

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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NOTABLE TRIBUTE

The Legionary, official organ of the Canadian Legion, cites a remarkable incident occurring at the memorial service to Sir Arthur Currie, held in a Portland, Oregon, church under the auspices of the local branch of the Canadian Legion, and attended by the branch members, the American Legion Post, representatives of the United States Army and Navy, and the Consuls of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Japan, and Germany.

"The beautiful choral service had almost come to a close when Lieutenant H. H. Hoder, Commander of the German Legion at Portland, arose and said: "In Germany we honour all heroes—no matter what their nationality. In the pages of Germany's History of the Great War, General Currie is mentioned as the greatest General the world has produced. Had it not been for you Canadians, and the far-seeing tactics of Sir Arthur Currie, victory would most certainly have been ours."

OUR PRISON SYSTEM

The prison authorities in Canada have been fully exonerated from the charges of mistreatment of prisoners alleged some months ago in sensational articles appearing in sections of the Liberal press, notably the Toronto Globe. The annual report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31 last, tabled recently in Parliament, sheds further light on the favourable reports of such independent organizations as the Social Service Council. For example, it is stated definitely that no convict is kept in solitary confinement in any penitentiary in Canada, such confinement, either in the ordinary way or as a punishment, having been abolished for many years.

A CHASTENED PRESS

It is only a few months ago that the Halifax Liberal press was loudly denouncing the provincial and federal administrations, charging them with all kinds of sins of omission and commission, picturing the economic depression in its blackest colors, and minimizing its effect in other countries so as to make it seem the worst that has ever befallen the world.

Now that a Liberal Government is in power in Nova Scotia, its party press sees things through altogether different glasses than when it was "on the outside looking in." It sees, for one thing, extraordinary improvement in Halifax shipping and Maritime trade and industry generally as a result of increasing trade with the United Kingdom. It sees also that such problems as unemployment relief are not properly a subject for partisan criticism, and that the powers that be deserve support and co-operation rather than abuse and criticism for the efforts they are making.

All convicts are put at useful labour of some kind, though not necessarily full-time labour, and none longer than six and one-half hours per day. Skilled tradesmen among persons committed to Canadian penitentiaries number less than 10 per cent. An additional 15 per cent are persons who have followed professions and clerical work. Forty per cent can be usefully employed in the various administrative services about the penitentiaries. Seventy per cent of the convicts are unskilled, and are put to employment in the various penitentiary shops. They have the opportunity of learning carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, iron-working, blacksmithing, motor repairing, stone-cutting, barbering, steamfit-

Notes By The Way

Observers assert that events are shaping for a general election in Great Britain, that leaders are campaigning, and that the administration under the National Government that the eventual need of an election had been almost overlooked. Noteworthy has been the general loyalty of the Conservatives to this National Government. When the last election gave seats to sufficient Conservatives within the national fold to confer upon that party alone a substantial over-all majority, it was freely predicted that soon it would become a mere Conservative Government, and that the ministers who were labeled National Labor and National Liberal would be squeezed out and a straight Conservative cabinet would result.

Peoples older in national experience cannot very well dissent from Japan's claims by mere denial of them, for it was at the forcible touch of Western civilization that Japan was stirred to the avowal that has inevitably passed into competitive ambition. As the economic chain is considered—need of territory, overproduction of raw materials, development of home industry, export of surplus manufactures in order to create abroad credits for imported foodstuffs, the growth of country so circumscribed can be no more convincingly refused to Japan now than it could be to Great Britain last century. Much has to be considered in the practical solution of the problem, but the facts facing the problem are not removed by closing eyes to them.

All through the months and years when Canada's dollar was below ours, sometimes even twenty cents or lower, Canadian honor was our obligation to American investors with the equivalent of gold. With the exception of the City of Calgary, in Alberta, neither the Dominion Government nor any of its Provinces nor a single town or city ever asked for any consideration, if, for instance, a Canadian city is in the grip of a depression, the Canadian dollar was twenty cents lower than ours, it dug up without a whimper or a word of complaint \$100,000 for its people's money and paid like men. Canadian honor considered the other course. Today when Canadian money is worth more than ours, instead of throwing our dollars back in our faces, they are actually paying their obligations in Canadian funds, so that holders in the United States are getting a premium. What a contrast to the way our Government is treating foreign investors in Canada!—The Maiden Evening News.

Direct relief systems are being abused everywhere and the authorities concerned are beginning to worry as to the future. It has been found that many persons, physically fit, prefer to receive cash and goods for nothing than to earn their money. The Legislature at Quebec has been in the habit of passing some typical instances of abuse, if not fraud, in connection with the relief funds. As everybody knows, there have been heavy snowfalls this winter, and it is a fact that it is frequently difficult to get money to cover the shovelling paths to the sidewalk and garages behind their houses. This situation gives the impression that there are few men unemployed or else they are not working, or do not care for this part-time labor.

Austria is not satisfied with Germany's reply to her protest against interference in her affairs. Hitler practically told Dollfus that he must deal with propaganda himself. But this propaganda is prepared in Germany. Moreover, it does not stop at the border. In the case of China, a Chinese newspaper, the "Chinese bandits" who were giving trouble in Manchukuo were being aided by Germany. Perhaps they were not, but they were certainly attacking on Chinese soil, and Japan acted accordingly. Austria is not strong enough to act accordingly, and nobody wants her to do so. But she may appeal to the League of Nations, and then Germany would have to mind her p's and q's.

Senator Melgren declares that "regulation" of industry is inevitable. That largely depends on how far industry falls to regulate itself. Russia operates in a state of activity. In Italy industry is operated privately, but "controlled" by the Fascist state, and Nazi-ism has the same object. In the United States the "control" imposed by the state under NRA compel industries to control themselves which is not far off state control. But in Great Britain industry is recovering very nicely without state intervention, and the measure of Canadian government intervention will depend on the attitude of business and industry themselves.

Congress has acted swiftly in passing the Vinson Bill to build the United States navy up to treaty specifications. It was in the mood to do this even before it was known that the President desired it, and for the time being all the pacifist forces in the United States are powerless. The example of the United States in not building up to the limits was expected to influence the other signatories to the pact. But in the case of the power in the United States it is not the most interest, Japan, that example was not followed. Japan has built up to the limit. Moreover, it is difficult to convince the American people that Japan is not building up with an eye to a possible use of the navy; and among the possible uses of the Japanese navy is an attack upon the Philippines.

There were twenty-one murders in London last year and Scotland Yard cleared up twenty of them. Only one crime was not definitely solved.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Berlin, M.D.

WATER AND EPILEPSY

Although the cause of epilepsy has not been discovered, research physicians believe they are getting near it; that the balance or control of the mineral salts by the body has some relation to epilepsy.

The four points in the treatment of control of epilepsy, as mentioned before, are: 1. Cutting down on all starchy foods by at least one-half-sugar, bread, potatoes, pastyrand candies. 2. Increasing the use of fat—butter, cream, fat meat, egg-yolk, nuts. 3. Cutting down on the amount of all liquids—water, tea, coffee, or hard drinks. 4. The use of luminal or barbital products.

There has been some question lately about the wisdom of cutting down on liquids and salt; some research workers are as yet undecided as to the need for doing this. Dr. I. McQuarrie, Minneapolis, who has done a great deal of research work on epilepsy, states that experimental laboratory work, and experiments on patients as to the relation between epileptic attacks to changes in the water and mineral salts) of the body show that:

1. Cutting down on the water supply of the body or driving water out by any means tends to prevent epileptic attacks in severe cases of epilepsy in children. 2. Increasing the water supply to the body results in attacks of epilepsy in these same children. 3. Severe attacks of epilepsy can be produced in these patients, who usually have but mild attacks, by giving them a few ounces of water every hour, and using pituitary extract to prevent loss of water by way of kidney. This filling the individual with water has no effect on one who is not an epileptic. In fact this is one way of testing for epilepsy.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "A LEAVE TAKING"

Let us go hence, my songs; she will not hear. Let us go hence together without Let us go hence now, for singing-time is over. And over, all old things and all things dear. She loves, not you nor me as all we love her; Yes, though we sang as angels in her ear, She would not hear.

Let us rise up and part; she will not know. Let us go seaward as the great winds go. Full of the wind and foam; what help is here? There is no help for all these things are so. And all the world is bitter as a sea. And how these things are, though ye strove to show, She would not know.

Let us go home and hence; she will not weep. We gave love many dreams and many flowers without scent, and fruits saying, "If thou wilt, thrust in thy sickle and reap." All is repeated now; no grass is left to grow. And we that sowed, though all we fell on sleep, She would not weep. —Swinburne.

"Addressed to his songs after the poet was rejected by a daughter of Sir John Simon, the famous British surgeon.

PUBLIC FORUM

THE VITAL ISSUE

Sir—A correspondent in the Patriot of the 8th says "unless we can elect a council in which there will be at least some semblance of unanimity we do not stand to get anywhere." I agree with that statement and also with the further statement by the same writer that "large numbers of citizens have expressed disapproval of the contentious attitude in the monthly meetings of the Council during the past two years." It is chiefly for these reasons that I am strongly opposed to the re-election of Mr. W. S. Stewart as Mayor. I am convinced that it is essential that he should be eliminated from further term of office.

What are the rumours as to his church membership, his political membership? Do they all testify to the geniality of his nature? Why does he make it his chief ambition of his life to go around town year in and year out maligning his conferees on the Bench? Why, I again ask, did he deem it necessary to spend three fourths of his time in his Market Hall address in abuse and vilification of myself? Is there not a reason for all these things? Is it an open mind or just a cantankerous nature? I am not an issue in this campaign but Mr. Stewart is and I wish to emphasize that our duty on Wednesday next is to get rid of Mr. Stewart for "we do not stand to get anywhere" whilst he is in the Mayor's chair.

In his "Election Card" Mr. Stewart says "I am assured that candidates will be nominated in the several wards and pledged to support and carry into effect such a policy." It is quite certain he had no such assurance as claimed by him. He personally entreated some citizens to join with him but they refused and most of those he committed will vote against him. It is not an amazing thing that not one candidate in the field has a word to say in support of Mr. S. Stewart's platform and if you interview them every man jack will turn down his platform flat! As a representative citizen remarked to me, "I am convinced that W. S. Stewart is not the man to handle the job."

His campaign of two years ago and his present campaign has given him a splendid opportunity to publish his personal grudge against the other leading and respected citizens. He attacks their assessment, in one case of real estate, in the other on personal property. The assessor can give a full, complete and correct statement in both cases showing the assessment to be fair, reasonable and equitable. The property on Upper School Street is assessed in comparison with all the surrounding places in the locality. It is now assessed at \$5,500. It may be true that the property was sold for \$6,000 a number of years ago. That is the private business of the purchaser. It is the duty of the assessor to assess at the true and real value thereof and no one but Mr. Stewart could honestly find fault with the present assessment. Mr. Stewart's own home property was assessed at \$10,000 and after he purchased it, was reduced to \$7,000. It was subsequently assessed at \$7,500, but he appealed and had it again reduced to \$7,000. More tomorrow.

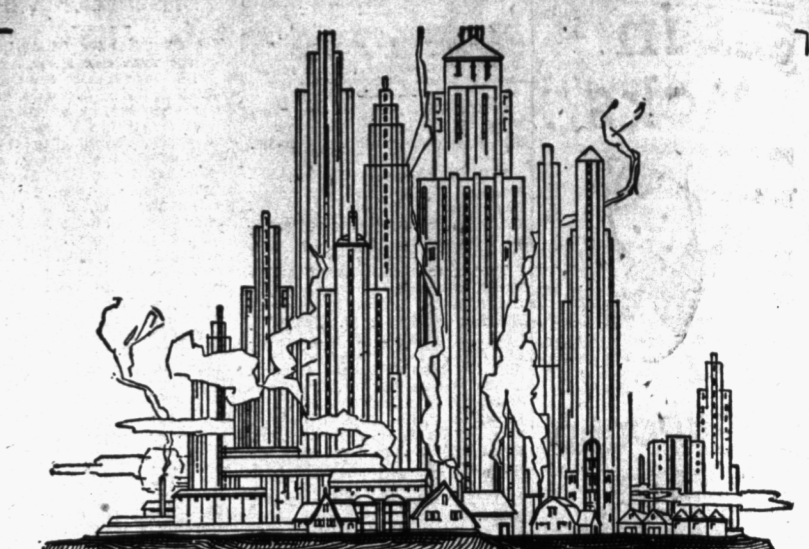
IMPROVEMENTS—NOT DISMISSALS

Sir,—In the report of Councillor Wheat's speech, on Tuesday, I read as follows:—"In 1928, under three assessors, 228 appeals had been taken." Since Mr. Sims' appointment there were the following appeals: 1930, 63; 1931, 32; 1932, 27; 1933, 31. In twenty of the appeals last year Mr. Sims' valuations were upheld. A relation of the facts connected with those appeals will impart a different impression to what he intended.

Overcoming from that 1928 assessment a suit was instituted in the Supreme Court to recover a considerable sum of money, claimed by the two assessors (the third had died) from the Corporation. It was on behalf of the City Council, if they would increase the assessment for taxation to the extent of One Million Dollars. Having done this the suit was for the reward. It was following that Million Dollar increase that 228 appeals were filed.

But how many of these came to trial; how many were privately adjusted, and how many abandoned—and for what reason? Investigation into details would be most profitable to the City Council. It is an independent appeal court totally isolated from the influence of the taxing body. With the City Council and Assessor, and the exaggerated valuations almost automatically confirmed, those who looked for fairness and relief realized the uselessness of presenting their pleas and abandoned it in disgust. And from that date the accumulation of unpaid taxes commenced.

Subsequently the over-rated taxes for the same reason accumulated.



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Life Insurance GUARDIAN OF CANADIAN HOMES

One of a series of messages sponsored by Life Insurance Companies

Source of France's National Crisis

(Montreal Gazette) Although the trouble that has developed in Paris has its roots in the economic condition of France, the motive force has come from the monumental Stavisky scandal and the fall of the Bayonnes Pawshop, which nullified the French public of some \$40,000,000. Alexandre Stavisky hailed from Poland. His career in prominence in 1926 when he was arrested for a swindle involving the sale of worthless securities to the value of some 10,000,000 francs. He was arrested in his luxurious home at Marley-le-Roi, outside of Paris, but escaped by dopping his captors, slipping his handcuffs and knocking his guardians over the head. He disappeared from the sight of the police. His picture and personal description were published all over Europe, but he was not caught.

This same person, bearing the name of Serge Alexandre, turned up in Bayonnes two years ago, got hold of the municipal pawshop by special authorization of the mayor of the town and proceeded on a scheme of fraud which made his former exploits look puny. Not only did he run the pawshop in the usual way but he persuaded the valuations passed in his establishment, to be inflated, regularly disappeared from the vaults in Bayonnes. When the scandal broke early in January last, M. Alexandre disappeared from Bayonnes and when cornered a few days later by the police of Chamonix he killed himself. At least, it is the police report that he committed suicide and his widow says he did, although many of the political enemies of the Government have charged that he was killed by the detectives as he