

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1930

Still No Explanation

With prorogation of Parliament immediately in sight and with the prospect of a federal election in another two months, the delay in adjusting the subsidy claims of the Maritime Provinces, so urgently recommended four years ago by the Duncan Commission, would seem to call for a little more explanation than has so far been vouchsafed to the people of these Provinces. It was announced some time ago that the Audit Board was investigating the matter, but that its recommendations would be preliminary to an inter-provincial conference and subsequent ratification by Parliament. Has the Audit Board yet completed its work? If so, when is the inter-provincial conference to be held? Is there any possibility of securing legislation at the present session of Parliament? If not, what purpose, other than political, can be served by an investigation on the eve of a general election? It will be recalled that Premier Lea, on his return from Ottawa recently, announced that the Audit Board might come to the Maritime Provinces before submitting its findings. In the same press interview the Premier stated that "all information possible bearing on the case of Prince Edward Island was presented." So if the Board comes to this Province it will, presumably, be by way of a holiday jaunt. Meantime the parliamentary session is moving towards its close and there is no mention of a subsidy adjustment by the Liberal members from this Province or our sister Provinces.

The question uppermost in the minds of Prince Edward Island electors is naturally the mysterious silence of Premier Lea and the Liberal press as to the nature and amount of the claims submitted to the Government by this Province. Does the Premier expect to receive less or more than three and a half million dollars, the amount specified in the "pamphlet" issued under his authority last January? Was it this pamphlet, or the totally different "memorial" filed by Hon. Mr. Saunders at Ottawa, that was presented to the Audit Board? This is a question of prime importance and it will continue to be asked until it is satisfactorily answered.

British Justice

In an interesting address before the Canadian Club of Washington this week, Chief Justice Anglin emphasized, among other things, the expedition of Canadian criminal procedure. One can imagine no more timely subject to be discussed in the capital of the great Republic to the south of us. The alarming crime record in the United States is said to be due, in some measure at least, to a faulty system of administration of justice. If any lesson were to be derived from a comparison of the systems in Canada and the United States, Chief Justice Anglin felt it might be that the American people should trust their trial judges further than they do. He pointed out that Canada, in sixty-three years, has never yet had a judge indicted or prosecuted for maladministration of office.

The Canadian system, of course, is derived from the juridical practice in British courts. This practice has been perfected by experience. In earlier times the dominance of British Judges over their courts was sometimes abused. Mr. Anglin referred to the notorious Judge Jeffreys, who would sav in beginning and winding up a

case, "You old rascal! You know you're guilty." He spoke also of Judge Braxfield, one of the arbitrary judges of Scotland, and of a story in Punch of Lord Derby charging a jury as follows: "Gentlemen, he stole the watch. Consider your verdict." Yet despite Jeffreys' severity, many of his judgments still stand in law; and of Braxfield Robert Louis Stevenson has written: "He climbed the great bare staircase of duty to the last step." These men lived in other times, when other and harsher customs were prevalent. Today, in British courts of justice, every legitimate safeguard is thrown around a person accused of crime. No inducement or threat can be made to extort a confession; he must be considered as innocent until he is proven guilty; he must be defended by competent counsel, if necessary at the expense of the State; his past record cannot be brought up against him unless it bears directly on the case; and the jury is invariably instructed that the prisoner is entitled to any reasonable doubt they may have as to his guilt. With these principles rigidly adhered to and with punishment following swift and sure upon conviction, British justice, the world over, has become a bulwark to the innocent, a Nemesis to the guilty.

Politics in Ontario

Appropos the Toronto Globe's campaign against Premier Ferguson for raising as an election issue in Ontario Premier Mackenzie King's notorious "five-cent piece" speech, the Mail and Empire says: "The visor of Premier Ferguson's onset alarms Mr. King's newspaper grumpy. The Globe is full of insinuations against Premier Ferguson. But they are as feeble in force as they are lacking in truth. Every stone the enraged organ can lay hands on to fling at Premier Ferguson it lets fly. It did its worst in the recent provincial election campaign, but it could not prevent the return of the Ferguson Government with ninety per cent. of the seats on his side of the House. Its railing now will not be more disturbing to Premier Ferguson. It helps to keep in the public mind the remembrance of Premier King's very shameless, extremely cruel and insulting declaration."

Editorial Notes

The educational possibilities of the motion picture were well illustrated this week at the Capitol Theatre, when "The Vikings," an epic production featuring the Norsemen's discovery of America a thousand years before Columbus, was shown in gorgeously colored scenes as dramatic as anything evolved in modern fiction.

"Never explain, never apologize, never recant," or words to that effect constituted the motto of a Victorian celebrity, a motto that perhaps it might have been better had Premier King acted on. For that "five-cent" ejaculation is of the sort that can never be explained away.

A possible new source of motor fuel in the tar sands of Northern Alberta is indicated in a recent announcement of Dr. E. H. Boomer before the National Research Council at Ottawa. Dr. Boomer stated that by the application of hydrogen obtained from the natural gas available in this section he had hydrogenated the tar sand substance and produced a light oil suitable for the making of gasoline. Faith in the prospect is evidenced by the establishment of a plant, now in operation in the area, and the announcement that two private concerns are seeking leases of 3,000 acres of land each, with a view to experimenting with production.

Notes By The Way

Fifteen years ago the United States Government undertook the construction of the Alaska railroad with the thought of developing the territory's vast natural wealth, not with the expectation of making money.

Since Congress first authorized the construction of the road, \$66,581,839 has been invested. Of the total amount \$54,397,995 represents the capital cost of the railroad, while the operating deficits have aggregated \$12,183,844. Last year the operating loss was \$958,414 an increase of \$111,024 or 13.1 per cent. over that of 1928.

According to the United States census returns, the prison population has increased 90 per cent in the decade since the last count was made. Probably prohibition offences largely account for this increase. If President Hoover's plea for greater respect for all laws goes unheeded, and if there is no modification of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, it would seem that Uncle Sam will have to enlarge his present prisons and build additional ones.

Ten thousand civic leaders, including practically all the prominent business men of the city, attended the funeral of a detective who had been killed in a raid on a beer gang in Chicago. This manifestation of sympathy should serve to show the police that they have the support of the general public in their campaign against criminals. Such knowledge goes a long way in the maintenance of law and order.

As matters now stand Germany is to pay about one-fifth of the amount mentioned in the original draft of indemnities. But the funds so collected and dispersed do not stay in Europe. Two-thirds of the total payments the bank is due to receive will go to the United States. The management of this fiscal sluice will be under American supervision. And if the present scheme holds out, the European Allies altogether will receive the small end of reparations, whilst for fifty-seven years to come, the Allies will be debtors to America in a far greater degree than any one of them are debtors to each other, or than Germany herself stands debtor to the whole of her creditors in Europe.

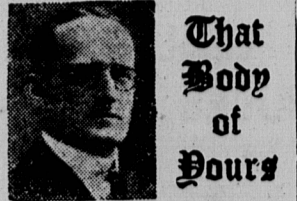
The population of the world is estimated at two billion, which is an increase over the last calculation and is probably the greatest population that ever occupied this planet. The time approaches, apparently, when the old theories of Malthus will be examined with greater anxiety than ever before. Some way of limiting the natural increase will become more pressing as medical science prolongs the span of life.

The forestry branch of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests has one hundred and ten men at work north of Timmins in establishing red, Scotch and jack pine trees on a tract of land that is locally known as the "Desert." There are other Provinces in Canada which might well adopt this means of reclaiming waste land and of perpetuating the forest wealth. In Prince Edward Island not so long ago we had extensive and valuable forests of pine, spruce, hemlock and all the hard-woods including a not inconsiderable area of oak, the latter in the centre of the Province. These forests have almost disappeared, the best of the lumber having been used during the ship-building days of three-quarters of a century ago. Reforestation with the best varieties of trees would not only be a means of preserving much of our forest wealth, but would also do much to preserve moisture and otherwise modify our climate. We have no desert land, but we have many acres of good soil now lying idle, and which could be put to good service in the production of valuable timber.

"The Beatty Commission," says the Ottawa Journal, "will take several months" to investigate the salaries of the lower grade civil servants. If they do the job in several months, they will move a lot faster than the Government has moved during the past four years."

A good word has been spoken in favour of Canadian wheat as compared with that of other countries which have been able to undersell the Canadian producers in British and other European markets. Professor Wibberley, a British expert on wheat content recently declared that Argentine and American wheats are distinctly inferior to Canadian and British in combination.

The Daily Colonist of Victoria, B. C., says: "The position of the Premier of Canada reminds us of the fable of the man with the donkey, who tried to please everybody, who pleased nobody, and lost his ass into the bargain. The Dunning budget was designed to please the farmers, and some of the farmers are the bitterest critics of it because it has gone too far."



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

GETTING RID OF RHEUMATISM.

Although rheumatism is as old as history, nevertheless it is still one of the ailments that has not been overcome, as have malaria, smallpox, and other ailments. As a matter of fact it is only during the past twenty five or thirty years that its cause or causes have been discovered.

Almost any form of infection throughout the body seems to have the effect of causing these changes in the joints which we call rheumatism, from mouth and teeth, throat and tonsils, the sinuses in the face, the middle ear, the appendix, the large intestine, the gall bladder and other organs, have all had a share in causing rheumatism.

Figures prove that from 60 to 75 per cent of the cases can be traced to teeth, tonsils and sinuses.

Further, it has been found that while infected teeth may be partly a cause in some cases, there may be an infected gall bladder or sinuses contributing to the cause.

And the treatment? The first thought is to try and find out the cause, or causes. It is not of much use to remove the tonsils or drain the sinuses if there are one or more infected teeth left in the mouth.

Any and every possible source of infection should be investigated if you are to rid the patient of this dread ailment, and prevent crippling.

And it isn't sufficient to get rid of the cause, important as that is, you must try and get the products out of the system. As mentioned before, getting rid of infected teeth, tonsils, and so forth, is like closing down a factory on the shelves.

And the shelves in your body mean the glands, the large intestine, the joints and other parts where organisms can congregate.

Now to get rid of manufactured goods from shelves an effort is made by the organization to use every means possible.

To get rid of these products from the body, Nature has provided four effective channels.

First, the intestine, which should be kept active: small doses of opson salts should be taken daily.

Second, the kidneys, which should be kept active by drinking plenty of water.

Third, the skin, which should be kept active by hot baths or hot packs to induce sweating.

Fourth, the lungs which should be given an opportunity of breathing the fresh air in a well ventilated room.

Thus if you get rid of the cause of the rheumatism by removing the infection, and get rid of the products by stimulating the organs that throw them out of the body, you are treating rheumatism in a successful and common sense manner.

Mr. Dunning's Objection

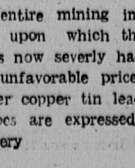
The question came up again two days later, and the Minister of Finance asked the House to pass the four items as originally introduced. Another debate broke out. The Hon. Mr. Dunning stated that it would produce a chaotic condition as applied to the four items in question or all the items affecting iron and steel duties. Mr. Bennett admitted that there was doubt as to the validity of the proposed amendment, but he thought that the iron and steel operators might give an assurance that the conditions complained of would be looked into by them with the view of making working conditions as favorable as possible. It may be stated that when Mr. Woodworth made his speech on Wednesday the Conservative members from Cape Breton joined in with him, adding their own protests. The incident

I saw a ship a-sailing, a-sailing, a-sailing. With emeralds and rubies and sapphires in her hold; With a bosun in a blue coat bawling at the railing; Piping through a silver call that had a chain of gold; The summer wind was falling and the tall ship rolled.

I saw a ship a-steering, a-steering, a-steering. With roses in red thread worked upon her sails; With sacks of purple amethysts, and spoils of buccaneering. Skins of musty yellow wine, and silks in bales, Her merry men were cheering, hauling on the brails.

I saw a ship a-sinking, a-sinking, a-sinking. With glittering sea-water splashing on her decks, With seamen in her spirit-room singing songs and drinking, Pulling claret bottles down, and knocking off the necks. The broken glass was clinking as she sank among the wrecks.

—John Masfield.



Practically the entire mining industry of Bolivia upon which the country depends is now severely handicapped by the unfavorable prices prevailing for silver copper tin lead and zinc, but hopes are expressed for an early recovery

Proceedings At Ottawa

(From The Guardian's Ottawa Correspondent)

In effect everything is over but the shouting. If the present programme is carried out as agreed upon the present Parliament will be prorogued on next Wednesday or Thursday, and dissolution will follow immediately, which means that the elections will take place on the 28th of July, without the loss of a single day in the time limit set by law for elections after dissolution. The Prime Minister told the House quite frankly, for him, that it was all in the hands of the members themselves. He did not wish to limit discussion in any way, but the prolongation of debate beyond the 29th of this month meant a delay of two weeks in the elections. As they have to be held on a Monday, and as the 4th of August is a public holiday the earliest day after that would be August 11. To facilitate progress to achieve "the earliest possible day being set," it was announced that the House would sit every day, except Sunday at ten in the morning until eleven at night, with the usual recesses for lunch and dinner. This morning (Saturday, May 24th) the members buckled down to work on the new schedule.

Bolts From the Blue

It is possible that some one may explode something that may throw the machinery out of gear and upset the works. If anything like that should happen it will come from the Progressive or Labor party, and they are now working pretty closely together. This weeks two bolts were shot from the blue, one from each of those sections of the House. One was launched by the Laborites when the iron and steel increases in duty were being discussed. Messrs. Woodworth and Heaps, Laborites, demanded that these increases should be made conditional upon the steel companies adopting an eight hour day for their men as stipulated by the Treaty of Versailles, to which the Dominion of Canada was a signatory. Charges were made that the iron and steel workers in Nova Scotia were being badly treated and overworked as to hours. This latter was denied by Col. Cantley, who stated that the company with which he was associated, had never had a strike on its hands during its existence. The Hon. R. B. Bennett gave tentative assent to Mr. Woodworth's proposal and strongly advocated shorter hours and better working conditions for the men, and he suggested the following amendment:

"Provided, however, that the rates of duty set under items 377, 377a, 377b and 377c, shall apply only when the industry producing the articles enumerated therein have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council there is maintained in the operations of each industry, hours of labor and rates wages consistent with the provisions of the labour congress held under the treaty of Versailles."

The Prime Minister was agreeable to the spirit of the suggested amendment, but asked why it should apply only to the particular items referred to, and not to all affecting the iron and steel industry. He was willing to deal with all the items in that way, but all or nothing. The Finance Minister allowed the items to stand over.

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THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

THE Y. M. C. A. IN CANADA

Q. What is the history and present strength of the Y. M. C. A. in Canada?

A. Canada has the distinction of having opened the first Young Men's Christian Association in Canada, in Montreal, over sixty years ago and soon after the original one was founded in London; indeed the Montreal one was the first in America. There are now over a hundred Associations in the Dominion including work among the railway men, students and others. The property value of all the Associations has reached a total well in the millions.

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Progressive Leader's Charge

The second "bolt from the blue" was shot by Mr. Gardiner, leader of the Progressives and related to the granting of a charter by the Dominion to the Beauharnois Heat, Light and Power Company. For his purpose he took advantage of a rule which permits a "definite matter of urgent public importance" being discussed on a motion to adjourn. When the storm burst all other business was side tracked for the greater part of the day. The crux of Mr. Gardiner's speech was that Mr. Sweezy and his associates, now the owners of the property and the charter got \$104,860,000 dollars in shares, each valued at \$50 and still have some \$23,300,000 in the treasury to pay any other liabilities of the Company. The total cost of the entire work, according to the estimate of the engineer, will be \$50,000,000, and to raise this money it is proposed to issue first mortgage bonds. The enterprise will be carried on to completion without costing Sweezy and his associates a solitary dollar, and they will still have millions to the good. This Mr. Gardiner described as "financial brigandage." He summed up the situation as follows: Beauharnois Power Corporation, Lt.: 30-year bonds, \$30,000,000 bonds; class "A" shares, \$108,000,000; class "B" shares, \$192,000,000. Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co., first mortgage bonds, \$50,000,000; shares capital unknown, making a total of \$380,000,000, plus the shares of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co., to build a project which cost them net some \$50,000,000; and the entire project, based and financed on assets for which they, originally got, in 1927, \$2,000 in cash and \$21,000 class "A" shares valued at \$60 each, or altogether \$1,280,000.

Deliberate Misrepresentation

Such a transaction, Mr. Gardiner declared, was sufficient in itself to justify the rescinding of the order in council which enabled Mr. Sweezy and associates to perpetrate such an outrageous grab of the natural resources belonging to the people of Canada. Mr. Gardiner was followed by Mr. Garland (Bow River). Among the directors of the Company he mentioned the name of the Hon. W. L. Macdougald, Senator, and chairman of the Montreal Board of Commissioners. In a letter written by Mr. Sweezy to Alderic Raymond read by Mr. Gardiner, there was this paragraph:

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