

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MOUNTIES HERE

The pleasing announcement is made in our news columns today that Premier Stewart has negotiated a satisfactory arrangement with the Department of Justice for the policing of the Province by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This is in line with the other Provinces throughout Canada. Arrangements have been made by Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for the substitution of the "Mounties" for the local provincial police, on the ground both of increased efficiency and economy.

If the arrangement made with the Department of Justice by Premier Stewart is on the lines indicated by him while the House was in session, it will mean an immediate saving of from 50 to 60 per cent on our last year's police expenditure, as well as the securing of the services of the most efficient and highly trained police organization in Canada, if not in the world.

The duties to be taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will include those of Prohibition enforcement, and in this respect also Premier Stewart is to be commended on his enterprise; for it will mean the taking of the enforcement of this law out of politics entirely. The new arrangement comes into effect on the first of next month, and thus we have another testimonial to Premier Stewart's promptitude in having things done. Within practically ten days of the closing of the Legislature all the necessary negotiations have been made, and the plan is now practically ready to be launched.

BUDGET DEBATE

If the speech of Col. Ralston, the Liberal financial critic, is to be recognized as the cue for successive speakers it betokens a marked bankruptcy of constructive financial ideas. Col. Ralston moved an official amendment which is characterized by more adjectives of assertion than criticisms of facts. It tells us that the Government's fiscal policy is "arbitrary, ill-considered and inordinate" which would have the effect of "stifling agriculture and other industries, restricting trade and commerce and increasing unemployment." This is merely setting up a straw man and knocking him down for stage effect. As Hon. Mr. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce showed later all taxation is arbitrary because necessity makes it so. With regard to lack of consideration, or ill-consideration, no one in his senses will accept such criticism in the present circumstances; and as to being inordinate, that just implies that they are out of the ordinary, and no one will claim that the present juncture in the world's history is to be considered as ordinary and that adequate measures for raising revenue would not be

applicable to a crisis.

With regard to Liberal fiscal policy, it may be recalled that the years 1923 to 1929 were the most prosperous in the history of Canada, not due to any foresight or policy on the part of Mr. MacKenzie King, but to the fact that they were post-war years when Canada was in the fortunate position of being able to supply produce and manufactures for the world's markets with the greatest ease and promptitude. In every industry in which we were engaged we found ready markets and highly remunerative prices, and wealth rolled in to the coffers, not only of the individual but the Government as well. Did Mr. MacKenzie King lighten the load upon the taxpayers on that account? Not at all. He steadily increased taxation, practically doubling what it was in the last six years of the previous Conservative administration. For example in 1923, the second year the King Government was in power, they collected \$335,000,000 in taxation and in 1929 their second last year, they collected \$395,000,000. How could they collect more revenue from the people of Canada without an increase in taxation? The decreases, the King Government claimed were in a large measure the reduction of taxes they themselves had raised. For instance they raised the Sales Tax from 3% to 6% and in the seven succeeding years collected from it \$612,000,000. If it had been left at 3% the amount would have been \$424,000,000. In other words, the King Government collected an excess of \$188,000,000 of Sale Tax which they would not have collected had they left it at 3%. Now that the Bennett Government has decided to reimpose the 6% tax, which the King Government initiated, it is being criticised by the very people who first had resort to it and collected from it an excess of \$188,000,000. The Liberal Opposition would require to have clean hands if really before attempting successfully to criticise the fiscal policy of the Bennett Government.

A GOOD BEGINNING

The poets, ancient and modern, have delighted in paying tribute to what Keats called Music's "golden tongue." Milton loved best the pealing organ, playing to "the full-voiced choir below"; but he enjoyed also "those Lydian airs . . . such as the meeting soul may pierce, in notes with many a winding bout of linked sweetness long drawn out." Shakespeare, supreme in this respect as in everything expressive of the emotional nature, has many passages of magnificent poetry in praise of "the concord of sweet sounds" and "the touches of sweet harmony." From the contemplation of earthly music the Bard of Avon rises to the lofty conception of the stars and planets moving along their orbits to angelic strains, each "still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims." Such harmony, he writes, "is in immortal souls; but whilst this muddy vesture of decay doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it."

Existence without music would be a dull and uninspiring affair. The poorest kind of music is better than none, yet there is little excuse for preferring poor music when better is available. It is not here a question of technical knowledge or training, but merely of satisfying a normal appetite in the simplest and most natural manner. Many, for example, who heard the Hart House Quartet on Monday evening were unversed in the technicalities of music, yet all must have derived genuine pleasure from the entertainment. The playing of the Haydn movements especially was a revelation to some who were under the impression that "classical" music is "highbrow" and therefore unintelligible. Haydn, indeed, is a classic of the classics, yet his appeal

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Princes of India, who rule over one-third of the Empire, have unanimously agreed to enter an all-India federation. That is a great forward step, but further progress is retarded by the clash between the Hindus and Moslems. The Hindus assert that the Moslems demand too large a share of the legislative and executive power under the proposed constitution. Their leaders profess to be angry, and warn the British Government not to support the Moslem case. The British Government, falling an agreement between the two, may have to decide the issue, and there is no likelihood that both will accept the verdict, however just it may be.

I think it would be impossible to find in all the history of scientific advances applied to man's social needs and benefits another instrumentality which has, through crass commercialism and greed, been so ill abused as radio broadcasting." Dr. Leo de Forest, father of all radio broadcasting, wrote in a memorandum sent to Graham Spry, chairman of the Canadian Radio League.

Dr. de Forest was invited to appear before the Radio Committee at Ottawa but found it impossible to do so. His statement to the Canadian Radio League follows: "I refer wholly to its development in America. Conceived twenty five years ago as a unique means of mass contact, designed chiefly for the dissemination of music, of elevating forms of aural entertainment, for education, and national political appeal, it seemed destined when public interest in its etheric voice was first aroused to prove itself an Evangelical, of irresistible power, musically to uplift, benignly to counsel— an American invention, of which America, before all mankind might justly be proud."

In grievous contrast with this fair prophecy we find today Radio broadcast given over largely to dull salesmanship—its music haphazardly interrupted by staccato announcements, its "Old Sweet Song" increasingly degraded. To most of its sponsors Radio today is merely another medium for sales exploitation. The boasted American freedom of the air has been seized upon by "shrewd advertisers" to exact heavy toll from business to impose impudent mediocrity upon a helpless public who must listen.

Paying nothing to the peoples Government for their priceless franchises these etheric squatters continue to mar imaginable highlands of beauty with garantuan signboards. Culture and education have been shouldered out. Until recently each month has witnessed less of loveliness, more of direct sales, balmy unshamed. Frauds, nostrums, and general nuisance crowd behind each radio dial, clamoring to distract our homes; a few hours are really fine, for even quacks' pills must be sugar-coated.

But a tendency, even more menacing is evidenced. The bulk of American broadcasting is today directly controlled by "big business," the electrical trust foremost. While its program policy is mostly dictated and degraded by its advertiser patrons, the only censorship in force today is exercised by the gigantic interests of "The Chains."

The new tax bill, says the Chicago Tribune, is a calamity without precedent. Every day of its drafting has been a day of falling markets, of loss of confidence, of defeat and despair for the people of this country. Congressmen in their blindness have proceeded on the assumption that the only way to balance the budget is to increase the taxes; they have toyed with the notion of reducing expenditures, but their accomplishment is insignificant. If the Senate does not crush this infamous tax bill and if both houses do not set themselves to the task of slashing expenditures by at least a billion dollars no one dare predict when the eight million unemployed will find work or when the ruinous deflation of values will cease.

Father of Broadcasting Denounces Its Abuses

That word already assumes a sinister significance. Of late it is entirely plausible to suppose that Walter Winchell, blatant mouthpiece of Broadway and all the antithesis of culture which that institution represents, is nightly more listened to than are such trenchant, thought provoking writers as Arthur Brisbane daily read.

How long then before the private owners of broadcasting insidiously begin to control the public vote? Is it humanly possible that such gigantic and insidious power should not then be cunningly used? While other, farther seeing governments have safeguarded their public rights in Radio, ours has delegated slight powers to a supine Commission, whose members tangled in technicalities meticulously ignore fundamentals.

Our broadcasters extol "the American Plan"—(of laissez faire) but our radio industry stagnates because our American public now utilizes its receivers occasionally to listen to prize-fight and baseball reports, between cigarette and toothpaste orations.

That radio has a finer voice, a nobler mission is generally a myth, a meaningless tradition. It is inconceivable that this unhealthy, unjust, unethical situation can indefinitely continue. The inherent inspiring spirit of man inevitably triumphs. Already in the halls of Congress are heard protesting murmurs. Broadcasters, associated for mutual protection, exhibit symptoms of uneasiness. "This racket is too rich to last." They seek to forestall an outraged arousing public, an angry Congress, by self-reformation.

It may be said without exaggeration that the people of the United States are today faced with a problem only less formidable than that of slavery. Slavery was so powerful an institution that even Lincoln was willing to make terms with it, if so the Union could be preserved. Yet he foresaw that the nation could not remain half slave and half free. The slaveholders and slave dealers precipitated the crisis by their domineering and their determination to control Congress and the Government. They insisted upon rule or ruin, and they brought about ruin for their cherished institution, at the same time that they involved the nation in a long and bloody war. Probably the conflict with the gangsters will not involve the whole nation in that way. Their numbers are small compared with the upholders of slavery, and they are not backed by any local pride and patriotism such as inspired the South seventy years ago.

Yet the problem is grave in the extreme. A friendly observer, the Manchester Guardian, says that the spectacle of a distinguished American citizen (Lindbergh) turning in despair from the recognized forces of the State to two acknowledged criminals for help may bring home the seriousness of the problem to the people of the United States. Lindbergh must make terms with the underworld. One is familiar with this kind of thing in China, but it has not hitherto existed in a country equipped with all the plant of civilization. The gangster is a serious menace to the very foundations of American civilization. The Guardian proceeds: "His wealth and his power and his influence are steadily growing. He can hold a baby to ransom, supply liquor abundantly, levy a tax on industry, make himself felt politically, and generally bring the whole system of American justice into contempt. His weapons are intimidation and bribery; his greatest asset is the indifference—worse, the sentimentality—of public opinion in the United States in regard to his activities. He is a curious and a dangerous product of the new industrialism. He uses all the resources of the new industrialism to war against society. He has the character of the brigand and the intelligence and unscrupulousness of Big Business. Some time it will be necessary for civilized America to fight him and the longer the fight is delayed the more

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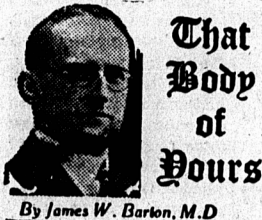
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Slavery And Gang Rule. (London Ont) Advertiser. It may be said without exaggeration that the people of the United States are today faced with a problem only less formidable than that of slavery. Slavery was so powerful an institution that even Lincoln was willing to make terms with it, if so the Union could be preserved. Yet he foresaw that the nation could not remain half slave and half free. The slaveholders and slave dealers precipitated the crisis by their domineering and their determination to control Congress and the Government. They insisted upon rule or ruin, and they brought about ruin for their cherished institution, at the same time that they involved the nation in a long and bloody war. Probably the conflict with the gangsters will not involve the whole nation in that way. Their numbers are small compared with the upholders of slavery, and they are not backed by any local pride and patriotism such as inspired the South seventy years ago. Yet the problem is grave in the extreme. A friendly observer, the Manchester Guardian, says that the spectacle of a distinguished American citizen (Lindbergh) turning in despair from the recognized forces of the State to two acknowledged criminals for help may bring home the seriousness of the problem to the people of the United States. Lindbergh must make terms with the underworld. One is familiar with this kind of thing in China, but it has not hitherto existed in a country equipped with all the plant of civilization. The gangster is a serious menace to the very foundations of American civilization. The Guardian proceeds: "His wealth and his power and his influence are steadily growing. He can hold a baby to ransom, supply liquor abundantly, levy a tax on industry, make himself felt politically, and generally bring the whole system of American justice into contempt. His weapons are intimidation and bribery; his greatest asset is the indifference—worse, the sentimentality—of public opinion in the United States in regard to his activities. He is a curious and a dangerous product of the new industrialism. He uses all the resources of the new industrialism to war against society. He has the character of the brigand and the intelligence and unscrupulousness of Big Business. Some time it will be necessary for civilized America to fight him and the longer the fight is delayed the more

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That Body of Yours. By James W. Barken, M.D.

THE COMMON COLD MAY MEAN QUARANTINE SOME DAY. I believe the day will come when an individual with the ordinary "common cold" will be required to remain at home; that he will not be allowed to mingle with other people until his cold is better. I know this doesn't seem fair to the individual and his family, or to his work or business, but some way may be found to repay him for the time lost by remaining at home. As you know the common cold is infectious and contagious and gets passed from one person to the other very easily and very rapidly. The little organism thought to be the cause of cold is very small. It is found in the secretions of the nose of the victims, who have acquired it directly or indirectly from some one else. The cold is transferred by sneezing, and from the articles handled, so that it is almost impossible to prevent colds attacking people. A few years ago the common cold was just considered a nuisance or inconvenience but when the time that is lost from work by those suffering with it is counted up, it would show that a great deal of time is lost, and much work left undone. Further, as you know, some ailments never occur a second time in the same individual but with the cold, one attack only seems to break down resistance and other attacks follow every few weeks or months. And the unfortunate point is that these colds are often the forerunner of more serious ailments—bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. The best method of protection, according to the U. S. Public Health Service, for both the sick and the well, is for the patient with a cold to go home to bed if necessary and to stay there until he has recovered. The patient needs quiet, rest, and proper care, and he cannot obtain these in office, shop, or factory. While thus doing the best thing for himself, he is likewise adopting one of the best methods of protecting the general public. Until the time comes when everybody with a cold will stay home, and that time hasn't arrived yet, the victim should cover every cough and sneeze and wash his hands many times a day. Remember constipation and over eating besides cold damp weather, can make it easier for a cold to overcome your natural resistance. Frozen meat was first imported into Britain fifty years ago.



ON SHAKESPEARE, 1639

What needs my Shakespeare for his honoured bones, The labour of an age in pill-ed stones, Or that his hallowed relics should be hid Under a star-pointing pyramid? Dear son of memory, great heir of Fame, What needst thou such weak witness of thy name? Thou in our wonder and astonishment Hast built thyself a livelong monument. For whilst to the shame of slow-encouraging art, Thy easy numbers flow, and that each heart Hath from the leaves of thy unvalued book, Those Delphic lines with deep impression took, Then thou our fancy of itself beavest, Dost make us marble with too much conceiving; And so sepulchred in such pomp dost lie, That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. —John Milton.

It is the more opportunities given for public enjoyment of good music, the wider and more enthusiastic will become the demand. In Charlottetown in the near future, frequent concerts of the kind given by the Hart House Quartet should not be too much to expect, once the swing of the pendulum has set in and an organized effort is made to appeal to the saner elements of public taste.