

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1938

Bennett Suggested It

At Ottawa correspondent in today's issue says, with regard to the Dunning Budget, that the only constructive feature from the employment standpoint—the exemption of building materials from the sales tax—is reported to have been a last minute idea of the Ministry and to have been incorporated only a few hours before the Finance Minister took the floor.

Hansard of June 13 substantiates this statement. It quotes Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett as pointing out to Mr. Dunning the 8 percent Sales Tax acts is a deterrent on building under the Government's loan policy. Mr. Dunning's contention was that municipal taxes were the chief factor retarding the housing scheme.

Mr. Bennett: "There is the Sales Tax." Mr. Dunning: "The Sales Tax enters only in a small degree into the mill rate of a municipality."

Mr. Bennett: "The builder pays the Sales Tax on what he has to buy."

Mr. Dunning wouldn't admit it, but there is no doubt that he saw the force of the Opposition leader's argument, and that this had much to do with the exemption which he subsequently incorporated in the Budget.

The Airport Grant

As the result of a telegram sent by Mayor Foster to the Minister of Transport at Ottawa, word has been received that Mr. G. G. Wake-man, Inspector of Airways, is on his way here to confer with the Mayor and City Council and give full details relative to federal assistance in the matter of airport development.

Our local contemporary credits members of the Campbell Government with having "taken this matter up" at Ottawa recently. The fact is, of course, that federal assistance to airports is a scheme of long-standing. Summerside took advantage of it long ago, and Charlottetown could have done likewise if its airport had been municipally owned. On March 3 of this year—three and a half months ago—Hon. Mr. Howe stated definitely in the House of Commons that Charlottetown, along with Saint John, Halifax and other large Maritime centres, would be eligible for grants for extension of Trans-Canada airlines.

"Whether it is done by private enterprise or public, it is still the Trans-Canada and therefore those cities qualify for grants," he said. Negotiations were then being carried on with several Maritime municipalities for airport development.

This information was elicited—not by Mr. McIntyre or any of our local Liberal representatives, or even by our federal Liberal stalwarts. It was given in reply to a question by Mr. Brooks, Conservative M.P. for Royal, New Brunswick. Apparently Mr. Brooks was more concerned about Charlottetown's eligibility for an airport grant than our local politicians, who are credited by our contemporary with making the wonderful discovery, three months later, that this grant was available!

What the Campbell Government delegates were sent to Ottawa to do was present our claims for harbour improvement and for the North River bridge,—projects which had been recommended by the City Council and Board of Trade as the most feasible and most needed in order to meet the pressing unemployment emergency. How did they succeed? They got nothing placed in the supplementary estimates for either project, nor any promise that they would be undertaken.

But, says our contemporary, they got "assurance" that an airport grant was available if the city would provide the site! With what amusement Mr. Dunning must have read this announcement in the Liberal organ when the futile delegation returned home, three months after Mr. Howe's statement in Parliament had made it a matter of common knowledge to every newspaper reader in Canada!

War On Level Crossings

Recurring highway accidents at grade crossings in the United States, as in Canada, have revived public agitation for the effective application of greater protection at these points. In New York demand is being made that all railroad crossings in that state shall be eliminated. Through their organization, New York motorists have pledged their support to a proposed Constitution amendment by which the state would be empowered to pay the full costs of the work of grade crossing elimination. At the present time, an exchange point out, the state authorities bear approximately half the expenditure involved when and where a railway crossing is eliminated. The other half is charged to the railway companies. Lately, however, very little has been done to effect the change that is desired in the interests of public safety. Relaxation of endeavor is due mainly to the fact that nearly every railway system is operating at a loss. Because there appears to be small prospect of any betterment in this respect, motor vehicle owners—and there are upwards of 600,000 licensed in New York State—recognizing the importance of all forms of transportation, urge

that it would be only fair to the railways, waterways and airways, as well as to the highways, that the burden of financial liability for the costs of eliminating the grade crossings should be removed from the railways and put wholly upon the state. This could be done, it is pointed out by Mr. Preston, vice-president of the New York State Automobile Association, were the money which motor-car owners pay to the state treasury in special taxes used exclusively for highway development and improvement.

Nobody doubts, in view of the casualty lists, that elimination of grade crossings is a major form of highway improvement pressing for attention, and there can be no reasonable objection to state income from automobile taxes being devoted to a purpose whose execution could remove a very real danger to travel on the highways and railways as well. The situation in Canada, comments the contemporary, is relatively the same as it is in the United States in the matter of grade crossings, but because provincial revenue in the Dominion may be less adequate than state revenues south of the border, a case for placing the entire costs of eliminating level railway crossings upon the provincial treasuries could not, perhaps, be validly sustained. Nevertheless, the cause of public safety at these points is urgent enough to call for more energetic efforts being directed, through co-operation by Dominion and provincial authorities, to lessen and then gradually remove the dangers. So far, the railways have fairly met the responsibilities for, and shared the costs of, providing greater safety at the crossings. Motorists themselves, it is emphasized, will minimize the risks considerably if they will at all times and at all places invariably exercise due care and prudence.

Editorial Notes

Waterloo Day (1815). The Fur War in Canada, 1816.

It is clearly evident what Canada needs immediately is a cure for taxitis. Otherwise she will die of fiscal exhaustion.

After three years of Mackenzie King government we have just as little prosperity as we had when he went out of power in 1930. The hands of the clock have been turned back.

The Melbourne police have discovered what they term the "perfect lost child"—one of 200 youngsters separated from their parents after an air pageant. Although only five years old, he was able to tell them his father's telephone number, the number and make of his father's car, his name, his address, where he was lost and where his parents probably would be.

When Mr. Dunning boasts of an enormously increased revenue he means increased taxation. Governments can get revenue only by taxation, direct or indirect. All the millions the Mackenzie King Government are boasting about should be in our pockets, not theirs. Canada is poor because the Government is putting their hands unduly into the taxpayers' pocket, and spending the proceeds recklessly.

Premier Campbell has nothing on Hon. Mr. Dunning in the delivery of the budget speech. The Premier is severely formal and starchy; Mr. Dunning informal and soft boiled. We are told Mr. Dunning sweated profusely: whereas Premier Campbell is usually cool as a cucumber, his only sweat being possibly Prohibition "blood money."

What is one to think of the Montreal Gazette in its old age when, in its heretofore staid, dignified editorial columns it can be guilty of perpetrating such an atrocious pun as follows? "One Captain Ness Dollman confidently asserts that the Loch Ness monster is just a family of sea otters. If that be so, other observers must be gifted with Johnsonian imagination. The good Doctor could describe a sprat in words that made it look like a whale. Or perhaps these spectators have been imbibing more than they utter."

The Australian Treasurer has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill to restore the salaries of Federal members of Parliament to the pre-depression level of \$4,000 per year, and to increase the Prime Minister's salary and allowance to \$16,000 a year. In introducing the bill, the Treasurer pointed out that the Prime Minister at present received less than many senior Commonwealth servants, and that other Ministers received no more than they did 30 years ago. When the Bill became law, the total emoluments of the Federal Ministers would still be much less than in Canada and South Africa. The Labor leader gave the bill the Opposition's approval.

Le Solle, Quebec Liberal organ says that the urgency of a federal election is born of two main factors. The first is the necessity of pressing the task of national defence, and the second is that of bringing to an end the perilous adventures of Premier Aberhart and his Social Credit legislation. It is then added: "The strategists of the party (Liberal) believe that the time should not be better chosen to accomplish the desirable union of the nine provinces, which did not fail in 1935 as far as the Liberal party was concerned, with the exception of Alberta. The same stroke will, therefore, prepare for a true victory for the national and delicate task of amendments to the Canadian Constitution."

Brazil is not yet totalitarian though it is moving in that direction swiftly. According to a special correspondent of the New York Times, some political observers hold that the formation of a genuine national party is particularly necessary at this time in order to restore true constitutional government to Brazil. The military forces are strongly in favor of this, and it is believed that the desire is widespread throughout the country. Backers of the new movement hold that such a party would end exaggerated regionalism in Brazil and thus be a force for peace. They assert that the growth of the Integralist faction can be attributed largely to the desire of the people to support some party that was national in scope.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Norway has recognized the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, without necessarily approving the deed. Norway has no colonial interest and is not in danger of being "punished" by Duce. Its action cannot therefore be attributed to self-interest or fear, and must be taken as a disinterested opinion that nothing is to be gained by continued refusal to admit the accomplished fact. —Edmonton Bulletin.

One of the things which have made the depressions of the thirties difficult to deal with is the loss of the frontier. Formerly, when things got bad, when employment vanished and people became desperate, it was always possible, by hook or crook, to get away to the West or the North and start over again. The frontier furnished an outlet, an incentive, and the long climb out of the depths was undertaken. But today there is no frontier to which men can turn.—Vancouver Province.

The steamer Alice, which sank in the Apalachicola river seventy-three years ago with three hundred barrels of whiskey, has been located by the frontier. Formerly, it should prove something or other regarding the present lightly-regarded intelligence of the Apalachicola alligators.—Moncton Transcript.

Digging into an Indian burial mound in Western Kentucky, the late Dr. E. H. Mearns, a geologist, has found the skeleton of a prehistoric man surrounded by 625 large beads and five axes of solid copper. We think of the simple savage who must have spent most of his lifetime accumulating that store of copper from the distant Lake Superior. Superior, in order to have it withdrawn from use and buried with him. Our wisdom is so much greater than his.—New York World-Telegram.

Aladdin would have been competing making his way about our streets, if he had been a tax collector. He would have been a switch at dusk, and a city is illuminated. A man in uniform speaks into a microphone, and his voice is heard around the world. A splinter snaps a thread knitted in chain stitch, and the technique of a great labor organization unravels in frustration of its masters.—Providence Journal.

The Nova Scotia countryside is looking better this year. More people are seen about the roads than before. There is no need to crane around billboards which formerly bestrode the roads. In many places, the provincial Minister of Highways has received the fullest co-operation in his commendable efforts to rid the roadside of signs, large and small, which marred the scenery. Unfortunately there are those who are resisting the law.—Halifax Herald.

One of the discoveries made by the Church Press Bureau, according to Life and Work (Church of Scotland) is that the average interest taken in the church by the editors of the country weekly press, and their courteous readiness to give publicity to every news item, is said to be said of Canadian editors. The press, both in the towns and cities, is generally willing to publish every item of news, and to do so with a grain of news in it. But it must be news, and not merely advertisement.—The New Outlook.

The right aim is the attainment of happiness. Not sensual pleasure and not physical gratification, but the negative state of the contented soul, and the moral and intellectual satisfaction of a life lived in faith. In it, will be found the key to whatever is great in our history, and worthy in our character. I believe," said he, "that the habit of regular Bible reading has been of incalculable value, in strengthening and dignifying the national character of the people of the British Dominions and the United States." Again, he says "I am inclined to think that if the Bible were the best book of statecraft ever written, it would be the best book of statecraft ever written. How rare is this! How profound its inspiration!"

At the same meeting in Toronto, Mr. Norman Macmillan, K.C., chairman of the Canadian Red Cross, related an interview he had given Arthur Currie in London, some months after the close of the Great War. The times were bad. There was much unrest, distress and unemployment. He said to the great Canadian general: "Sir Arthur, you have been long enough in England to size up the situation with regard to the Bible. What does England need at this particular time of unrest? Without the Bible, the nation is a man fresh from the fields of war, with all the honors of victory, said: 'What England needs today is to get back to her Bible and her family worship. Then, she will find peace.'"

Today we have the Bible in every church and every Christian home, and yet there is a great lack of Biblical knowledge, among many people. The Archbishop of Canterbury declares the fact and says "Specially among the young there is a most lamentable ignorance of the greatest of all books. If every one who desires it, can get a copy of the Bible today—the New Testament for a few cents and the Bible for twenty-five cents, say we never want as long as sun shine or water run." That thought

lured to blight their enjoyment of the fine. This heightens the significance of figures that Lord Maitland laid before the National Savings Assembly recently. The addition to savings banks deposits and savings certificates last year amounted to \$55,000,000 and it brought the total of such holdings up to \$1,428,000,000. The stupendous sum is the property of people who are individually of no account in the financial world. It is what most of them have accumulated by work and self-denial. It is the outward and visible sign of a wide distribution of the social virtues. It is a sign, but a conclusive, refutation of the Marxist dogma that the poor must inevitably become poorer, while the rich grow richer under the influence of Providence. Consideration of the rainy day is not al-

PUBLIC FORUM

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

DELEGATES GET JOBS

Sir—We had a meeting a short time ago at the L. P. U. Hall to appoint men to interview the local Government on behalf of the laboring men of the city. Two men were appointed. These men interviewed Messrs. Prowse and Trainor who immediately gave both delegates jobs grading the lawn at the Court House. Was this done to quiet the L. P. U.? I am, Sir, etc. LABOR MAN.

ADVICE TO RANCHERS

Sir—I thought it would be well at this season of the year to call the attention of the fox ranchers to the necessity of taking particular care of their foxes, and the care of their foxes. During the summer season, with the exceptional hot weather we have, there seems to be a tendency for the vitality of the foxes to be weakened to some extent as compared with other seasons of the year. Such foxes are more likely to have not the resistance to insect sickness, which they would normally have. Then again it is very essential that particular caution be taken to see that all dogs and cats are excluded from the ranches, and prevented, if at all possible, from loitering around, or near the ranch. It is always a danger of disease through the agency of dogs, cats or rats; so that it would be well to keep the ranches free from such pests, and mice about the place, well cleaned up.

Watch your foxes carefully in regard to internal and external parasites. Very often when the rancher is very busy, there is a tendency to overlook for a short time, the proper care of his foxes. Foxes have all other animals are of such a nature that it is impossible to keep them in a clean and healthy condition in connection with clearing up parasitic difficulties. Feeling that you are anxiously looking into the future, hoping for a product from your ranches, which will be remunerative to you and one in which you will take delight and pride, the only possible way to obtain such results, is to take particular care of the foxes from now on, especially through the hot weather. I am, Sir, etc. W. H. DENNIS, Minister of Agriculture.

FOUR HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE 1535-1935

Sir—Four hundred years ago, an Order-in-Council was issued, ordering that a copy of the Bible in the English language should be placed in every Parish Church of the land, and for four centuries, we have enjoyed the unspeakable blessing of the open Bible, which is able to make us wise unto salvation. It has been recommended that Sunday, June 19th, should be observed in the churches throughout the Empire, as a day of National thanksgiving for the English Bible. The Bible has left its indelible mark on the minds and hearts of people of every race and every clime. No one can understand British character and our whole educational system. It has been well said that "The Bible is the backbone of our civilization." One never talks to an Indian of intelligence without looking at him and wondering what is in the back of his head; for he has a tradition; he has an uncanny way of knowing things; he has a knowledge of everything about him which makes him one of the most wonderful creatures to be found in this world. He looks out across the prairie and you see in his eye something more than the mere habit of regular Bible reading. He is thinking of days and generations which have gone by, when he had handed down to his son, and on and on and on the story of their past. If you could only get them to tell you a little about their past, you would find it is the problem of making of them something that is not the rural life, but the life of the city. You see how he was to go to the Bible, and the way in which he was to carry on when he got there. You see the provisions that those who had been left behind in the Great War. The times were bad. There was much unrest, distress and unemployment. He said to the great Canadian general: "Sir Arthur, you have been long enough in England to size up the situation with regard to the Bible. What does England need at this particular time of unrest? Without the Bible, the nation is a man fresh from the fields of war, with all the honors of victory, said: 'What England needs today is to get back to her Bible and her family worship. Then, she will find peace.'"

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That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

ATTACKS OF ASTHMA MAY BE CAUSED BY EMOTIONAL CONFLICTS

As medical students we learned that the cause of asthma was unknown; all that could be done was to try to give the patient some relief by various methods. These operations for some obstruction of the nose and throat became popular and some cases obtained relief by operation and others did not. Within the past few years it has been definitely proven that certain substances such as cat hair and ragweed pollen cause attacks just as they cause attacks of hay fever. The individual is said to be sensitive or allergic to these substances. The removal of the individual from these substances has prevented further attacks. However, for many years there has been in the minds of research workers the belief that in some cases of asthma there is a nervous or emotional factor which affects the nose, throat and chest and brings on the asthmatic attacks.

Both the allergic tendency and the emotional disposition may occur in the same individual and research workers at The Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Drs. Benjamin Z. Rappaport and Clarence Bernstein Jr., report a number of such cases. "Our studies, covering a two year period, would seem to show that even in individuals who are definitely sensitive to various substances—asthma attacks tend to be started by emotional conflict. We find that the asthma attacks occur regularly in reaction to temptation situations which seem to threaten the patient with the loss of the love of some person upon whom he is emotionally dependent. These conflict situations resemble the situation of the very young child who is exceedingly dependent upon his mother but is suddenly exposed to a temptation to do something which would estrange him from her. Accordingly we find that asthma attacks are most frequent during periods when the patient were struggling over a conflict, the outcome of which will be a decision as to whether or not to remain at home."

While the relation between the allergic and the emotional factors is not yet entirely clear, in some cases when the patient has solved the conflict he remains free of attacks of asthma although he is exposed to the substances which have formerly caused the attacks. That there is an inherent tendency to asthma is known, that nose and throat defects may be caused is also known. It is interesting that the work of the Institute for Psychoanalysis that emotional conflicts can bring on attacks.

The Indian Problem

(By Hon. R. E. Bennett, in House of Commons, June 13)

One never talks to an Indian of intelligence without looking at him and wondering what is in the back of his head; for he has a tradition; he has an uncanny way of knowing things; he has a knowledge of everything about him which makes him one of the most wonderful creatures to be found in this world. He looks out across the prairie and you see in his eye something more than the mere habit of regular Bible reading. He is thinking of days and generations which have gone by, when he had handed down to his son, and on and on and on the story of their past. If you could only get them to tell you a little about their past, you would find it is the problem of making of them something that is not the rural life, but the life of the city. You see how he was to go to the Bible, and the way in which he was to carry on when he got there. You see the provisions that those who had been left behind in the Great War. The times were bad. There was much unrest, distress and unemployment. He said to the great Canadian general: "Sir Arthur, you have been long enough in England to size up the situation with regard to the Bible. What does England need at this particular time of unrest? Without the Bible, the nation is a man fresh from the fields of war, with all the honors of victory, said: 'What England needs today is to get back to her Bible and her family worship. Then, she will find peace.'"

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Clamour rises in his sad ear; And noise so slight it would surprise. Creeds—drinking sound of brass. Worm talk, clashing jaws of moth. Humbling tiny holes in cloth. The green of ants that undertake. Oligistic loads for honor's sake. Their sinews creak, their breath. Whir of spiders when they spin. And minute whispering, mumbing. Of idle grubs and flies. This man is quickened so with grief. —Robert Graves.

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