

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1934.

A VETERAN HONOURED

A signal and well deserved honour was paid to Mr. James Paton last evening on his appointment for life to the position of Honorary President of the Charlottetown Driving Park and Provincial Exhibition Association. The occasion was the Association's annual meeting, at which the resignation of Mr. Paton as President was regretfully received. A member of the board of directors since 1910, Mr. Paton has given twenty-four years of his untiring energy and ability to the Association's activities, and it is but expressing the opinion of all his associates to say that he has been the key-stone in the success which the organization has achieved. In his new position, while relieved of active duties, his knowledge and experience will still fortunately be at the disposal of the executive, and the happy associations linking Mr. Paton to this worth-while community enterprise will remain intact.

Pitting tributes were paid last evening to the splendid work of two other members of the board, Vice President, the Hon. George E. Hughes and Mr. S.A. MacLeod, who have retired much to their own and to the Association's regret. The association is fortunate in possessing men of experience and initiative to carry on the work. The new president, Lieut. Colonel D.A. MacKinnon, D.S.O., has long been associated in an executive capacity with the work of the association, and both he and Mr. T.W.L. Prowse, who succeeds Hon. Mr. Hughes as Vice President, will undoubtedly "make good" in their new positions, and will have the whole-hearted support of all their colleagues. The addition of Messrs. H.J. Kennedy, Southport; Gordon Hughes, Charlottetown, and Willard Kelly, to the directorate, will also meet with general approval. Fortunately, too, the valuable services of Mr. J.W. Boulter have been retained as Secretary-Treasurer.

The dates for this year's Provincial Exhibition have been fixed for August 20-24. There is much hard work to be done in preparing for this annual event; but President MacKinnon and his colleagues are gluttons for work, and there is every reason to predict that the Exhibition this year will fully maintain the high standard set in previous years.

THE POINT AT ISSUE

In its issue of yesterday our contemporary refers to the fisherman as the "forgotten man." It neglected to point out, however, that he is not the forgotten man in the Bennett Government's Marketing Bill. One of the purposes of the bill is to remedy the very conditions to which reference is made in the Liberal organ.

But apparently the Liberal members of Parliament are not concerned about the "forgotten man," or the interests of either our farm or fishery producers. That, in effect, is what their objection to the compulsory features in the bill amounts to. Mr. Mackenzie King has complained, over and over again, that the Act is to operate at the instigation of "self-interested groups," and that it is against Liberal principles to endorse such legislation. Who are these "groups" that would be empowered, under the Act, to ask for regulatory marketing legislation? None other than our own farmers and fishermen!

To give effect to the marketing wishes of these people, Mr. King says, would be to "violate the provisions of Magna Charta. 'No compulsion' he cries; and Mr. A.E. MacLean, M.P., echoes it as practically his sole objection to the bill. Nowhere in the remarks of either of these gentlemen is there shown any recognition of the fact that our farm and fishery producers are already under "compulsion" in the marketing of their products; that they are "compelled," under modern competitive marketing conditions, at times to accept ruinously low prices for their products. What, it may well be asked, about Magna Charta in their case?

The situation was put very neatly by Mr. Alfred Speakman, conservative member for Red Deer, Replying in the House of Commons last week to Mr. Mackenzie King on this very point, he said:

"So far as compulsion is concerned this discussion reminds me of what was said about this bill by an outstanding representative of agriculture. I asked him what he thought of the bill and he said: 'Your opinion of the bill will depend entirely upon your appreciation of the conditions which led up to the bill. If you believe that the producers are at the present time receiving a fair deal and a fair price; that they as individuals in this organized country and organ-

ized world are able to maintain a decent standard of living and maintain their rights upon a level equal to that of others, then you with some others will believe that this bill is unnecessary. But if you understand the situation and if you realize, as many of us do, that the producer at present and for years past has been selling under compulsion, not compulsion brought into force by his own will or that of the producers, but compulsion imposed upon him by those who now control his marketing, you will approve the bill. I think I am familiar with the situation, and to my mind the choice does not lie between freedom of marketing and compulsion. The choice is as to who shall exert compulsion upon that particular industry, and the producers as a whole, so far as I know them, would regard it as far more beneficial if they by their own cooperative action, by their own majority choice, could supply the degree of compulsion necessary to be exercised, not upon the general public but upon the members of their own particular class of producers—because that is as far as the compulsion goes. They would prefer that to selling as they do today, to accepting under compulsion any price offered without the slightest voice as to what they shall receive and, as during past years, to selling at a price that does not meet the cost of production, let alone permit them to maintain a decent standard of living. There is the choice."

ALL OR NOTHING?

It would seem that on the war debts question Uncle Sam has definitely decided to cut off his nose to spite his face. The United States ultimatum to the British Government that further token payments on the war debt instalments will not suffice to keep Great Britain from being regarded as a defaulter, furnishes pretty strong provocation for Britain accepting the situation and keeping her token payments at home. However, the British Government has not yet replied to the U.S. note, though a good deal of unofficial discussion has taken place in the British Parliament.

Time and again, the European debtor nations have appealed to Washington for revision of the debts, and have brought every argument, moral and economic, to bear in support of their contention that these obligations cannot be discharged as matters now stand. They maintain that if the United States Treasury insists upon the full-scale repayment of the debts, the only recourse of the debtors is either default or an indefinite shelving of the bill pending further negotiations looking towards a more satisfactory settlement. Time and again it has been urged that the United States terms are such that, if the war debts were to be liquidated under the conditions now imposed, the result would be to throw national budgets all out of gear and to so cripple international trade exchanges that confusion would only be worse confounded, and the general situation would be aggravated by pressure of an economic warfare which has already played havoc with the world markets.

So far as Great Britain in particular is concerned, the case for debt revision is a strong one. In 1922 her indebtedness to the United States was funded at \$4,600,000,000. Yet, in spite of the fact that Great Britain has already paid \$1,466,000,000, the account still stands at \$4,368,000,000, or only \$232,000,000 less than the original total of fourteen years ago. In other words, during this period the compound interest has eaten down the British payment to the tune of \$1,134,000,000; and every payment of interest alone, or of token alone in lieu of the full annuity, adds to this overlapping wave. It is manifest that this cannot go on. To cite the example of Finland, as compared with major nations of Europe, as Senator Johnson and others are doing, is an absurdity.

Washington's determination to insist upon its pound of flesh has evidently been revived by the British budget surplus of \$200,000,000, or thereabouts; and it is suggested that if Great Britain can make such a showing and spend money upon widespread housing schemes, shipping enterprises, and the increase of naval and airplane quotas, etc. she should be able to pay the U.S. war debt claim. But, plausible as this may sound, there is a fallacy in the argument. It evades the main elements of the economic problem. The real difficulty is, really

Notes By The Way

The British Government has closed its fiscal year with its budget not only balanced but also showing a surplus of \$158,000,000. The American Government, with its fiscal year three-quarters completed, already has a deficit of more than two and a half billion dollars. More than that, the deficit is expected to double in the last quarter of the fiscal year. When the depression was most marked in Great Britain, in terms of stagnant business and resultant peak figures of unemployment, the Government resolved to balance its budget as one of the essential steps in clearing the way to national recovery. This policy not only halted the hitherto steadily mounting tax charges on corporations and individuals but it also inspired new confidence in the business world.—Providence Journal.

In a survey among boys and girls 12 to 15 years old, it appears that 53 per cent are most influenced by their contemporaries, 37 per cent by their parents, 17 per cent by a "moral adviser," 2 per cent by school teachers, and 1 per cent by Sunday School teachers.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Dickinson in The Contemporary Review (London) is this that lies at the root of the trouble. The world is losing the spirit of internationalism and, unless this can be revived, it is of little use to talk about "reforming the League." All civilized nations must be brought to realize that human progress demands not only the "international peace," but also the "international cooperation" foreshadowed by the Covenant. Neither amongst the members of the League, nor amongst the masses of the people, has this truth been fully appreciated. Men still talk of the brotherhood of man and the federation of the world; but we are in reality further away from that ideal than we were twenty years ago. The League of Nations was set up human nature would change of its own accord.

But whether logic and reason preponderate in favor of fighting for freedom or condoning such an irrational, the fact remains that we are going to fight for it. The most patient among us have a conception of a point beyond which we will not endure the aggressive insolence of any man, and the Fascist appears to be approaching very near to that limit. So long as the law deals effectively with such persons, peace will be maintained. But if the law fails to do so, there will be war.—The Nineteenth Century.

Vancouver Colonist: Signor Mussolini says that "you'll stand with this axiom; nothing in the world is impossible." Italy's dictator is not original. Cardinal Richelieu said long ago that "in the lexicon of youth, high fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail."

Industry and commerce have a right to ask what advantage they are supposed to derive from the operations of these money manipulators. Fluctuations in international exchange make international trade difficult and dangerous. If, for example, the citizens of the United States choose to offer their dollars for sale, at knockdown prices, in exchange for sterling, they not merely depreciate the external value of their own currency, but they raise the value of sterling in terms of all other currencies; in other words, they affect the business contracts of Great Britain with the rest of the world, and vice-versa. A system which allows the trade of the world to be disorganized because of the caprice of one country, or that it can get a rake-off by upsetting the currencies of others, is condemned. These wrecking operations are described misleadingly as "an export of capital," or "sending money abroad," and also as "a flight from the pound, dollar, etc."—British Guiana Exchange.

A little stone jail was built by the Alaskan Government near Icy, Alaska, close, as they thought, to the British Columbia border. After it was built, however, it foundered actually to straddle the international line. The front half of the jail, with the entrance door, was in British Columbia, so that the Alaskan officials, in order to put a man in jail, had to bring him into Canada. After a few years the jail was abandoned, but the building lingers on.—National Revenue Review.

Radium, the most precious of all the elements, is rained down on the earth during thunderstorms. It was stated at the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Geophysical Union by G.R. Wait and G. McNish of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington. The thunderstorm, according to their report, concentrates radium, which is carried up into the clouds by ascending air currents, just as stated by The London Times when it says:

"By the terms of the 1923 settlement, payment must be made either in dollars or gold or bonds of the United States. But Britain can only obtain these assets in exchange of sterling, that is to say, by the sale of British goods or services. If the whole of the British surplus had been placed at the disposal of the American Treasury, they could only have used it to pay for goods produced or services rendered by British agents, such as shipping companies, and the like. But the American tariffs and shipping legislation and shipping subsidies are there for the express purpose of preventing Great Britain, or any other foreign country, from supplying goods or giving service to the United States."

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

A METHOD OF CURING LEG ULCERS WITHOUT RESTING IN BED

One of the pitiful sights around many hospitals a few years ago was the middle aged and elderly patients with ulcer or ulcers of the leg. After a long rest period and the use of various ointments some of the patients would go well enough to hospital again in a few weeks or months with the ulcer or ulcers again broken down.

Since the injection treatment of treating varicose veins of the leg, many such cases have been cured. To this injection treatment has been added the internal treatment with chloride of lime (not the commercial chloride of lime) in 15 grain doses in two teaspoonful of syrup three times a day. Lime in the form of calcium lactate or calcium gluconate is also used.

Dr. Dickson Wright, of St. Mary's Hospital, London, England, describes the following method of treating these old leg ulcers which has cured 321 of 324 cases under his care.

When the patient first presents himself with a chronic leg ulcer, if there are visible varicose veins, one of these, rather high up in the leg, is injected with 5 per cent sodium morrhuate solution. Immediately after the injection of a varicose vein an elastic adhesive plaster bandage is wound snugly around the leg from the foot or ankle to just below the knee.

In the first week or so of treatment if the ulcer is discharging very freely the dressing is changed every week. Later the plaster is usually left on for a week, and in the late stage of the treatment, even longer.

One vein is injected at each application of the plaster thereafter. The advantage of this "compression" method are: (1) it lessens the swelling and helps to bring the edges of the ulcer together; (2) it allows the full use of the leg for work or exercise and the cure is more rapid than in those who rest in bed; (3) it cleans the ulcer more quickly than any antiseptic method and the odor rapidly disappears; (4) it brings varicose veins to the surface and makes injection possible; (5) it permits rapid healing; and (6) it prevents the ulcer from starting up again in nearly every case.

When we remember that previously these cases had to rest up either at home or hospital, and the ulcers returned in so many cases, this method outlined by Dr. Wright is certainly a great boon to sufferers with leg ulcers.

The Poet's Corner

ON THE RHINE

Vain is the effort to forget. Some day I shall be cold I know, As is the eternal moonlit snow Of the high Alps to which I go But, ah, not yet! not yet!

Vain is the agony of grief. 'Tis true, indeed, an iron knot 'Tis straightly up from mine thy lot! And were it snapt—thou lovest me not! But is despair relief?

A while let me with thought have done, And let this brimmed unwrinkled Rhine And that far purple mountain line Lie sweetly in the look divine Of the slow-sinking sun;

So let me lie, and calm as they Let beam upon my inward eye Those eyes of deep, soft, luccent hue— Eyes too expressive to be blue, Too lovely to be grey.

Ah, Quiet, all things feel thy balm! Those blue hills too, this river's flow, Were restless once, but long ago, Tamed is their turbulent youthful fire Their joy is in their calm.

—Matthew Arnold.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

A LIBERAL MONSTROUSITY

Sir—Saturday's Patriot parades its latest spring-chicken monstrosity. Over the deception,—"True Conservative" it masquerades as an invited candidate to contest a certain district in the Conservative interests at the next provincial election.

Without even a glimpse of this shapeless creature I would say that he is not the type of man that any party, outside of Faloonwood would entertain, except as a huge joke, for anything above the most mental scavenger's job.

Conservatives do not select candidates from such characters. To attain this dignity he must be a man of integrity, high ideals, of faith and fidelity to his friends, and with courage of convictions which he is not ashamed to father over his own name.

This misshapen party henchman is "true" to the type, not of real Liberalism, but of the clique which manipulates him. Needless though it may be, I would say that in many matters they are not demoted enough to place him as their candidate in a certain district, but if by chance they were so bereft of their senses as to do so, there is no question whatever that it would be "in the Conservative interests" to have such an easy walk-over.

I am, Sir, etc., SANITY.

THE LIBERAL CONTORTIONIST

Sir—"Ephraim is joined to his idols." Is there no remnant of honor left, is there no honesty to salvage or shall we "let him alone?" The old falls to correct the "leopard" can not change its spots, nor the hyena its nature. But what a mess with such running amuck?

I have exposed many of the Patriot's fabrications. To throw all into the fire would be an endless task, for the number is more than legion. But a few more samples:

Thursday's editorial reads,—"The architect, Mr. Fowler, has been paid to far less than \$35,000 for plans while the building cost about \$90,000," to which it adds the following,—"which figures out to be almost forty per cent."

After studying the Public Accounts for the last year, the architect's fees of \$35,000 for the entire structure, to cost nearly a million dollars, which at the P. E. Island Hospital rate, so sweetly commended by the twister, would amount to \$15,000 more. The architect's fees for the \$80,000 building amounted to probably about \$5,000, certainly not over \$6,000, only a \$29,000 stretch of the truth to deceive its readers.

Trarking back to its exploded "borrowing" bubble (Saturday), it reports a local Government up to date has borrowed \$1,950,000. A debenture issued, like a note of hand, in payment for money already due is vastly different to one issued in exchange for money to be received. About \$1,000,000 of those debentures were issued as a promise to pay the debts of the Lea-Saunders Government, due the banks and others, which had to be paid, and less than a million for the Liberal Government, to pay for the Prince of Wales College, Falconwood Hospital, relief, and old age pensions, and the \$500,000 extra interest per year to be paid on the increased debt bequeathed them by the Liberal Government.

Why not tell the whole truth, instead of broadcasting garbled and cooked figures?

In the same issue the Patriot attempts to twist Justice Arsenault's utterances into a defence of its "using the Motor League as a political stalking horse." In an assumed innocence it pretends not to see the difference between a union of forces to attain a public end, and the trading of those efforts, by a party blind organ to distort public opinion into the mud ruts of bigoted partisanship.

Premier McMillan, Justice Arsenault and all others discussing these matters did so in the spirit of mutual co-operation, without contentions, and all inspired with the desire to get the best that can be got for the good of the Province. At that meeting Liberals and Conservatives were in unity of effort to solve the problems in the people's interests. It was after the close that the party blind organ tried to throw its monkey wrench into the machinery in the hope of jarring the works into fictitious political capital.

Then the Marketing Bill. What is wrong with it? Let the Liberal leader, Hon. Mackenzie King's indictment give reply. The first great bugbear was the clause giving His Excellency the Governor General in Council, power to "preserve peace, order and good government." O, the great King declares, that power should only be exercised by the Parliament of Canada. Why this objection? Were they fearful of its effect upon their socialistic supporters? Or were they opposed to peace, order and good government in Canada? Did they want the House to be convened and a special session held every time a disturbance agitated the country?

Did he ever do these things himself when in power? When the Parliament legislates this grant of authority to the Governor in Council it is Parliament that is acting, not only under authority of Parliament that the Government acts at any time either while in session or during recess. The whole engineering was quibbling to cater to the discredited and socialistic element of the country.

The King organ says now,—"So far as the principle of the bill is concerned, all parties are agreeable." Did they show this by their votes? Did they move constructive amendments? Did they follow the example of Hon. Mr. Motherwell and help to improve it, and support the principle? Not by a jugful. They, with two exceptions, voted against the whole bill, principle and all. And now their organ is in a penitential mood trimming to escape condemnation.

I am, Sir, etc., POLITICAL STUDENT.

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SO MUCH FOR SEED Every harvest must pay its tithe. Before the grain is converted to the use of men, there must be kept back "so much for seed," that the fields may bear fruit in the coming year. So with your earnings! Every year must see some portion saved and planted with profit, or in the latter years the fields of your life will be barren and desolate. Save so much each year for life insurance. Your old age will be blessed with sufficient for your needs. Your loved ones, too, will be protected in the event of your death. Consult your nearest Great-West Life Agent, or write or call on I am, Sir, etc., POLITICAL STUDENT.

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