

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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Explanation In Order

Now that the question of the Premiership has been settled it would be a graceful gesture on the part of the new leader of the Government if he took the public into his confidence with respect to the amount of the subsidy claims presented recently before the Dominion Board of Audit. Was it Hon. Mr. Saunders' "memorial," or Premier Lea's "pamphlet," or a brief in the nature of a compromise between the two, or a totally new document prepared by "Attorney General" Campbell, which was presented to the Audit Board as the authoritative statement of the claims of this Province upon the Federal Government for additional subsidy? The public interest aroused in this matter has not been allayed by the singular reticence of Mr. Lea, both in the Legislature and since its prorogation; to discuss the purpose of the "pamphlet" published in the Patriot under his authority on Jan. 21, setting forth a subsidy claim of \$3,372,166.57 plus additional cash settlements of \$200,000. There appears to be some inconsistency on the part of Mr. Lea in affixing his signature to this document and to a totally dissimilar document filed by his party leader at Ottawa on the very same day. Though purporting to be issued "by the Provincial Government" it was admittedly prepared and published without the authority or knowledge of the then Premier and Attorney General, and apparently without any intention of official presentation at Ottawa, the only conceivable place where such a document could be of any service to the Province.

In justice to himself, therefore, and before settling down to the routine of his new duties, we suggest that Premier Lea issue another "pamphlet" making a clean breast of the whole mysterious matter.

Another Volte Face

Premier Ferguson's scathing condemnation of Prime Minister King for having "degraded the position he occupies" by declaring on the floor of the Commons that he would not give a 5-cent piece from the public treasury for unemployment relief to a Province governed by a Conservative provincial administration has drawn a remarkable explanation from that gentleman. Mr. King's utterance on the occasion in question was not made in any mood of sudden irritation or impatience. It was a deliberate abandonment by the Prime Minister of the diplomatic attitude to speak with reiterated emphasis his real and partisan mind. It is doubtful if any speech was ever delivered before by a responsible minister which showed, as Mr. Ferguson's criticism makes plain that this showed, the absence at once of political wisdom, moderation, tact, toleration and patriotism. Now that the inevitable reaction has set in, the mentality of the Prime Minister is revealed in an even more astonishing light by his attempt in Parliament on May 19th to crawl out of the difficulty. He declares, and apparently expects the people of this country to believe, that his "5-cent piece" speech had relation exclusively to "a then existing situation and was not to be understood or interpreted as having any other application" — whatever that assertion at this late date may mean. He prefaces this statement with the explanation that it is being made "in order that there may be no further misrepresentation" of his attitude or that of his Government towards the governments of any of the provinces, and maintains that his attitude

will continue to be in the future what it has been right along, namely, one of an honest endeavor to avoid and to remove all possible sources of controversy between the provincial and federal governments and in financial matters to be scrupulously fair, and insofar as the public interest may

permit, generous, in the treatment alike of one and all, wholly regardless of the political complexion of the particular administration in office in any of the provinces."

Why then, for consistency's sake, does not the Prime Minister retract his previous statement and humbly apologize? Why does he insinuate that he has been "misrepresented" when his notorious emphatic utterance against Conservative provincial governments is before him on the pages of Hansard? Was that a speech calculated "to avoid and to remove all possible sources of controversy between the provincial and federal governments and in financial matters to be scrupulously fair" or was it the momentary lifting of the mask from the features of a partisan of the most extreme, bitter and parochial type? Let the people judge! Facing an election, and writhing under the verbal lash of Premier Ferguson, Mackenzie King now apparently realizes the gross insult passed to the Province and attempts to gloss over his real feelings as expressed in his "five-cent piece" pronouncement with oily phrases and meaningless assurances. And in doing so he adds insult to insult, for he shows very plainly that his opinion of the intelligence of the electors is on a par with his opinion of their deserts when they have voted Conservative. He makes another futile volte face, as insincere as his volte face on the tariff issue, and much more contemptible.

Appropriate Budget Text

Finance Minister Dunning has already found it necessary to make changes in his new budget, and will introduce amendments to provide for seasonal protection on fruits and vegetables. In other words, circumstances have driven him into adopting the Conservative leader's tariff policy in this respect. If Mr. Dunning is desirous of giving credit where due, we suggest for his guidance the following introductory lines from Robert Louis Stevenson's volume of poems, "Underwoods": "Of all my verse, like not a single line; But like my title, for it is not mine. That title from a better man I stole. Ah, how much better, had I stol'n the whole!"

Editorial Notes

The latest report of progress in connection with the Canadian National Hotel is that the company contracting for the stone- and brick-work expect to complete their operations by December 1st. The official announcement that the new hotel would be opened on July 1st of this year was obviously somewhat premature.

Attention has already been called to the importance of the annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Hospital which takes place this evening in St. Paul's Parish Hall. In addition to the interesting annual reports and discussion there will be an address by Dr. Yeo on "The Romance and Tragedy of a Hospital." The title is a suggestive one, and those who have heard Dr. Yeo on previous occasions will not need to be reminded of his ability to speak entertainingly and instructively.

"Potatoes," is the subject of an informative bulletin recently issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The essentials of successful potato marketing in that Province are given as follows: 1. Production of high quality stock. 2. Proper grading. 3. Attractive packages. 4. Brand name. 5. Steady volume. 6. Advertising. 7. Organization. Of particular interest to Island growers is the emphasis placed on advertising and on steady and dependable volume. Potatoes, it is pointed out, have been receiving too much adverse criticism, particularly by those promoting the sale of other foods.

Notes By The Way

Although their intentions may be deadly enough, there is something pathetic about the preparations by the Ghandi followers which have been uncovered by the British authorities in Shalapur, where a veritable arsenal of swords and spears has been revealed in the possession of the Nationalists. Imagine any people arming themselves with swords and spears in preparation for a revolution in these days! Now warfare is conducted with weapons which deal in death in wholesale quantities instead of the individual methods of the days when edged and pointed weapons were considered effective means of offense.

The British Empire Steel Corporation has passed out, and the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation takes its place. The principal feature of the financial arrangement is that the three old companies—British Empire Steel Corporation, Dominion Steel Corporation and Dominion Iron and Steel Company—are to transfer their assets to the new company, the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation receiving in exchange all the outstanding stock of the last named company.

North Carolina has a law making it compulsory to teach the evil effects of alcohol on the human system. Teachers who fail to give the prescribed number of lessons on the subject will be dismissed.

It was recently proposed that the International Chamber of Commerce back a gentleman's agreement among the industrial leaders of the world whereby the essential raw materials of war—iron, coal, rubber, petroleum, nickel, aluminum, manganese, tungsten, chromium, mercury and newsprint—be controlled in such a manner that these materials shall not be available in sufficient quantities to enable any nation to wage war successfully.

The persistent protests of Indian affairs, together with the publication of painful narratives and studies of the conditions of children in India, have turned attention to the problem of child marriage, with profound indignation over an institution so at variance with the white man's conception of human decency and dignity. It has been shown that child marriage is doing infinite damage to the people of India. The judgment of the world condemns it as barbarous and inhumane. But tradition and religious conviction among the Hindus resist every attempt at reform.

Canadians do not suggest laws and their rigid enforcement as the solution, for they know of how little avail laws are against human customs and habits. But laws have been passed to forbid the practice with expected results. The Moslem church protested and the people violated them religiously.

Those who are honestly working for betterment of conditions among the brown-skinned peoples face a familiar alternative. They must be content with the painfully slow progress of education of an alien and antagonistic race or impose enlightenment by force and be charged with intolerance and exploitation of a subject nation. Time and patience must be allowed to those who are trying to save a race from the bondage of ignorance and false customs.

The example set by British Columbia in the matter of using Canadian or British text books exclusively in the schools of the province is one which should be adopted in all the other provinces. Every text-book in the public schools of British Columbia will be published hereafter either in this country or in Great Britain.

In its slang use the phrase, "not worth a continental," refers to paper currency issued by the Continental Congress during the War of the Revolution. These currency notes later depreciated in value, and to this fact the phrase owes its origin.

From the day when the "contemptible little army" of Britain shed its blood in that never-to-be-forgotten fashion which has crowned its name forever with glory, until the last shot was fired and peace settled down over the battlefields Britain paid her price in human life and treasure and came out of the war with an unparalleled burden of debt. Much of it was incurred by borrowing on her own credit and lending it to her allies. Without complaint, notwithstanding that debts owing her were not being paid, the nation simply drew a deeper breath and began paying till it hurt that she might redeem her word. Just how great that burden upon her is may hardly be realized.

Recent copious rains have dispelled the fears of those pessimists who thought that at the beginning of the seeding season we were not getting rain enough. The country never was in a more promising condition than at present for a beautiful harvest.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

WHY PNEUMONIA DEVELOPS

One of the things you do not understand is to learn that one of your friends who has entered the hospital with appendicitis, rheumatism, typhoid fever or other ailment has developed pneumonia.

In fact, he may go safely through a severe ailment such as any of those mentioned above, and then when the pneumonia attacks him he becomes seriously ill or may die.

Now why does pneumonia so often attack patients in hospital?

Because the organisms of pneumonia are always present in the body but when you are in fair or good health your resistance is so strong that they can do no damage. But when you are in a "run down" condition and your resistance is weak, these organisms then get the upper hand and pneumonia results.

Years ago it was found that many individuals whose death was due to some other cause showed evidences of having had tuberculosis at some time.

A little later the statement was made that fully 50 percent of all persons reaching adult life showed evidences of tuberculosis.

And now our lung specialists tell us that every one of us actually has tuberculosis but that as our resistance is good it develops only a limited number of people.

Now there is no question but that some ailments are more likely to attack some individuals than they are others, even although those attacked are careful, in fact more careful of their health than those not attacked. It would seem that some ailments seek out some individuals and give them a hard battle for their lives.

What is the explanation of this?

One explanation is that an ancestor or ancestors of one had such a severe attack of some ailment that his tissues developed great strength in fighting off that particular ailment and that type of tissue has been handed down, thus enabling him to resist that particular ailment.

However, in pneumonia it would appear that this does not get handed down. In fact, an attack of pneumonia often predisposes the individual to more attacks.

What is my thought?

This, if pneumonia organisms are always in you that the only thing that will enable you to give pneumonia a real fight is a strong heart. Trying to pump blood through congested lungs is a severe task on the heart, and if you can continue to do it until the crisis is past, your chance for recovery is excellent.

And as you know the only way your heart can be kept strong is by a daily walk or other form of exercise. Nothing else can strengthen the heart.



THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

It is good to be out on the road, and going through meadow and village, one knows not whither nor why; Through the grey light drift of the dust, in the keen cool rush of the air.

Under the flying white clouds, and the broad blue lift of the sky; And to halt at the chattering brook, in the tall green fern at the brink

Where the harebell grows, and the gorse, and the fox-gloves purple and white; Where the shy-eyed delicate deer troop down to the pools to drink.

When the stars are mellow and large at the coming on of the night. Of to feel the warmth of the rain, and the homely smell of the earth.

Is a tune for the blood to jig to, a joy past power of words; And the blessed green comely meadows seem all a-ripple with mirth

At the lift of the shifting feet, and the dear wild cry of the birds. —John Masfield.

FRUIT GOOD AFTER 47 YEARS GUELPH, May 20—The fine quality of fruit "that grandmother used to preserve" was demonstrated in a Rockwood home yesterday when Mrs. George H. Pearen served a jar of canned cherries presented to her by her husband's grandmother in 1883. The fruit although 47 years old, was perfectly good and fine in flavor.

WEIHAIWEI GOES BACK

In behind the peninsula of Korea the Yellow Sea pulses like a great fist into the body of China. The fist is the Gulf of Chihli. To the north is Manchuria; to the south, Shantung. At the wrist, on the north peninsula of Liaoting projects into the sea, at its tip the old fortress town of Port Arthur with its gun emplacements on the hills and its monuments to Japanese prowess, and, a few miles off, the great and growing port of Dairen. On the south side of the wrist is the Shantung peninsula and near its tip, looking across to Port Arthur, is Weihaiwei, for more than thirty years a British station. A little further south is Kiaochou Bay and the German-built city of Tsingtao.

This area about the Yellow Sea was the centre, in the closing years of the last century, of the struggle of the European nations for spheres of influence in China, Russia, France and Germany had all used their influence to keep Japan from annexing part of Southern Manchuria after the Sino-Japanese War, and later they claimed their price. Germany took her lease of Kiaochou Bay with certain concessions in Shantung, Russia secured a lease of Port Arthur and its peninsula and the right to build a railway northward to connect with her trans-Siberian line. France's interests were in the south and she secured some leases and concessions there. Last of all came Britain, getting Kowloon, a strip of mainland opposite Hongkong, and a lease of Weihaiwei. The understanding was that Britain should give back Weihaiwei to China when Russia gave back Port Arthur.

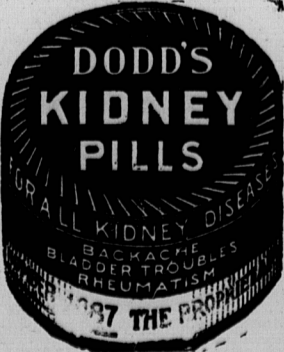
But Russia never gave back Port Arthur to China. The war with Japan ousted her from the warm waters of the south and Japan fell heir to her leases and her privileges. Russia's lease of Port Arthur was for twenty-five years from 1898, but Japan has extended it to ninety-nine years. The Great War saw the ejection of Germany from her stronghold at Kiaochou and Japan lodged in her place as virtual suzerain of the rich and populous Province of Shantung. Then came the Washington Treaty, and Japan was dislodged, Kiaochou, Tsingtao and Shantung all going back to the Chinese. It was agreed at Washington, too, that Britain should presently hand back Weihaiwei to its original owners, and Britain has been ready, these several years, to do this. But, the Chinese, busy with civil wars and other internal troubles, were not ready to receive it. Meanwhile, Weihaiwei, both the mainland station and some neighboring islands which fell within the lease, have been used by the British fleet in the Far East as a sort of summer headquarters.

In February last an agreement for the surrender of the lease was reached between Sir Miles Lampson, the British minister, and Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese foreign minister. The agreement was sent to London for ratification. It has now been approved, and Weihaiwei has gone back to the Chinese. With the surrender of Weihaiwei, the foreigner is at last out of Shantung, and the prestige of the Nanking government has, no doubt, gone up. But it was easy to get the British out of Weihaiwei. They weren't much bent on staying anyway. The Nanking government has announced that with the end of the year all foreign concessions are to be cancelled, and that the great foreign cities are to be brought under Chinese control. That will be a much more difficult condition to bring about.

Mr. Edward Salmon, the Editor of United Empire, writes:— With genuine regret, though without surprise in view of his advanced years, all who knew him will have heard of the passing of Mr. J. E. B. McCready the doyen of the Canadian Press. When I was in Canada two years ago on my Royal Empire Society mission, it was a real delight and privilege to meet, and have long talks with, one who sat in the Press Gallery of the first Dominion Parliament. He was then 91 years of age, and such was his vitality and interest in affairs that he gently protested at not being allowed to do all that he would have done 25 years earlier. But he wrote his column of notes daily for the Charlottetown Guardian and walked to the office to see his proofs and consult with the Editor.

At tea with him and his charming wife in their garden, when friends gathered round them, or in his study with all the paraphernalia of the working journalist and student in evidence, he was full of reminiscence and of ideas as to the future. To bring Prince Edward Island into closer touch with the outside world was one of his themes, and to show what a canal linking up Northumberland Strait with the Chignecto Channel and Fundy Bay would mean he produced maps and books with the animation of the born advocate.

The loving care and diplomacy with which Mrs. McCready saw to it that he did not overtax his energies no doubt accounted for much when the sands of his life were running low. The sympathy of a host of friends throughout Canada will have gone out to her in her bereavement. I was



the musk plant is *Moschatus*, which has now practically disappeared, and when found has lost the famous musk fragrance which it gave off through some inexplicable trick of nature. An effort to discover the plant with the musk scent is being made.

Its cousins, the monkey flowers, other forms of mimulus, are beautiful and striking plants for shady window or porch boxes or for shady and fairly damp corners in the garden. They have large blooms of yellow or white ground handsomely and interestingly spotted with copper, red and crimson markings. It is a comparatively rarely seen annual although its beauty makes it deserving of a place where there is a favorable situation.

The main difficulty in raising the plants from seed is the exceedingly fine character of the seeds, which are mere dust. It requires some skill to get them to maturity but it is not difficult if a little care is exercised. The earth in the seed box should be made flat and level and moistened. The powdery seed should be scattered over the moist surface. A glass should be placed over the box and when the earth shows signs of becoming dry it should be watered by setting it in a pan and letting the water soak into the soil from below. Watering the surface is bound to wash the tiny dustlike seeds and tiny plants out of existence.

Care must also be taken to wipe condensation of moisture off the glass from time to time.

When the seeds show a green film upon the soil, give the seed box air by tilting the glass slightly and do not expose to the hot sun. As soon as the tiny plants begin to take tangible form and show two or three true leaves they may be transplanted with the point of a toothpick and will then start into sturdy growth. Give them a little morning sun until they assume sizeable proportions but at no time should they be exposed all day, as they are naturally shade-loving plants. They are fine porch hot plants.

A Personal Tribute

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