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Devastating Logic

Mr. R. H. Jenkins, at the Queen's County Liberal convention this week, referring to the alleged stealing of the Conservative policy by the King Government, made the significant statement that "it was the first time in the history of representative government that any party claimed to have a monopoly of good ideas."

Had Mr. Jenkins stopped with this fatal admission of the superiority of the Conservative policy, he would at least have been consistent. But granting, as he said, that the Liberal party has the right to change its policy over night if it considers such a change to be in the interests of the country,—which of course implies that its previous policy was wrong,—why should he deny the same right to other political parties? Why should he say, of the Old Age Pensions Act: "If we find that the Conservatives formerly opposed the measure, can they be depended upon to bring in such a bill as Mr. Bennett proposes, if they should happen to be returned to power?" What right has he to assume that the Conservatives would be any less sincere than the Liberals if they changed their policy to suit the times?

As a matter of fact, Mr. Jenkins is quite aware that the Old Age Pensions Act which the Conservatives opposed, and which placed half the financial burden on the Provinces and was particularly unfair to Prince Edward Island, was altogether different to the Act which Mr. Bennett proposes to put into effect, and which will place the full financial burden on the Dominion Government.

Dr. Cyrus Macmillan, who spoke eloquently in favor of British preference in his speech accepting nomination, is quoted as saying: "Protection is simply the economics of the Stone Age." And now let Dr. Macmillan explain how there could be British preference without protection, and why the King Government reverted to "the economics of the Stone Age" in its countervailing duties and in its promise to restore—after the election—the protective duty of four cents a pound on New Zealand butter? And if the King Government's concessions to Protection were really a movement back to the Stone Age, will he explain the meaning of his colleague's statement that these concessions and the other changes in the Dunning budget were made because the Liberal party believed "in progressing, in keeping up-to-date"?

The Beauharnois Scandal

In its attempted defense of the Beauharnois power scandal, which Premier Mackenzie King was unable to defend in Parliament last session, the local Liberal organ quotes the Ottawa Journal. The Ottawa Journal recently had some very illuminating articles on the Beauharnois transaction, but these were not what the Patriot wanted. It quoted, instead, in an evident effort to mislead its readers as to the present situation, from an article published in November, 1928. At that time the Ottawa Journal supported Beauharnois for the following reasons:

- 1. Inasmuch as the power rights involved belonged to the Province of Quebec, a province definitely committed to the policy of private ownership, there was no other way by which this power could be developed.
2. Public statements were made by reputable promoters that development of 500,000 horse-power would not merely result in that section of Canada, but would contribute toward breaking the monopoly of a few power barons, thus bringing benefit not only to Canadian industry but to a vast army of consumers of electrical energy.
3. There was no possibility of the projected development interfering with navigation rights, which are a Dominion concern.

At that time, everything was well. But what subsequently happened? It has been revealed that the financiers behind the scheme, having in the

first instance gained support of the press and public for their project by claims that they were out to secure an additional supply of cheap power, thus breaking the hold of monopolists and making for cheaper Canadian industrial production, are now engaged in a financial operation which, enriching a few, will mean higher costs for Canadian industries, using power, a heavier toll for consumers of electricity. This operation is being carried on, as Hon. John A. MacDonald explained very clearly in his speech at Georgetown on Tuesday, by virtue of a charter secured from the present Dominion Government. It is being carried on by men, many of whom are powerful figures in the Liberal party, some of whom are the Prime Minister's most intimate friends. The financial methods resorted to by the Beauharnois Power Corporation were placed fully upon Hansard by Mr. Gardiner, the U. F. A. leader. The extraordinary character of this transaction may be gleaned from one statement of fact. It is that for a power enterprise which, on the estimate of engineers, will not cost in excess of \$50,000,000, the Beauharnois people have securities outstanding which, placing their common stock at a value of \$60 a share (a value placed upon it by certain bond houses) total the gigantic amount of \$380,000,000. Taking account of their 30-year bonds, upon which they have guaranteed 6 per cent, and their Class A common shares, they have securities outstanding sufficient to finance their power scheme three times over. When the above facts were disclosed to Parliament Hon. R. B. Bennett immediately called for a judicial investigation. But the Prime Minister made no reply.

These were the revelations which the local Liberal organ suppressed in its own columns and which it now criticises the Hon. John A. MacDonald for having mentioned at Georgetown. Mr. MacDonald, we venture to say, will thrive on such criticism. And if his opponent in King's County, following the Liberal organ's lead, chooses to defend the Government for giving carte blanche to men who are its powerful backers and supporters to build up fabulous wealth for themselves at the people's expense and out of the people's own estate, so much the worse for the Liberal prospects!

Annual School Meetings

The annual school meetings take place on Tuesday next, and it is expected that the usual interest will be manifested by the various school districts on this occasion, and that the voting of supplies for educational purposes will be generous.

In connection with the school meetings it is fitting to acknowledge the invaluable assistance rendered to education in this Province, particularly in the rural districts, by the Women's Institutes. Indeed, if there were no Women's Institutes, the educational situation would be much worse than it is today.

Magna Carta Day

On Sunday, June 15, wherever the English language is spoken, there will be remembrance of the great historic day in English history when law triumphed over force and the foundation of modern liberty was laid in the meadow of Runnymede, beside the placid Thames. The International Magna Carta Association, formed to secure the observance each year of June 15 by the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and to strengthen the ties that bind them together, is an American gesture of goodwill towards the British Empire. It was originally made a quarter of a century ago, and the idea has now grown until it is accepted everywhere throughout the territories named.

Notes By The Way

Reckless driving and driving a car when intoxicated are the most serious offences that can be committed by a motorist, and only entirely selfish and hair-brained individuals should be listed in the category, but other offences are becoming much too common and it is to be hoped that for the rest of the season there will be a curtailment of these charges in the Traffic Court.

In addressing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Frank A. Ralph, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, voiced Canadian willingness to cooperate with the Mother Country, but stipulated that living conditions should be raised throughout Great Britain before the Dominion could enter into a scheme of "Empire free trade." He thought that Imperial economic unity could not be achieved until the Mother Country took steps to treat her manufacturers and working classes more generously.

While 63.5 per cent. of the goods imported into this country from the United Kingdom came in under a preferential tariff, only 3.5 per cent. of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom enjoy preferential treatment in that market.

It was the late King Edward, who, in defending the sport of horse-racing, said that people who gambled would gamble on anything. The instinct to risk a small amount for the chance of a great gain seems to be well nigh universal. It is given wide publicity at the time of the English Derby. Pools which began originally in clubs and were confined to their members have expanded until they amount to hundreds of thousands of pounds, and for the investment of a few shillings or a pound, one can become the owner of a ticket which may, in the course of a short time, convert itself into a certificate meaning luxurious ease for the rest of the holder's life. This would seem to be gambling in its least pernicious and most magnificent form, and differs as night from day from the habitual betting by people of scanty means which so often ends in trouble or disgrace.

Winnipeg is preparing to celebrate its Diamond Jubilee which will be commemorated on the 15th of July. The Diamond Jubilee celebrates the whole achievement since the settlement of the Manitoba Prairie. It is the moment when we look back on what has been done in the past sixty years, and look forward to what may be done during the next forty—when the Centenary of the Province will be celebrated by the children who will take part in the Diamond Jubilee events of July 15.

The census enumerator who visited the White House a few days ago learned that President Hoover's mother was born in Ontario, Canada. And, of course, the Toronto Globe observes, like other great men, the President owes all that he is to his mother.

Canada, unlike the United States has had comparatively little trouble with her Indian population. She has saved the tragedy of the bloody Indian wars which were waged south of the border. A handful of Mounted Police kept order through the vast stretches of the Northwest territory. The classic incident when a large body of United States troops escorted a band of Indians to the border handing them over to the Canadian authorities, which to their amazement were received by a couple of Mounted Policemen, has gone down in history. The reason was obvious—Canada has tried to deal justly with the Indians who occupied the country before the white man came into it. With the exception of the Riel Rebellion, little trouble has been experienced in consequence.

A vote taken among the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to learn their attitude on the tariff resulted in 607 ballots for free trade, 988 for safeguarding duties, and 232 for protection taxes which would include food and raw materials.

Germany is entering on a wage-cutting campaign in order to reduce the cost of commodities. If it reaches the proportions predicted, it is likely to have repercussions in other countries.

Hon. Charles Stewart, who four years ago sounded the "death knell of protection," stood up in Parliament and supported the Dunning budget. The most charitable interpretation to place upon that is that Mr. Stewart hasn't read the Dunning budget.

Only a couple of weeks now remain before the days begin to shorten on the last lap towards autumn. Let us make the most of the long days which still remain.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

STUDYING OR ARGUING WHILST EATING.

When you see a machine that will take materials in their raw state, grind them up, mix them well together, put them into the form of a square bar or other formation and then finally wrap them up and seal them, you think how marvelous it is that man can design such a machine.

And yet this is absolutely nothing when we compare it with some of the processes in that body of yours.

Dr. A. C. Ivy, outlines for us something of what happens in the stomach and intestine when you eat some food. He divides it into three phases. (1) The head phase, that is where your brain enters into this matter of digestion. The sight, taste, and smell of food, is recognized by your brain and it sends down impulses to the stomach notifying it to get ready for the food. Immediately a goodly portion of the stomach digestive juice is manufactured by the glands lining the stomach, and it is there waiting when the food comes down.

You can readily see what a wonderful start towards digestion is accomplished by having foods served in a tasty and inviting manner. It has been found that this 'brain' digestion lasts for forty five minutes.

The second phase, is the digestion or flow of stomach juice that is poured out into the stomach just because of the weight of the food. Experiments have shown that if a rubber ball is put into the stomach, its weight will cause the stomach digestive juices to flow.

The third stage is when the stomach pours out even more of its juice due to the fact that just as soon as some of the food gets digested the stomach glands become even more active.

Now why do I write about these three stages of digestion in the stomach?

Because all three are important. If any or all of them are interfered with in any way then you not only do not get all the good of the food eaten, but you are liable to have distress in the stomach, gas formation, and so forth.

Normal sleep or rest promotes the flow of the stomach juice, whereas mental activity really slows up or stops the flow. Thus it is unwise to 'study' during the eating of meals.

Worry, nerve strain, unpleasant sensations not only slow up the flow of juice, but interfere with the churning movements of the stomach which are necessary to mix the juice properly with the food.

So Dr. Ivy recommends that the non-laboring public be taught to think of their food and pleasant things while eating; to eat lightly of easily digested food during a day fraught with business' worry or mental or nervous strain.



CHRIST IN THE UNIVERSE

With this ambiguous earth His dealings have been told us, These abide: The signal to a maid, the human birth, The lesson, and the young Man crucified.

But not a star of all The innumerable host of stars has heard How He administered this terrestrial ball. Our race have kept their Lord's entrusted Word.

Of His earth-visiting feet None knows the secret, cherished, perilous, The terrible, shamefast, frightened, whispered, sweet, Heart-shattering secret of His way with us.

No planet knows that this Our wayside planet, carrying land and wave, Love and life multiplied, and pain and bliss, Bears as chief treasure, one forsaken grave.

Nor, in our little day, May His devices with the heavens be guessed, His pilgrimage to thread the Milky Way, Or His bestowals there be manifest.

But in the eternities, Doubtless we shall compare together, hear A million alien Goepels, in what guise, He tried the Pleiades, the Lyre, the Bear.

That Body of Hours

THE OPENING GUN

The following trenchant editorial is reprinted from The Montreal Star:—

The rousing reception accorded the Hon. R. B. Bennett last night in Winnipeg may be taken as fairly indicative of the trend of public opinion as the campaign opens, even in the hitherto almost solidly Liberal-Progressive West. Mr. Bennett was clearly not in any "enemy's country." He was surrounded by a huge audience which cheered him again and again as he pilloried the King Government for its betrayal of historic Liberal principles and as he gave pledges for Conservative performances if his party is returned to power.

His address was a masterly review of the policies of his party. It contained no last-minute sensations, but it presented a program of promised achievement which must give new life to the rising hopes of our people who admittedly have dwelt for some time in what may fairly be termed "the doldrums." Undoubtedly, Canada has of late lost step with progress. Whatever the causes, she has not recently made the headway on the high-road of success which was rightfully to be expected and which we had grown accustomed to regarding as a settled habit. Her industries have been running on half-time; her wages have been lowered; her wage-earners have been out of work; unemployment has shadowed her cities and burdened her charities; the drain on her youth and energy has increased.

Under our system of alternative party government, there is no way in which the party in power can escape responsibility for this condition of things. The people have no other means of punishing neglect or even mere stupidity than by turning out the set of politicians who have permitted this tragedy to happen. It is not enough for a Government to say that it has done no wrong. A Government, to deserve the confidence of a nation, must actively lead it toward successful achievement, must break down barriers that cripple and confine its trade, must build up beneficial enterprises at home, must staunch such bleeding wounds as "the exodus" and extirpate such cancerous growths as unemployment. These things, the present Liberal Government by universal consent have not done. The first principle of responsible government, therefore, is to "turn them out."

Mr. Bennett's address was not only a succession of pledges that he could and would cure these ills, but it contained as well a number of the methods by which he proposed to work this cure. Standing up in the Western Capital of Winnipeg—where Protection is supposed to be anathema—he presented as the first plank in his platform Protection; Protection not only of industries but of our natural resources, our agriculture and our consumers against exploitation.

He might well have added a special clause pledging his Government to the protection of the wage-earner, guaranteeing him not only a job and a wage, but as good a job and as good a wage as he could possibly hope to get in the United States.

It is a comfort at any rate to find a man who says in Winnipeg what he might be expected to say in Montreal. Such a man and such an address leave no room for sectional appeals and Janus faced policies. The country may or may not accept his policies, but they will know at all events what they are. This is in sharp contrast to a party which changes its fiscal clothes on the eve of an election—which permits New Zealand butter to bring our dairies to the brink of ruin and then recants on its death-bed—which caters for local votes by adopting regional Protection—which pays no attention to the sufferings of Quebec industries because it thinks that it has Quebec in its political pocket.

In the autumn an Economic Conference of the Empire will be held in London. The coming elections will decide what stripe of delegates we will send to represent us at that Conference. If the present Ministers go, they will carry with them, it is to be presumed, some such policy as that contained in the Dunning Budget. That policy is very simple. It is to masquerade a Free Trade tendency under the guise of a free and—as between the two nations—an undiscussed extension of the British preference. They will ask nothing in return, for the very good reason that they do not conceive of themselves as giving anything to Great Britain. What they are doing is to fire on our already crippled Canadian industries from under—not the white flag—but the British flag.

If Conservative Ministers go to represent us in London, they will go frankly with an offer to trade concessions for concession—to get something for Canada in exchange for something for Great Britain and possibly other parts of the Empire—in short, to sit down in a business way and make a business bargain which will be helpful all round but ruinous to no Canadian enterprise. The Conservatives will build on long-established principles. They are for a perpetual Imperial unity. They want to create a fiscal basis for that unity. But they well know that they will be building on sand if they wantonly slaughter or circumscribe any Canadian enterprise for the alleged purpose of increasing British imports.

No more important decision will be made by the Canadian people at the general elections than their choice between these two policies. They must decide whether they will be represented at this great gathering of the Empire by men who wear the British preference as a mask or by men who regard it as legitimate building material that can be cemented into the fabric of a solid and economically sound British fiscal confederacy.

FOOD FOR LAUGHTER

The students of Cornell have set the United States shaking with laughter. Looking about to see what innocent mischief they might plot, they decided to create a fictitious character, "Hugo Norris Frye" by name, dub him an early founder of the Republican party, hold a sequentennial dinner in his honor and invite to the celebration leaders of the Republican Party. They thereupon set up the "Hugo Norris Frye Sequentennial Committee," sent out invitations and in return came many letters. The plan was working and tributes to the revered founder of the Republican Party Hugo Norris Frye, provided the students with plenty of fun worth all the trouble they had gone to. But the crowning bliss of the "Sequentennial Committee" was reached when it received a letter from the Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

It is worth producing. It runs "Your letter of May 10th is received and I am very much interested to learn there-from of the dinner to be held in celebration of the birth anniversary of Hugo N. Frye. Our country has been providentially favored in every crisis in having men who were not only willing to espouse the cause they were convinced was honorable and just, but who were willing to bear the brunt of being in the forefront of economic and political thought."

"The proponents of the new party, later on to be known as the Republican Party, and under whose administration our nation has made unprecedented progress, were strong in their conviction of duty, unafraid in voicing their opinions, and instead of being blinded by fanatical zeal, they were endowed with far-seeing vision which enabled them to

ON THE DEFENSIVE

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

At Brantford last week the Hon. Mr. Euler endeavored, in his usual forceful manner, to gloss over the prime minister's "not a five-cent piece" speech. He tried to show that the Government had been very generous to all the provinces. He indicated that since 1922 the administration had dispatched some one hundred million dollars for the benefit of the provinces. In the words of Mr. R. S. White, the member for Mount Royal, this was merely an attempt to "deodorize" the five-cent piece utterance.

Upon analysis, the hundred million dollars is found to include the provincial subsidies, which are not the gift of the Government, but are the result of the British North America Act and compulsory upon the Government. In the second place, the boasted generosity of the administration includes the grant for the national railways, in which case ministers were merely expending the balance of the sum granted by the Conservative party before going out of power. Thirdly, there were the grants to provinces in respect to technical education, which were made not by the King Government, but by the Conservatives, the sum advanced by the Liberals being only the balance of the amount authorized by the Conservatives.

So the "not a five-cent piece" statement stands. It was deliberately repeated in the House of Commons by the head of the Administration. Mr. King was not goaded into making this break. He appears to have made it deliberately with a view of gaining favor in the prairie provinces. He was clear, emphatic and specific in his statement that no money would be forthcoming for unemployment relief in Conservative provinces, though he might give some to Progressive provinces. The embargo was not to be confined to those provinces which do not send majority Liberal contingents to the House of Commons. It was to be extended to those provinces which have local Conservative Governments. If this were carried to its logical conclusion no Conservative province could ever get any money for any purpose from a Liberal Government in office at Ottawa.

When Mr. King first made this statement he thought he had done something clever. It is said that he learned otherwise when he went to his own caucus next day, where Ontario and Maritime Province Liberals expressed fear that the speech would do harm. After that the prime minister occupied several pages of Hansard with many resounding sentences, all intended to obliterate his mistake. That his eloquent effort did not accomplish its purpose is clear from the fact that the first speech made by a minister of the Crown since dissolution was largely composed of an effort to wipe out the bad effects of a capital blunder. In this, as in other matters, the Government is clearly on the defensive.

ASK AT THE BOOTH

A young lady was teaching a Sunday school class in the mining district. "Now, where did I tell you the Saviour was born?" she asked one morning. "Allentown," shrieked a grimy 12-year-old. "Why, what do you mean, Johnnie? I told you he was born in Bethlehem." "Well," replied Johnnie, "I k oved twuz some place on the Lehigh."

discover the fundamental principles on which the future greatness of our country could only be founded. "You are to be congratulated on your recognition of the important effect the activity of the political pioneers has had on the life of our nation, and I wish for you a most successful occasion."

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THE LAND WE LOVE By FRANK LEIGH

Q. Has a rust resisting wheat been discovered? A. As a result of experiments that have been carried on for several years, officials of the Canadian Federal Department of Agriculture have assured that two or three varieties of wheat have been at last developed that will resist rust. It will be two or three years before they can be produced in sufficient quantities to feed distribution, but it is considered that the kind that will resist the known variety of rust has at last been developed. It is to be remembered that the chemists and plant breeders that one rust will cross another and evolve a new kind, but the wheat grades discovered by careful research withstand them all.

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