THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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PROVINCIAL FINANCING

That the tide of Conservative sentiment is running strongly in the Province was evident at the recent Conservative conventions held at Georgetown and Bedeque respectively. The attendance at both conventions was 100 per cent representative of every polling district; the utmost harmony prevailed, and the candidates in each case were nominated unanimously. Interest now attaches to the Conservative convention for Charlottetown and Royalty, which will be held in the Board Room of the City Building this evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming provincial contest. The sitting members, Premier MacMillan and Mr. W. A. Stewart, will be among the speakers, and there is every reason to anticipate a repetition of the splendid meetings in Kings and Prince Counties to which reference is made above.

Judging from the statements of the Opposition leader, Mr. W. M. Lea, at the Liberal conventions, the chief argument against the MacMillan Government is one of alleged extravagance. Mr. Lea says the Province "is in a dangerous financial position due to the squandering and bungling of the Government" and he promises, if elected to power, to "balance the budget."

What, precisely, does this statement mean? In the skeleton platform which he enunciated at the Lenten banquet in Charlottetown on April 5, Mr. Lea promised "a balanced budget on ordinary account." This simply means a return to the Lea-McIntyre policy of placing such expenditure items as road gravelling, road machinery, etc., in capital instead of ordinary account, with the real deficit hidden away. This system was discarded by the Conservatives because it was misleading to the electors.

As for alleged Conservative "extravagance," let the figures speak for themselves. The Saunders-Lea Government, in four years, increased the debt by $1,177,000. Mr. Lea showed his genius for "economy" when, in the last eight months of his administration—during which time he was Premier and Provincial Treasurer—he piled up an increased debt of $548,000.

This as against an average Conservative debt increase in the three succeeding years of $309,023, after rebuilding Prince of Wales College, Falconwood Hospital and providing for unemployment relief, old age pensions and other unprecedented expenditures.

In the three years above mentioned, they effected a saving at Falconwood alone, over the three full years of the Lea regime, of $103,699.

It is obvious from the foregoing facts that if the budget is to be balanced, it will have to be done by the MacMillan Government. The Lea-McIntyre-LePage aggregation had their opportunity in the years 1927 to 1931, when world conditions were prosperous, and when they had every chance of doing what they now say is necessary to be done if the Province is to be saved from bankruptcy. Their record stamps them as the most extravagant government in the history of this Province.

As Hon. H. D. MacLean well said in the course of his speech on the budget at the last legislative session: "Unfortunately for this Province, the leader of the Opposition was no Pharaoh to dream a dream, and his Minister of Public Works was no Joseph to interpret it; and so, when the years of plenty terminated and the years of famine set in, all the corn they had left in Egypt was just that great big million-dollar overdraft at the Bank."

And these are the gentlemen who are shedding crocodile tears over the "bungling" of the present Government, which has not only practiced greater economy but has brought a million dollars in cold cash into the Province and obtained, for all time to come, a subsidy increase of $150,000 a year from Ottawa.

THE SUEZ CANAL

One result of the trouble between Italy and Ethiopia and the threat of Mussolini to ignore British and French intervention, has been an agitation in the British Parliament in favor of closing the Suez Canal and British-controlled ports to Italian warships and transports in the event of hostilities.

The Suez, however, is not a British canal, though one would assume as much from the moving picture "Disraeli," shown here a few years ago. The head office of the Canal is in Paris. De Lesseps, the builder, opened in 1859 the subscription lists of his company. Of the 400,000 shares, 314,494 were applied for in less than a month, 200,000 being subscribed in France and over 96,000 taken by the Ottoman Empire. England, Austria and Russia held aloof. The residue of 85,506 shares was taken over by the Viceroy. These shares formed part of the 176,602 which were bought for the sum of £3,976,582 from the Khedive by England in 1875, at the instance of Lord Beaconsfield.

The British Government holds seven-sixteenths of the shares in the canal company, which is predominantly French for purposes of administration. On the board of management are one Dutch, ten British and twenty-one French directors. The capital sum (about £4,000,000) invested by Britain in canal shares in 1875, has been repaid about eight times in dividends and interest. Their value on March 31, 1934, was £86,570,241. The value of a share (250 francs) was 26,000 francs in March, 1928. The net dividends for the year 1933 amounted on the ordinary 250 franc shares to 387 francs.

In 1888, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia and Turkey signed the Suez Canal convention, the purpose of which was to ensure that the canal should "always be free and open in time of war as in time of peace to every vessel of commerce, or of war, without distinction of flag." The defence and direction of the canal was handed over during the World War to the British military authorities, and the waterway became the strategical frontier of Egypt, guarded by France and Great Britain.

A WORTHY CAUSE

The splendid work to which the I. O. D. E. is devoted will be furthered by the contributions of our citizens today in purchasing Alexandra roses. The street sale of these artificial roses, which are made by crippled children, has become a popular annual institution, providing an opportunity for every one to contribute to a most worthy cause.

THE FEAR OF WAR

Those who have read Lord Roberts' famous autobiography, "41 Years in India," will recall the great efforts which he and others made in a cholera outbreak to keep the minds of everyone from dwelling upon it, and the unfortunate results to those who did so, by making them so peculiarly susceptible to the disease that usually they became its first victims.

In much the same way, says a contributor to "The Navy," a nation is induced to go to war either through internal misery or political ambition. The best way of combating the first is by assistance, quiet genuine friendship and above all a sympathetic understanding of its difficulties. In the case of the second, the only way is to take such measures as to show the nation concerned that the consequences of this ambition may be such as will hardly make it worth while. In either case it is a question for deeds rather than for words.

Once a nation really perceives that another is frightened of it, then it has every temptation to use threats of war for the very reason that such threats are likely to be effective.

If an opponent is determined to show malice, then provided he keeps to words, indifference is the best cure. If, however, he passes from words to actions, there is nothing for it but resistance.

A famous Frenchman, Max O'Rell, in his "John Bull and His Island," wrote: "The English are a martial but not a military race." This is perhaps the happiest expression which exists of the real secret of British strength.

To produce good soldiers it is not necessary to be always in arms. The Spartans did this and exhausted themselves in consequence. On the other hand to be unwilling to fight is to invite tyranny.

Perhaps, concludes "The Navy" writer, an example of this is the fate of the Incas of Peru who were so unwarlike that they were eventually exterminated by a comparatively small number of strangers. Those who have been to Granada will have had shown to them "El ultimo suspiro del Moro" (the last sigh of the Moor,) where Bobadilla wept, "Oh, was there ever such grief as mine?" to which his spirited wife replied, "You do well to weep like a woman for what you have not had the courage to defend like a man."

Notes By The Way

It is a beautiful saying from one of our poets, who, speaking of our birth says: "Every soul leaves port under sealed orders. We cannot know whither we are going or what we are to do till the time comes for breaking the seal." But I can tell you something more beautiful than this. Every regenerated soul sets out on its voyage with an invisible Captain on board, who knows the nature of our sealed orders from the outset, and who will shape our entire voyage accordingly, if we will only let him. —A. J. Gordon.

The Canadian's first duty as a citizen is to his King and country, and his country is Canada. The Englishman's first duty as a citizen is to his King and country, and his country is England. But the British Empire is not a country, nor a conglomeration of countries; it is an idea. And every loyal subject of King George V knows that in acknowledging allegiance to him he is rendering homage to an idea of which His Majesty is at once the symbol and the living embodiment.—Canadian Business.

During the month of April dividend distributions by Canadian companies reached the highest total for any April in the past three years. Disbursements by corporations in the Dominion at slightly over 14 3-4 millions contrasted with 13 3-4 millions in April of last year and approximately 12 millions in April, 1933. Mining companies continued to contribute generously to the list of payments, with dividend resumptions and extras shown by a fairly wide list. Unfavourable action was confined to a very small group.—Ex.

According to official statistics, Canadians wear out only 1.98 pair of shoes per year, while residents of the British Isles wear out 2.36 pairs. But think of all the months of the year when Canadians wear overshoes, rubbers and even moccasins!—Edmonton Journal.

Denmark says that Germany is re-occupying the demilitarized Schleswig district. This is just across the border from where the talked-off Danish canal, joining the North Sea and the Baltic and parallel with the Kiel Canal, would run. To do this would be another violation of the Treaty of Versailles; but that cannot be counted among the surprises. After what she has done already, one more violation cannot mean much to Germany. Only it must be remembered that it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back.

In his post in Canada, Mr. Robbins devoted most of his attention to building up goodwill for the United States. This was not an easy task because of the increasing causes for dissatisfaction on the part of Canadians with America's attitude toward Canada, especially with respect to tariffs and trade. The warmth of the Canadian expressions of regret at his passing is the best tribute to the success of his work there.—New York Herald Tribune.

The United States Government seeks to recover several million dollars from Canadian distilleries that exported spirits to that country when it was under prohibition. Canada should have some claim to recover excise for the distilleries that exported spirits after Canada had voluntarily placed a ban upon export so as to help a friendly neighbor trying out an experiment noble in purpose but doomed to failure. This country forfeited revenues estimated at from twelve to fifteen million dollars a year in a neighborly effort to make a success out of an experiment which we had given up as a lost cause.

Whether the powers will view Turkey's demand to re-fortify the Dardanelles "purely as a matter of international peace" is a moot question. Turkey is displaying her usual cunning. The Balkans want her solid with them and might, to gain other ends, be disposed to agree. They would naturally influence the Little Entente. That might bring France into line; and with talk of a Mediterranean pact and a Black Sea pact, the thing looks plausible. Nevertheless the fact remains that the Dardanelles fortified would enable Turkey to close the passage to the Black Sea at will.

Everything is transitory in this world. But there is something that cannot be transferred, that cannot be given or sold under the hammer, and that is the soul of a possession. Especially is this true of pictures—of works of art. The visible workmanship can be transferred from one owner to another—but he doesn't get all. He gets but the form and substance. A really great work of art bears the stamp of its creator's soul. All over its canvas, or lines in the copper, can be seen invisible traces of his heart-steps. In every canvas, or copper plate reproduction, of Millet, for instance, can be felt the impress of all the struggles that this great lover of beauty experienced. He was essentially a man of the soil, of the earth—and he has left to us all the very vibrations of his heart in immortal works. Each year adds to an appreciation of this fact.

Certainly Great Britain and France do not want to do anything likely to strain relations between themselves and Italy. The three of them need to preserve a united front in order to deal effectively with Germany. Hence their strenuous efforts to keep the Abyssinian dispute away from Geneva. They hope to get the thing settled by tendering their mediatory services, but they fear the parties to the East African dispute are meanwhile drifting into war.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

TUBERCULOSIS ATTACKS YOUNG ADULTS

During a period of eight years Dr. J. E. Habbe, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, examined 5000 adults—4000 men and 1000 women. The average age of the entire group was 35 years.

There were sixty-four cases of active tuberculosis found, of which 17 were in the early stage, 26 moderately advanced, and 21 far advanced.

Of the entire 64 cases only two had shown no sign of tuberculosis by X ray at the age of 29 and 30 years respectively and the X ray and other tests showed positive tuberculosis at the age of 32 and 31. One of the two had evidently contracted the tuberculosis from members of his own family, but the other was living in a family in which there was no active tuberculosis.

In Dr. Habbe's opinion therefore, as recorded in the Wisconsin Medical Journal, the statement of previous investigators that tuberculosis rarely starts after the age of 25 in those whose lungs by X ray examination show no sign of tuberculosis at this age is correct.

You can readily see how important this information is to all of us. It means that money spent in "preventoriums" is well invested as children with a hereditary tendency to tuberculosis can get the building up needed to fight tuberculosis, and are kept away from homes and families where tuberculosis is present.

Dr. Habbe states further that the knowledge that chronic tuberculosis is a disease of early adult life is of extreme interest to physicians and X ray specialists. "It should serve to intensify the search for any signs of tuberculosis among young adults, and should aid in a more prompt comparison of an X ray film showing the present condition of the lungs with normal films taken before."

One of the best methods of preventing tuberculosis is to encourage children to play. It has been found in a great many cases that the tubercular chest has not developed in width as compared with depth. A wide chest means more lung room and more room for the stomach which is a great help in getting most from the food eaten.

A youngster that plays will widen his chest and will have a natural appetite for food. Your doctor will tell you that fresh air and food will not only prevent tuberculosis but other ailments also.

The Poets' Corner

WHEN SPRING RETURNS

When spring returns with beauty in her hand
Will her deep joy stir rapture too in me?
Or will the winter sorrow of the land
Ice yet my heart, snow still its mystery?

When birds return with all their dear nests planned
And glowing air rains golden melody,
And bloomy boughs by southern winds are fanned,
Will my sore heart share in their ecstasy?

Earth grows not old; eternal dawns the spring;
The ardent summer is forever young;
Yet my dull soul may know no blossoming,
Her dew-springs dry, her little songs all sung.
Flood me, O Life, irradiate me through,
With joy, pure joy, as once I knew with you!

—Clara Maude Garrett.

Etna, N. H., U. S. A.

Dairying In Canada

(National Revenue Review)

Dairying is one of the oldest and has become one of the most important of Canadian industries. The permanent establishment of cattle in Canada dates from about the year 1606, when Champlain brought a few head to the colony at Quebec. Cattle were placed in Acadia in 1632 and by 1671, according to a census of that year, the number had increased to 866. Butter and cheese making were introduced by the early French colonists who had brought with them a knowledge of the art, and who soon were able to produce sufficient quantities for home requirements.

With the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists in the years 1783-4-5 the art of butter and cheese making was extended to Upper Canada and dairying commenced to occupy a fixed place in the commercial life of the country. Early records show that in 1801 there was a surplus of butter at Kingston, Ontario, and that some was exported to the United States. It was not until 1864, however, when the factory system was introduced that dairying entered upon the era of development and expansion, which has placed it in the forefront of the industries of Canada. A little later came the invention of the centrifugal cream separator, which revolutionized work in the factories, and together with the facilities afforded by improved methods of cold storage, assisted in bringing the dairying industry into its modern position.

The first Canadian cheese factory was established in 1864, and the first Canadian creamery for butter-making in Quebec in 1873. The first centrifugal cream separator was imported from Denmark in 1882, and the Government organization of cold storage service dates from 1895.

About Export Of Nickel

(Ottawa Journal)

David Kirkwood, Labor member of the British House of Commons, wants to know what can be done about Canada exporting nickel to Germany, enabling Germany to rearm. He has been informed by the British Government that the matter is up to Canada.

As the question involved has been discussed pro and con for a long time, and is likely to become increasingly prominent, it may be well to examine what is in it.

In the first place, people who talk about stopping the export of nickel are mostly pretty careless about defining what they mean. What they have in mind, of course, or what they must have in mind, is that we stop exporting it to Germany, but go on exporting it elsewhere. The only trouble with that is that if we go on exporting it elsewhere, how are we to know that after it gets elsewhere it won't ultimately get to Germany?

We couldn't know. Supposing, for example, that Norway and Sweden said they wanted so many tons of nickel from us, how could we feel sure that after the nickel got to Norway and Sweden the Norwegians and Swedes wouldn't turn around and re-export a lot of it to the Germans? We couldn't stop them. Couldn't have a lot of inspectors running all over Europe seeing to it that the nations to whom we sold nickel kept it. As a matter of fact, most of the nickel that has been going to Germany hasn't been going directly. It is re-exported.

It is said we shouldn't export any nickel intended for armaments. How could we do it Nickel enters into the manufacture of innumerable articles. Therefore, if a country demanded from us scores of tons of nickel, saying they were for ordinary needs, and we sold on that basis, how would we know that this nickel wouldn't ultimately get in to armaments. Because it is a simple matter to take the scrap into which nickel is introduced and to refine it and reintroduce it into armaments. It has been done a thousand times.

Consequently, when people talk about ear-marking nickel exports for peaceful purposes, they are not thinking the matter through.

Nor are they thinking the thing through when they say that if we controlled nickel exports during the war, we should be able to control them in peace. We were able to control exports in war—though, as most of us remember, it wasn't done without difficulty—for a definite reason. That reason was that the Allies took practicaly all of the nickel we had to offer, and that whatever quantity of it reached other countries was kept from Germany by the blockade.

There is no such condition today. And, so long as peace remains, there can't be.

Actually, there is but one way by which we could stop Canadian nickel reaching Germany. It would be by prohibiting its export altogether.

Could we do that? We could. But we could do it only at the expense of ruining an industry that is among our greatest.

And there is something else. We musn't cherish the notion, as so many seem to cherish it, that we are the only country producing nickel, that, consequently, we can do as we please about it. In New Caledonia, France still produces a great deal of nickel. There are known nickel deposits in Russia. And there is nickel in other countries. Therefore, any action we might take to stop or control nickel exports might very well have the sole result of turning the business over to other countries. Getting nowhere about stopping armaments, we might stop a very fine industry.

In any event, this nickel question is not one about which we can afford to think or talk loosely, and it certainly isn't one about which we ought to act hastily.

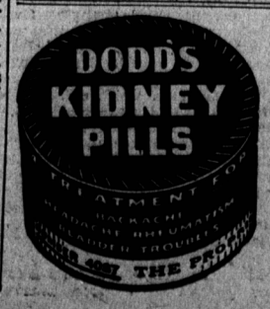
Politics And Theology

(Sydney Post-Record)

The interesting report comes from Victoria, British Columbia, that Professor J. King Gordon has been offered nomination in that constituency by the Co-opreative Commonwealth Federation as a candidate for the House of Commons in the coming Dominion election. At a convention of the new party held at Victoria Friday night, the former professor of the United Church Theological College of Montreal was the unanimous choice as its standard bearer. Whether or not he will accept the equivocal honor tendered him by the convention remains to be seen.

Professor Gordon's penchant for politics, like that of his distinguished father, Rev. C. W. Gordon, known in the world of fiction as "Ralph Connor," resulted in the termination of his connection with the Montreal Theological College last year. His line of work in that institution was lecturing on Christian Ethics, but he devoted a considerable amount of attention to contentious political questions, and these activities gave displeasure to many persons high up in the councils of the church. Recently however the interested conference did upon his reinstatement as a theological professor for a period of one year. He has just visited Victoria, but is now in the Middle West, and his decision will be awaited with interest.

While there is no objection to a university professor taking an active interest in politics, and even becoming a candidate for parliamentary honors, it must be said that there is a prejudice among many people against the practice so far as the incumbent of professional chairs in church colleges are concerned. This was made abundantly evident at a meting of the United Church Conference which decided last year to release Dr. Gordon from the responsibilities of his position at Montreal. The tender of this nomination will probably determine whether or not he will follow politics or theology. A man of considerable force, he should make his mark in either sphere. But experience proves that politics and theology make a bad mixture.



Conservative Convention

Charlottetown & Royalty

A Convention of the Conservative Electors of the 5th District of Queen's County will be held in the Board Room, City Building, on TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 21ST, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Provincial Election.

Each Poll is entitled to send five candidates. Poll Chairmen are requested to see that their delegates are appointed forthwith and that each Poll is fully represented at the Convention.

Samuel Kennedy PRESIDENT — **R. R. Bell** SECRETARY

L-7617-5-16-5

Richmonds In Canada

(Vancouver Province)

The death in England of the eighth Duke of Richmond and Gordon is a reminder that Canada knew two members of this distinguished family. The first was the fourth Duke, who was governor-in-chief of the North American colonies for a year or so before his tragic death in 1819. The other was the Duke's daughter, Lady Sarah, wife of Sir Peregrine Maitland.

The fourth Duke of Rishmond had served as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the nineteenth century and had Col. Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, as his chief secretary. He was at Brussels just before Waterloo and it was his wife who gave the famous Waterloo ball on the eve of Quatre Pras, the ball which Byron has described in the famous lines in Childe Harold:

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her Beauty and her Chivalry."

The Duke was not popular in Canada. He had ideas as to what subordinate positions colonial houses of assembly should hold and tried to put them into effect. He had quarrels with the Lower Canada Assembly on matters of finance, and recommended the home government to disallow legislation levying duties on certain imports and ratifying trade understandings with the United States. He was keenly interested in the physical development of the country and endeavored to have New Brunswick and Canada connected by a military road.

The Duke died suddenly in 1819 from hydrphobia. Two months before, while he was on a visit to Sorel, a pet fox and a favorite spaniel had got into a fight. The Duke separated them, but the fox bit him and the hydrophobia followed.

The Duke's daughter, Lady Sarah, had married Sir Peregrine Maitland, one of Wellington's officers in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, against her father's wishes, and Wellington, it is said, acted as peacemaker and was instrumental in having Maitland made Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada while his father-in-law was Governor-in-Chief. Sir Peregrine was an aristocratic and straight-laced officer of the old school and was never much liked either in Upper Canada or in Nova Scotia, where he went as Governor in 1828. But these were the days of the Family Compact, and no governor who played with the Compact could be popular and none who refused to go with the Compact could have much of a life. Lady Sarah, though pious and strict, was amiable and was better liked than her husband. At Halifax, which had been a very gay garrison town before his arrival, Sir Peregrine was highly unpopular, for he put an end to the frivolous Sunday afternoons with parades and music and races on the garrison common, and at Government House dinners sat dourly at the head of the table with a decanter of toast water at his elbow.

The Richmonds left Canada with a lot of place names as souvenirs of their stay. There are Richmonds in Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia. There is a Maitland River in Ontario, and a Maitland village. There are two Maitlands in Nova Scotia and a Maitland Bridge and a Maitland Forks. There is a Lennox County in Ontario and a Lennox in Nova Scotia. And, in Simcoe County Ontrario, are the two famous townships, Tay and Tiny, named after Lady Sarah's two lap dogs.

Heroes "Pass The Buck"

(Toronto Globe)

The names of Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, world-girdling aviator, and Captain P. C. Taylor, his navigator, must be added to the ever-lengthening roll of honor that records the achievements of courageous men. Consider what they did and where: While flying over the Tasman Sea, lashed to fury by a hurricane, and 500 miles from anywhere, one of their three motors and a propeller dropper into the water. Another motor stalled from lack of oil.

Here was a case for panic and immediate crash; but not for Sir Charles and the Captain.

Said the Captain: "You stall her while I crawl out to see if I can get oil for the bad motor."

With a thermos flask Captain Taylor crept along the wings and carried lubricant to the disabled motor. Six times he did this, all to the accompaniment of a roaring seas blizzard. Meatime Sir Charles clung sternly to the controls. And they saved a cargo of mail for Wellington, New Zealand.

Afterward? A little boasting would be justified, but—

Said Sir Charles: "No other man in the world could have done it."

And Captain Taylor: "Once is enough. That is all I can say. Any one but Kingsford-Smith would have crashed."

Thus two courageous men "passed the buck" about their heroism; but that is the way with heroes.

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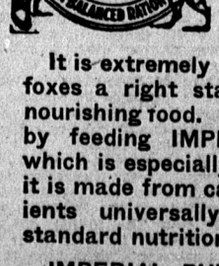

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