayers anything—that it is being paid by the tourists, and that, since it is being funded along with the auto license fees to pay for highway borrowings, the highway work is not really costing our people anything.

There is no need to go further than ex-Premier Saunders for a refutation of this argument. Here is what Mr. Saunders said in the Legislature in 1927, when, with his Liberal followers he was in Opposition:

"It is all very well to say that the gasoline tax comes out of a particular class of people, that it is a special tax, it is intended for special expenditure—the patrol system on our roads is part of the public necessities of this Province the same as schools, etc. The fact that the gasoline tax is earmarked does not make it any the less a tax. If it does, I would suggest we had better earmark the land tax and the income tax so that the people will realize they are not paying anything—if that is the idea."

Now that the LePage Government has boosted the gasoline tax 100 per cent, and the taxpayers are paying six cents to the Government on every gallon used, the shoe seems to be on the other foot.

Editorial Notes

"It is absurd," says the defeated King Government candidate, spokesman for the Liberal candidates in the Fourth District of Queens, "to say Mr. LePage has no platform." Well, it was Mr. Callum Bruce who said at the Wood Islands meeting: "It is true we haven't got a platform," and it was his colleague Mr. Larabee, who said, at the same meeting: "We are appealing to the people this time without a policy." Dr. Cyrus should get his marionettes under better control!

NOTES BY THE WAY

Gandhi has recently exposed probably without intention, one great weakness of his Congress party. It is neither a popular and democratic party in the Western sense, nor the enthusiastic following of a single dominant force. Gandhi pictures impatient congressmen as asking, "How long must we wait and bear this?" He answers, "You must as long as the working committee think necessary." At the best the Congress party is controlled by an oligarchy, and the working committee is not dominated by Gandhi although it is he personally who brings to them the majority of the 300,000 adherents, which incidentally represents less than one in every thousand of India's 350,000,000 people. Assuredly Gandhi is not India.

Erroneous reference to the "New Zealand treaty" appeared in this column Friday. The reference, as the context implied, was to the new Australian treaty, by which very favorable tariff terms have been secured for Canadian producers, without in any way jeopardizing the interests of our farmers in the home market.

Rightly or wrongly, but very acutely, millions of Moslems distrust Mr. Gandhi and his Hindu hosts, take but little stock in the decision of what is known as the Indian Congress.

Unless and until education and conciliation can bring about more understanding between these two factions, no amount of goodwill at Delhi or in Whitehall or the India office can solve the India problem. Lord Willingdon, in his recent address at Simla, revealed a sure grasp of this truth, and the speech of Sir John Simon, who, as former Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission, knows as much about India as any Englishman, makes it more clear.

In the circumstances, how foolish it is for outsiders to think of the Indian problem as a dispute between Britain and India, as something to be settled between the British Government and Mr. Gandhi. If it were merely that, alone, if the only condition necessary to bring settlement was the goodwill of Britain, peace would have come to India long ago.

The Union of South Africa came of age this year, says the Natal Advertiser. When the Union was born in 1910, it was born, we think, in a genuine temper of national hope. We all meant well by each other: Dutch by British, Province by Province, party by party. There was a proper temper abroad; a temper that, played upon wisely, might have gathered strength as the years wore on. That temper today does not exist, or if it does, it no longer broods over the scene.

A movement has been started in Britain to bring about a material reduction in the cost of litigation. The two main causes why justice is expensive are laws of evidence and the high charge of eminent counsel. The laws were made many years ago, when communication was difficult and the great masses of the people were uneducated. Under those laws every fact advanced and every document introduced had to be attested by witnesses attending personally in the courts. In future, this will be materially modified, and such documentary and other evidence will be accepted in many cases without the corroboration of personal testimony.

Shortsighted individuals in this country, says the Cork Examiner, may be inclined to look askance at any important increase in Canada's trade with Great Britain, lest Canadian produce might add to the already serious competition that our producers have to deal with on the British market; but actually Canada is never likely to interfere with our markets, and any improvement in British trade is bound to rebound to our advantage.

It is by their own character that the people of South Africa must shape their careers and help to build up the nation, says the Cape Argus. A great country is a country that is great in character. As Mr. Baldwin once put it, "the fortunes of a nation are determined above everything by the quality of its people." If that is so, South Africa has much to commend it. What it sometimes seems to lack is a certain breadth of view and openness of mind, a certain magnanimity and fairness.

In seeking to buttress his case against the tariff board bill in the House of Commons the other day Mr. Mackenzie King travelled back nearly 20 years to a speech then delivered by the Honorable Hugh Guthrie. He recalled this long-forgotten effort freely and with much gusto. In reply the Minister of Justice merely quoted the language used by John D. Stewart afterwards

SELKIRK'S DIARY 1803-1804

(Continued) Laird alleges that all trees die outright when girdled, and that the contrary is owing to its being imperfectly done—I think he is in the right, for I examined several trees that had been girdled and still retained leaves (particularly maples) and I always found some corner of bark that had escaped and kept up the communication. Girdling is not in general practised in the Island for cleaning but I see in the Island for cleaning but I see side roads.

Laird argues that the Island lands in the Island cannot be settled with advantage to a farmer where they are beech lands, on such he says he may raise wheat and potatoes and maintain himself, but cannot keep stock for want of hay, if he has no marsh, nor swampy or sappy land capable of being made into meadow—Clover he says cannot be depended on, for when the winter is open without snow (as for two years past) the young plant of clover is destroyed. Timothy requires sappy land, or else much manure, which cannot be procured where there is not already a supply of hay from marsh &c. This does not seem very good reasoning, for even if clover were impracticable there are other resources for raising manure—Straw particularly Pease etc., etc., however this shows the ideas of the country. Laird is certainly very much above the common view of the settlers—we cannot therefore wonder that the ordinary ones are wedded to the Marshes.

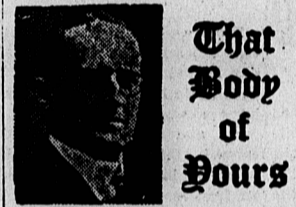
Mr. Cambridge is one of the few proprietors in the Island who put a value on inland lands. He says he would not part with it under 2s.—per acre—The Stewarts seem all to reckon it as nothing—they do not seem to calculate much on any rise in the value of land. Timothy grass is here much in esteem—the hay is reckoned particularly good for horses. Mr. Brecken has found the Timothy the second year produce a heavier crop than the clover the first. Mr. B. has cultivated a small farm near Charlottetown to great advantage and has brought it into a fine hay land (in different soil) by means of the town manure which few other people have been sharp-sighted enough to see the value of. The Timothy seed is not selected, but all random hay seeds are sown along with English clover seed. Angus Currie—a tenant of Gov. Panning's lot 50—pays 5s a year—2 brothers pay each as much as only a short term—the Gov. will neither sell nor let for perpetuity—on that account he has but few tenants, and gives them a great share of marsh—he once used to demand half produce of hay—Currie however has a good deal into his bargain. Currie reckons 25 shillings per acre, current prices for chopping, and junking an acre of wood to chop is to cut over the trees—Junk, cut into lengths. For piling and burning, 25 shillings more.—Some easy lands are done for 20 shillings and 20 shillings Currie reckons 6 or 8 days for chopping and junking an acre. He reckons that a man may (besides all other work of the farm) clear 3 or 4 acres annually—of which one half could be burnt in time for potatoes—the cutting he would do in Winter, but as it lies in the beginning of Spring—pile the logs and burn in piles as much as possible in Spring for potatoes and barley—the remainder in Summer and sew with Winter wheat, reckons the potatoes without any other manure than the ashes to produce 20 for 1, 25 for 1 is frequent, planting 10 bushels per acre Currie speaks of 3 or 4 acres per annum as an exertion, and the work of an industrious man, few do it in the Island.—he himself being only on an uncertain tenure wouldn't attempt it—and even of those who have permanent possessions, few are so anxious to extend their improvement as to do this except for two or three of the first years. Currie's ideas may perhaps be taken as a criterion for comparing the Highland settlers with the Americans. Laird in 8 years has cleared 50 acres—1 above 6 acres a year at an average—6 double Currie's estimate of good work—but if the American is best at working hard—the Highlander beats him at living hard—Laird

Lord Morley, outstanding Liberal, who on one occasion being questioned in regard to his change of view said: "I admit quite candidly that 20 years ago I entertained many opinions which I do not now entertain, and if anyone can derive any satisfaction from my discarded opinions they are entirely welcome to do so." This impromptu reply was so effective that it left nothing more to be said. Mr. Guthrie is an ornament and strength to the Government side of the House. He has character, personality and prestige which constitute a definite asset of the administration. He is ready in debate and popular with the members,

with all his industry was many years—(6 or 7 I think) before he was out of debt, he began bare had to get provisions on credit—involved himself with the stores, and could not get free—could not deny himself luxuries, and being involved was obliged to dispose of his produce at an under value, and thus was the longer in clearing himself.—A Highlander beginning with a little would be clear of the world in two years, but at the end of eight, he would have 6 or 7 acres of clear land instead of 50.

Fraser—a semi-Highlander squatter on Lot 57 son of Soldier Loyalist—an infant when his father formerly settled in New York came to the Island, now little above 26—set down in June 1801, and cleared a small spot—planted 5-bushels of potatoes, but the crop failed and he had not 20 of return—in 1802 he planted 12 bushels, had about 100 of crop,—but for what of accommodation to preserve them lost most of them, he has now a good appearance of crop, has planted 13 bushels of potatoes 1-1-2 bus. wheat—1 barley—with some Indian corn and turnips. By pacing his clearing may be 3 1-2 or 4 acres—say 1-1-2 or 2 poas 1-1-2 wheat 1-2 acre Barley—1-4 acre of other things This crop must put him out of reach of want. He has of cattle a Bull, 4 cows, 1 of which yell. 2 year olds—4 calves—cuts about 12 ton hay. McLeod another squatter has about 2 acres cleared on which he has 12 bushels potatoes planted. Being small wood cut it in 6 days—he is a good axeman, has been long in America—he was about six days putting up his house—He only began last spring and had not proceeded far when he heard of the sale of the Lot and the Colony coming out, which checked him in his improvements—he has not yet built a chimney to his house etc. He however is proposing to go on with that and other improvements, on my promising that if he does not get the land he is on, he shall have an allowance for his improvements—with which promise he seems quite satisfied.

(To Be Continued)



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barlow, M.D. INJURY TO INNER SIDE OF KNEE

You read from time to time about athletes who have what is called a "trick knee." This consists in the majority of cases of a little tearing of the cartilage or cushion that is situated between the two bones that form the knee joint.

Owing to the fact that the upper bone runs inward from the thigh to the knee and the lower bone runs a little outward from the knee to the ankle, the inner ligament at the knee holding the two bones together gets a tremendous strain upon it, and so in over 80 per cent of the cases of knee injury this ligament gets torn and stretched; sometimes the cartilage comes out of place and it gets a slight tear or laceration.

Usually the cartilage slips back into place and the ligament heals up but often the slightest blow on the inner side of the foot will stretch the ligament holding bones together and the cartilage between the bones will slip out of place. Fortunately in the majority of cases it slips right back again but the inner side of the knee keeps sore and weak for some time.

When the cartilage slips out of place and stays out it is usually wise to have an anesthetic given which loosens up muscles and the cartilage can be put back into place.

However in most cases of this injury to the knee if immediate rest and support is given relief is soon obtained. The first treatment is to apply about six one inch strips of adhesive tape from the knee cap in front around the sore spot on inner side of knee, to the back of the knee. Have the knee straight as this is done. This taping should be removed in 4 or 5 days, and a fresh one applied. When the second one is removed, the knee should be supported by a factory cotton bandage or a firm elastic bandage for at least one month.

If the injury occurs again it would be wise to have a plaster cast put on and worn for five weeks. This allows the individual to get around all right but of course the knee is prevented from bending.

Sometimes this fails to affect a complete cure and an operation is necessary. This operation formerly gave very unsatisfactory results in a number of cases, but fortunately now a complete cure is obtained in 80 per cent and an improvement in another 10 per cent.

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ELECTION HIGHWAYS

Continued from page 1 that there is no proper foundation under the road. It is this which causes the asphalt surface to buckle and crack. And if it does this in midsummer, just a month after it has been opened to the public, what will it be like at the end of a severe Prince Edward Island winter?

A rough estimate of the cost of the LePage Government's experimental work on the two and one-eighth miles of highway on the Malpeque Road, sections of which are represented in these photographs, would be well over \$50,000. The so-called McIntyre Highway alone—which is less than a mile in length—cost over \$26,000. The taxpayers of the Province paid one-half the cost, the other half coming out of the Dominion unemployment grant. This grant having expired last month, the Government's present road making activities on the St. Peter's Road, where a similar highway is being laid, will have to be paid for solely by our people.

The LePage Government has neither platform nor policy in this election campaign, but it has signified its intention of continuing to build such speedways as are here illustrated, on borrowed money. The claim is made that while the initial cost would be greater than the building of clay or even gravelled roads, the work would be of an "enduring" nature, and that the present time is most opportune in which to make further and bigger borrowings on the credit of the Province for this purpose.

The proposition outlined by Premier LePage at the last session of the Legislature, was that the Government for the purpose of such roadwork as is illustrated in the views taken on the McIntyre highway, should undertake "a three or five year programme of borrowing with expenditure of one and one-half to two million dollars, or an annual expenditure of \$300,000 to \$500,000."

Premier LePage was figuring only on the initial cost—not on repairs. Since he made that announcement in his last Budget speech, a new section of highway has been built and has already fallen into disrepair! How many more hundreds of thousands of borrowed money it will take to keep these roads in condition he did not say. Our farmers and taxpayers, with the photographic reproductions before them of the cracks and crevices caused by the summer sun in the newly completed work, are just as well qualified to form judgment on that point as the LePage Government.

Who pays for this borrowing and squandering of the public revenues? Let there be no misunderstanding on this point! The LePage Government's attitude is very clear. It has given no pledge not to increase taxation, for the simple reason that it cannot finance such costly experiments without digging into the taxpayers' pockets. The LePage Government's intentions on this point were revealed in an illuminating statement made by the Hon. J. P. McIntyre, Minister of Public Works, in the Legislature on April 15, 1929, when he said:

"When I hear the Opposition say to reduce taxes, to cut down expenditures, I say that it is time that both parties should BROADEN OUT. We should get clear of this SMALL POLITICS and say: 'WE ARE GOING TO SPEND MORE MONEY.' It would be in the interests of the FARMERS themselves IF THEY WOULD AGREE TO PAY MORE TAXES, if they spent it on the roads and put them in good shape."

Let our readers note for themselves the "good shape" of the newly constructed McIntyre highway as revealed by the camera, and then ask whether they consider such work to be worth \$27,000 a mile of their hard earned money—or even one-half or one-quarter that much!

Let them ask how much more it will cost to rebuild these roads with a foundation capable of standing up against the frosts of winter. Let them consider how much has already been squandered in tearing up expensively gravelled roads to make way for this kind of extravagant hard-surface highway.

Then let them recall how, in 1919, Premier LePage, Hon. J. P. McIntyre and other Liberal members then in Opposition canvassed the Province, condemning the Arsenault Government's road policy, charging that the Government was committing the Province "to vast expenditures amounting to \$875,000 in five years" under the Dominion Highways Act. Let them recall how the LePage-McIntyre aggression damned that policy as "an infernal scheme" and called upon the electors to "vote out a Government that was attempting to bribe the people by building election highways at ruinous cost with the people's money."

Today the LePage Government is spending more money on one mile of highway than would build several miles under the Conservative administration. And the result is shown by the manner in which its work is already falling to pieces under the summer sun.

THE PUBLIC FORUM. BONSHAW BRIDGE PLANK. Sir,—I notice a letter signed "EDITOR" more likely the Government Supervisor, in Saturday's Patriot, used my name as being "asked what he would charge for hauling this material with his boat, and he said it would not be less than \$30." I may say that this statement is positively false. I was not asked for a price by him or anyone. The actual regular charge is \$2.50 per thousand. This would be \$7.50 which the measurement of lumber required for the work, 2,900 feet, called for.

WORSE AND STILL WORSE. Sir,—A Government official, one speaking with professed authority, in Saturday's Patriot, attempts to mitigate the charge wholesale boodling in connection with the plank for Bonshaw Bridge. As to any difference between boat owner and himself, Captain Beaton can answer for himself. Other matters of public interest, which his own letter plunges the Government deeper into the mire, deserve consideration, particularly as it is only a sample of what political jobbery may be going on over the Province. Reports say that the contractor's measurement called for 2,900 feet of plank; that a local mill was asked for a price on that quantity, and that the contractor now declares that "5,492 feet of lumber, in addition to paints, spikes, etc.," was paid for out of the Treasury. So that the political swab has extended beyond the mere matter of freights. An excuse that was never so many sore heads to be passed, must apply to dealers in lumber, paints &c., as well as to freights. It is pertinent to ask—Are the not sore heads in every part of the Province? Are they all appeased this way? If so what is it costing the taxpayers of the Province, this rate of healing, to cure all these sore spots in the rank and file, and to prevent the morally diseased fabric of Government from falling into decay? If this is the situation it would be good policy for Hon. Premier LePage to put gags on his official spokesmen, and prevent the worst punishment coming from that of his own political household.

The Post's Parrot. FROM A MAY CAROL. What is the merriest promise? May. Plung'er or the dew-drenched flowers? Tell me, you on the pear spray—Carol of birds between the showery. What can life at its brightest bring? Better than this on its brightest day? How should we fetter the white throat's wing Wild with joy of its woodland wing? Sweet, should love for an delay, Swift while the primrose time ours! What is the lover's royalist lay? Carol of birds between the showery. Thread the stars on a silver string (So did they sing in Bethlehem bowers!) Mirth for a little one, grief for a king, Carol of birds between the showery.—Alfred Noyes

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