

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim Silence may be golden to men; it is often painful to women.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1933

AT \$4,000 AN HOUR

Coincident with a glowing tribute by our local contemporary to the speechmaking proclivities of Mr. A. E. MacLean in Parliament, we note the following comment in the Toronto Globe, once the leading organ of Liberalism and now the declared champion of policies better suited to the country:

"By actual count of one of The Globe's Parliamentary correspondents there were twelve Conservatives, eleven Liberals, three Progressives and a Laborite present in the Commons at one time during the course of the Budget debate. A backbencher on the Liberal side was holding forth on the alleged misdeeds of the Government, advocating reforms which had been urged and discussed over and over again. Few, if any, of the members present were listening. Only the Hansard reporter, charged with the responsibility of taking it all down for printing and distribution in the House journals, seemed to be paying any attention to the flow of oratory. The procedure was costing the country about \$4,000 an hour.

C. N. R. DEBTS

Reference was made in these columns yesterday to the explanation given by Hon. Mr. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, of the uncontrollable burdens of expenditure which have had to be budgeted for this year. One of the principal items cited was C. N. R. indebtedness. In this connection the following information from a report recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will be of interest:

The total long term debt of the Canadian National Railways, which includes railways in Canada and the United States, telegraphs, hotels, steamships etc. at December 31, 1932 was \$2,754,340,828. The sum due the Dominion Government was \$1,489,823,691 and due the public \$1,264,517,137.

The debt due the Dominion Government was made up of \$405,170,073 for appropriations for Canadian Government Railways, \$695,723,207 for loans and advances and \$388,930,881 for unpaid accrued interest on Government loans. The deficits of Eastern lines are met by separate appropriations by the Dominion Government and are not included.

The debt due to the public was made up of \$905,831,382 guaranteed by Dominion Government, \$72,184,488 guaranteed by Provincial Government and \$226,501,297 unguaranteed.

The Canadian lines of the Canadian National Railways include the railways formerly operated as the Canadian Northern system, the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Government railways, consisting of the Intercolonial, Prince Edward Island, National Transcontinental and several small lines in the eastern provinces. The United States lines include the lines known as the Grand Trunk New England lines, the Grand Trunk Western, and the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific. The Central Vermont Railway, which had been operated by a receiver from 1927 to January 1930, was purchased by the Canadian National Railways and, from

February 1, 1930, has been included as one of the United States lines.

The long term debt includes the cost of construction and purchase of the Canadian Government lines, composed of the Intercolonial, National Transcontinental, etc., but does not include any interest on the capital expenditures nor the deficits of these lines prior to 1923 which are absorbed in Public Accounts. It does not include Government contributions under the Maritime Freight Rates Act 1927. It also includes all loans and advances to the Canadian National, Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific with accrued and unpaid simple interest at rates from 3 1-2 to 6 per cent, which were made to meet (a) interest due to the public, (b) operating deficits, (c) costs of additions and betterments, and (d) additional working capital, etc. It also includes the perpetual debenture stock and bonds held by the public, but does not include Canadian Northern or Grand Trunk capital stock nor the cost to the Government of obtaining stock held by it. The stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific is all held by the Canadian National system.

GANDHI & PACIFISM

Against the pleadings of his own relatives and supporters, Gandhi has started on his threatened three-weeks' fast which physicians believe will cost his life. He has done so, not in protest against the British but against the attitude of his own race toward the "untouchables," the lowest caste of the community. The British Government has taken a wise course by releasing Gandhi from the jail in Poona in which he was serving sentence for his civil disobedience campaign. If the Mahatma is determined to commit suicide there is no reason why the British officials should shoulder any responsibility, as they would have to do if he remained a prisoner.

Gandhi has been held up as a type of the arch pacifist and non-resister. But it is a moot question whether his method is that of peaceable persuasion, as he claims and as no doubt he believes, or whether it is a form of coercion of a peculiarly violent sort. The pacifism which exerts moral pressure by threatened martyrdom is akin to the mental process of the child who sulks because he cannot get what he wants. Indeed, the whole theory of pacifism is shot through with inconsistencies when regarded as a principle of conduct. Nothing can be regarded as a principle that is not worth fighting for. Pacifism in action must become militant pacifism, which is a contradiction in terms. Gandhi's method of fighting for his principles may be inspired by the noblest ideals, as many pacifist demonstrations have been; but it is none the less a coercive measure designed to achieve his ends by force rather than persuasion.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Cattle imports by the United Kingdom in the first three months of 1933 totalled 149,663 of which 6,864 were received from Canada. The supply from Canada has increased largely this year, the number in the first three months of 1932 being only 469. The imports in March numbered 2,879. At the par value of the pound sterling the value of the three months imports from Canada would be about \$647,000, and the March imports about \$268,000.

The drain on Canada's forest resources from fire, insects, fungi and windfall is estimated at above 900 million cubic feet of merchantable timber annually as against a cut

NOTES BY THE WAY

Chicago has started another cleanup of gangsters as a preliminary to the opening of its Century of Progress Exposition. But what will Chicago do about paying its school teachers? Let them work as guides to show Chicago's glories?

Adolf Hitler, no doubt, is delighted with the decision reached by a majority of one at Geneva that his brown-shirt auxiliary police are not to be classed as a military organization. They may now proceed about their business secure in the knowledge that their status has the approval of the World Disarmament Conference Committee on Armies.

Hon. R. F. Stockwell, Provincial Treasurer, states that Quebec has paid in full all its debts to charitable institutions since the close of the session of the Legislature. This old province has the reputation of meeting its liabilities and evidently intends to live strictly up to its good record in this respect.

Mr. Walter E. Ellis, who has recently returned from Russia, where he spent twenty months as a construction engineer, says that everywhere he went he saw want, misery and oppression, and he declares that only one per cent. of the 150,000,000 people in the U.S.S.R. belong to the Communist party. The latter has limited its membership and keeps the door carefully shut. If this be the case, the rulers are playing a dangerous game. Some day a leader from the outside majority may arise and demand the "open shop" form of government. Then it will be bad for the restrictive rulers.

By the estimates laid before Parliament, the expenditure of the Government of Canada for the present year will be \$364,884,000 apart from railway cost. In this total, the item to be voted for the Civil Service is \$9,756,771. The corresponding figure for 1929-30, the year before the present Government came into power, was \$11,869,665. Thus, since the financial stress began, the cost of the Civil Service has been cut down by more than two million dollars a year.

For a long time past the Republicans of the Irish Free State have engaged themselves in a resolute campaign towards the removal of the oath of allegiance to the British Crown from the Free State Constitution. As is well-known, the prime mover in this enterprise is President de Valera, who, whether in or out of office, has never ceased to advocate this policy, has chosen to make it a capital issue, and alike in his public speeches and in the Dail Eireann has persistently devoted his talents and energies to the furtherance of this cause. He has insisted that it is of crucial importance and has a direct bearing upon the paramount interests of Free State control of its own domestic affairs and upon the historic and long-waged controversy as to the complete freedom of the Irish people.

Nazis have removed from the Berlin City Hall the bust of Germany's first president, Friedrich Ebert. Yet Ebert, a saddler, says the London Advertiser, was one of the noblest characters raised to high station by the revolution. He was a moderate, kindly, sincere man, who filled his office with a dignity and ability that did much to improve Germany's position in the estimation of other nations. The action of the Nazis reveals the puerile mentality of Germany's new rulers, who are not fit to have touched Ebert's shoe strings.

If Gandhi, the Hindu mystic, goes on with the three-weeks' fast which he proposes—and out of which observers believe he will not come alive—the fact should not be overlooked that the inspiration of his folly has nothing to do with British policy in India. Gandhi calls the fast "a process of self-purification," says there are "many reasons too sacred to mention" and denies any political motive. He wants "workers of unassailable purity" in his work for the "untouchables" caste, has found "cases of shocking impurity" in the ranks, and trusts, apparently, that those who are unworthy will be induced to quit the cause by the thought of his self-imposed starvation.

In its "Fifty Years Ago" column the Montreal Gazette reproduces a

for useful purposes of 2,306 million cubic feet in 1931. Canada's forest resources are estimated at 267,733 million cubic feet of standing timber, a total capable of yielding 448,255 million feet board measure of sawn lumber, and 1,528,767 thousand cords of pulpwood, ties, poles and other smaller materials.



THE YOUNGSTER WHO IS ALWAYS TIRED

A youngster who formerly liked to play but now is content to sit in the house or even outdoors and watch the others play because he feels tired all the time is not normal, physically and the cause of his tiredness should be investigated.

A mother brought her ten year old boy to her family doctor to find out why he didn't want to play any more, after being practically "the leader of the gang" when he was younger. She stated further that he wasn't interested in his food, which she naturally thought was due to the fact that he didn't play. As the doctor remembered the youngster as being very active previously, he examined him, found his tonsils in very bad condition from frequent sore throats and advised their removal. The youngster showed no improvement for a few weeks likely due to some of the poison from tonsils being still in the system, but in three months was out playing with the youngsters again, full of energy and with a real appetite.

As you know, tonsils are not being removed to the same degree as they were, as it is felt that the tonsils serve very useful purposes during childhood. However it is still the opinion of the profession that where the tonsils are badly scarred or broken down from frequent sore throats, they should be removed.

There are some youngsters who are tired all the time and an examination shows no trouble with teeth, tonsils, or other part of the body.

What is likely the cause of this ever present tiredness?

It is not likely that the physician can give a definite reason or reasons for the tiredness unless he learned everything about the youngster's daily life.

Sometimes parents try to encourage the youngster to eat more and will give him some of the "home medicines" to build him up.

Dr. Jas. K. Everhart, Pennsylvania, in speaking of these youngsters that are always tired, says that not all the drugs in the pharmacopoeia will restore such children unless there be proper readjustment of their lives. It will mean, perhaps, withdrawal from school, longer hours of rest and sleep, or removal of any conditions in the home or school that are causing emotional strain.

"If chronic fatigue is to be prevented or corrected it must be done by right living habits, rather than by the use of drugs."

The Poet's Corner

THE HAUNTIN' TUNE

I canna catch the tune that the Broomie Burn sings; I canna catch the croon that the Broomie Burn brings. Frae the moor upy-if a' thing were still, "Whesht, whesht!" I cry tae the whaup on the hill, "Whesht, whesht!" I say tae the leaf fa' doon— There's the sang a' day, but I canna catch the tune.

Nicht o' blindin' rain, nicht o' roarin' storm; 'Twas then I heard it plain, an' a' my hert was warm. Abune the birlin' blast cam' the low licht soun'; I learned it a' last, I kent the bonnie tune.

O fule tae' fa' asleep—the nicht it was na lang— O fule that couldna keep the burnie's bonnie sang! I wakened in a fricht an' my hert gied a stoun; I'd lost the ill again—I canna catch the tune.

—A. Hall in Chambers's Journal.

despatch from Philadelphia printed on April 27, 1883, telling of a new word "dude" (at that time pronounced sometimes as two syllables) which "is supposed to have originated in New England and thence to have spread with alarming rapidity throughout the States." Some dictionaries still describe "dude" as American slang, but others point out that it originated on the stage in London in 1881-82 and that it is related to "duds" (clothes). "Dud" is Gaelic for "frag" and the English "duds" is also said to be related to Latin and Greek words meaning to put on clothes. Even for slang a respectable family tree can sometimes be established.—Toronto Star

The "Brain Trust" Behind Roosevelt

(M. Gratan O'Leary, in the Ottawa Journal)

Where, people ask—where does President Roosevelt get time for all of those ideas and policies with which he is startling the world? The answer is what has come to be known as Roosevelt's "brain trust," a group of young radicals, mostly journalists and professors who, for the time being, are practically the Government of the United States. They are the real authors of the proclamations, executive orders and messages which come from the President like a series of special extras. They produced the farm relief bill and the much-debated and much feared currency measure; sponsored the bill for the stimulation of private industry under Government supervision; worked out the Muscle Shoals bill; devised the plan to reduce the gold content of the dollar; have been the inspiration of nearly every demand Roosevelt has made of Congress. It is one of the strangest experiments in politics.

Roosevelt began by recruiting his secretarial staff entirely from the ranks of journalism. Himself a great newspaper reader he spends an hour in bed every morning going over all the papers he can have brought to him and keenly aware of the value of publicity, his first secretary and Alter Ego is Col. Louis McHenry Howe, once of the old New York Herald.

Louis Howe is a slight, frail man with an extraordinarily wrinkled face, wearing rumpled clothes and an old-fashioned stand up collar. During press conferences last week he stood behind the President as motionless as an Oriental god, fascinated by his very ugliness. It is said that he is not as forbidding as he looks, which must be a mercy, and he is undoubtedly Roosevelt's closest political adviser. Howe is credited with digging up the "Happy Warrior" phrase with which Roosevelt twice nominated Al Smith, is said also to have been the real author of that still more famous phrase about the "forgotten man." He lives at the White House, takes his meals with the Roosevelts, handles the President's private mail, private business and even his private home in Manhattan. He is the man Congressmen and even members of the Cabinet go to when they demand favors.

Next to Howe is Stephen Early, a large, handsome, curly-headed descendant of the Confederate General Jubal Early. He covered the Navy Department for the Associated Press when Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary, followed him in his campaign for the Vice-Presidency in 1920. An easy, likeable glad-hander, he served Paramount Publax as Washington contact man; is thus well equipped for his job of steering the wrong callers away from the President.

Finally—completing the journalistic ring with which Roosevelt has surrounded himself—is Col. Marvin McIntyre, known as the "side-office man." An old-time Washington Times reporter, he handled the Navy's press relations during the war, caught the eye of Roosevelt. A year ago he left the Pathé Newsreel to go to Albany as Roosevelt's personal press representative and later as a sort of business manager of his campaign. He is distinctly of the Roosevelt inner circle.

But the real Roosevelt "brain trust" begins with a man who, unknown up to a year ago, is now perhaps the second most powerful figure in the United States. He is Professor Raymond Moley, a 47-year-old professor of public law at Columbia University. This stocky, thin-haired pedagogue, who began his career as a school teacher in Ohio, was first discovered by Al Smith, who used him in the preparation of his speeches. Last year he accompanied Roosevelt on his campaign travels in a similar capacity, as a sort of fact-finder and statistician; turning up after the election as a full-fledged adviser when Roosevelt met Hoover over war debts.

Today Moley is Assistant Secretary of the State Department, stood at the President's elbow last week when he conferred with MacDonald, Herriot and Bennett. Just what he knows or can know about such a question as the tariff relations between Canada and the United States, is hard to say; this all the more so because that he is supposed to be an expert on criminal procedure rather than on international economics. Nevertheless he is the power behind the Roosevelt throne. Incidentally, and as mentioned in previous letters, he appears to be much at home at the Canadian Legation (where we met him at lunch) and to be on intimate terms with Minister Herriedge.

Another somewhat mysterious member of Roosevelt's "collegiate

board" (to use the description of one cynic) is William C. Bullitt, a young man who, 14 years ago, occupied a lot of space in the newspapers and was once the subject of a debate in the British House of Commons. Member of an old Philadelphia family, Bullitt was a reporter on the Philadelphia Ledger, went to Sweden on Henry Ford's famous Peace Ship. Later on he spent some time on the French and Russian fronts as guest of the German High Command, an experience which landed him in the United States Department of State as an authority on Austria and Germany. Woodrow Wilson took him to Paris and in 1919 Bullitt, with Lincoln Steffens, noted Socialist author, was entrusted with a confidential mission to Russia to make peace overtures to the Soviet Government. The mission was sponsored by Col. House, by Wilson and Lloyd George, but when Bullitt returned, his peace proposals, which involved recognition to Lenin, was thrown into the waste-basket, Wilson refusing to give him an audience and Lloyd George, who played his report as "a tissue of lies" speaking of "a journey some boys were reported to have made to Russia."

Bullitt resigned from the United States Peace Commission and published a book. It flayed Wilson and made sensational statement about British and European diplomacy, landed its author into world headlines and before an inquiry by the United States Senate. Now, after 13 years of silence and eclipse, Bullitt turns up suddenly as one of Roosevelt's advisers, holding down an important job in the State Department.

Another curious Roosevelt adviser—said to be particularly interested in tariffs—is Charles William Taussig, who describes himself as a manufacturer and author. Taussig, who is not to be confused with the famous Harvard economist and tariff expert of the same name (he is not even a relative) is really a molasses importer, is but 37 years old. Few people in Washington know anything about him, except that he is president of a molasses company in Boston, that he once wrote a book about radio, and that he served for some time as a radio electrician in the United States navy. Yet he is one of those who occupy the inner chamber of the President's ear.

Other members of the "brain trust" are Rex Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Mordcai Ezekiel, economist for the same department; A. A. Berle of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; E. A. Goldweiser of the Federal Reserve Board; Herbert Feis, economist of the State Department, and William I. Meyer of the Farm Board. All are young men, mostly from Harvard or Columbia.

They are not popular in Washington. Republicans speak of them with open contempt, old-fashioned Democrats with misgivings; while to experienced permanent officials and bureau heads they are mostly anathema. Yet behind Roosevelt's choice of these little known liberals is a definite idea. He has his own concepts of political economy and he deliberately seeks to introduce a new mind into American Government. He wants to make a Liberal party out of the Democrats, and the "great" men of the party, the obvious advisers and leaders—the Owen D. Youngs and Al Smiths and Newton D. Bakers—are set in old party lines, against change. That is why a group of young

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New Leaves To Canadian History

Canadian scholars are adding, by their industrious researches, new leaves to Canadian History. There are a number of gaps in the records, and places where the tale is unsatisfactorily vague, and the patient labor that is being applied to fill in these pages is worthy of merit and encouragement.

What Mr. H. A. Innis is doing for Canadian Fur Trade, and Dr. D. A. MacGibbon has done for Canadian Wheat Trade, Dr. A. R. Lower is doing for Canadian Lumber Trade. It is good news to hear that Dr. L. B. Evans has recently received an award from the Social Science Research Council for use in competition of his study of Canadian Lumber Trade in the nineteenth century.

This research is not to result in a mere compilation of documents and annals, but is an approach to the appreciation of a new English and French-speaking Canadian nationalism by the study of a staple trade. This point of view, which seeks knowledge on Canadian economic history, as well as social trends and political science theory, is throwing fresh light on the development of Canada's nationhood.

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