

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1930

Blaming the Deputy

When it comes to exercising responsibility no one can slide from under more quickly than the Hon. W. M. Lea. In the case of our claims against the Dominion Government for compensation, he blames the Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Re-establishment, because that official stated he did not see where we had any claims. When the famous "pamphlet" was under investigation, Mr. Lea shifted the responsibility to his own Deputy Minister, who, he said, did not understand the matter at all. On the other hand, when the Deputy Minister gave evidence before the Agricultural Committee accounting for the Technical School Equipment, Mr. Lea speedily disowned him, stating that his Deputy's memory was at fault, and that he had contradicted his evidence to him (Mr. Lea) immediately after giving it.

Smallpox and Vaccination

In yesterday's reference to the report of the Provincial Board of Health it was stated that 75 per cent. of the children attending rural schools were unvaccinated. This should have read 25 per cent. Previous to the campaign 85 per cent were unvaccinated, during the campaign 60 per cent were vaccinated, leaving 25 unvaccinated. Dr. Creelman's reference to the subject reads:

The incidence of smallpox was very low and the cases of a mild type. Both of these cases were in unvaccinated persons. The campaign conducted by the Red Cross Society and for which the Provincial Board of Health supplied the vaccine, may be considered as very successful although not absolutely so. At the beginning of the campaign there were approximately 85% of the school children in the rural schools unvaccinated. At the close of the campaign, as nearly as could be estimated, 75% of all school children were vaccinated. It is most earnestly hoped that all local Boards of Health will endeavor to have both the Public Health Act and the School Act complied with in respect to vaccination.

Was He Himself?

The unmasking of the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King as a bitter partisan of the parish pump category is causing considerable searchings of hearts among the Liberals. They cannot account for the bad break, but the Globe came to their attempted rescue by suggesting it was the attempt of the Conservatives in the House to make party capital out of the unemployment situation that occasioned the Premier's unstatesmanlike remark. But the Mail and Empire takes exception to this explanation and shows conclusively that it was the Labour friends of the Government and not the Conservatives who were discussing the question in the House at the time. The resolution that was being discussed was moved by Mr. Heaps, the Labour representative of North Winnipeg. It was as follows: "That in the opinion of this House the Government should take immediate action to deal with the question of unemployment." It did not originate with the Opposition. The member of the House who made the strongest speech in support of it, Mr. Woodsworth, is a member of the Independent Labor party. Neither of these men belongs to the Conservative Opposition. In his speech Mr. Woodsworth said he had read the Hansard only recently, "and, for the life of me, I cannot see anything else than that, after mature deliberation, the prime minister believes that the granting of old age pensions was based on a vicious principle." Premier King rose to deny that those words could be found in Hansard. Mr. Woodsworth quoted, from The Globe of March 15th, a report of a statement made by the minister of labor in an address he delivered in London, the statement in part being

as follows: "As far as I am concerned, I will utilize my every effort, and the premier will back me up, to see that the laboring man who is out of work for any period of the year will have a right to expect and to receive a share of the profits he helped to make." The minister of labor was further quoted by The Globe as saying that:

"The workers who are unemployed for perhaps two or three months of the year constitute an essential unit in the industrial life of the nation for the remaining periods and the country should recognize their rights." Mr. Woodsworth added that the minister of labor amplified his proposal to say that he believed that the worker, the employer and the Governments, provincial and federal, should each bear a part of the cost of such unemployment insurance. But Mr. Woodsworth could not draw either the minister of labor or the premier into an admission that this was a true version of what the minister of labor said in London in the middle of last month. Mr. Woodsworth went on to say: "I should like to take advantage of this opportunity to ask the prime Minister and the minister of labor to place very clearly before this House and the people of this country what their policy really is. I do not think it is fair that dispatches of the kind I have read should go out through the press to the people of this country from coast to coast, and then when we try to pin the speakers down to declare what they really mean to do, we get an evasive reply." The premier interrupted to say that he had made a frank reply in the House in answer to the question Mr. Woodsworth had put to him. Mr. Woodsworth met this by saying: "The prime minister's statement was clear, but it was not the same type of statement that he made the day before in the room where the deputation was being heard." To the premier's repeated denial, Mr. Woodsworth said: "I was present and heard the prime minister. We had no official Hansard there, but a great many people came out from the meeting under the impression that something would be done." Out of the exchange on the floor of the House the prime minister came very poorly, leaving the minister of labor to make his own statement and denying that his own attitude was as Mr. Woodsworth showed it to have been understood by the deputation. Mr. Woodsworth quoted an editorial from The Manitoba Free Press which is certainly not a Conservative newspaper, the article having appeared after the unemployment conference in Winnipeg last January. One statement in that article was that the Dominion Government could not divest itself of a measure of permanent responsibility for the case of the unemployed. Another sentence from The Free Press is the following: "It may be a bad principle, as Premier King says, for the Dominion to make grants to the provinces and lose control of the spending of the money, but it is a practical expedient which is necessary to meet serious unemployment situations."

Nothing could be more dishonest than the pretence that the Conservative Opposition sought to make political capital out of the unemployment situation. Nothing could be more contemptible than the Globe's attempt to saddle the Conservative Opposition of the blame for the amazing outbreak of the premier to the effect that he would not give a five-cent piece to any Conservative Government on earth. Such a remark may well lead people to ask if the premier was quite himself at the time of utterance. And a newspaper that will defend that remark or try to make the Conservative Opposition accountable for it is in need of a moral tonic up.

When this condition is remedied by a tariff adjustment which will give the home market a fair chance in competition with the imported goods the unemployment situation in Canada will adjust itself. While the unfair competition continues, it is useless to talk of provincial responsibility. The situation cannot be remedied until the home producer is given an equal chance with his foreign competitor. This is the adjustment which Canada is now looking forward to, and its hope lies in the fact that reasonable tariff adjustments are now due and awaiting only an opportunity to elect a government which will recognize Canadian rights for the Canadian people.

Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, who was under-secretary for the colonies in the last Baldwin government recently stated that Canada's advance since the war has not been marked in the matter of population. Indeed, he said, it has come far short of the expectations we all had of a great forward movement. In the natural industries and those manufacturing industries that are least removed from the natural ones, there has been decided expansion here. Our people have become aware that their country is extraordinarily rich in mineral resources, and the Governments of the provinces have directed their attention to the development of these resources with very gratifying results. What seems to be the most rational test of progress in trade and industry Mr. Ormsby-Gore declared is the degree of inter-change within the country. How much of our home market is secured to our home-producers?

Notes By The Way

The subject of unemployment has been the centre of a circuitous wordy warfare in the House of Commons during the past few days, which has led nowhere. The only definite statement made on behalf of the government is that relief measures for unemployment are matters of exclusively provincial concern. When it is remembered that the fiscal policy of the federal government is largely, if not wholly responsible for the unemployment complained of, the whole question cannot thus lightly be disposed of. The cause of unemployment in Canada is the unequal competition in the home market with goods manufactured in the United States. These goods are fabricated with skilled labour at highly remunerative wages whereas the goods we sell to the United States are made up largely of raw material prepared for export with unskilled labour at the lowest living wage.

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Unfortunately, the interchange among our own producers is far short of what it ought to be and could easily be made. And the reason there among ourselves is not quickened as it ought to be is that our home market is left too much at the mercy of foreign producers. By keeping the tariff low, and from time to time making it lower, our Government has given a wonderful impulse to the sale of United States goods in this country. The United States sells more merchandise here than it now sells in Britain. And, whereas it sends to us an extremely large proportion of manufactured goods—goods, that is, upon which skilled labour employed at high wages was applied—the products we send to the United States are for the most part those on which little or no skilled labour was applied and for which the outlay on wages account was relatively small.

That is not progress, especially as it involves the stripping of the country of raw materials that cannot be renewed, if at all, for generations. The true mode of economic advance this country might now be exemplifying on a huge scale if only a national policy had been adopted at the beginning of the decade now near its close. Canadians have learned this lesson since the advent to power of the present administration, and are anxiously awaiting the opportunity to make a radical change at Ottawa.

The local Liberal craze badly battered during the storms which swept through the provincial legislature, are now rejoicing in the prospect of being at least temporarily moored in safe ports before they are swept to sea again by another provincial election.

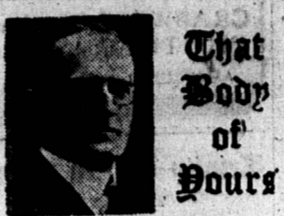
THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

CANADA'S TOURIST TRADE IN 1929

Q. What was Canada's tourist trade in 1929?

A. Canada's tourist trade in 1929 is estimated at over 300 millions whereas it was only 83 millions in 1920 and it bode fair to be



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE DIGESTION OF MEAT AND EGGS

An interesting experiment in the digestion of various raw and boiled meats and the white of egg was recently made by Dr. E. Mangold, Berlin. The digestibility of these foods in the stomach of dogs, wood owls, crows and chickens was learned by enclosing the test tubes in perforated metal capsules, so that they could be withdrawn from the stomach after certain periods of time.

This method made it possible to find out the time necessary to digest various meats either in the raw or cooked state, and of the white of the egg which had been cooked for a shorter or longer period.

It was found that the manner in which each type of meat was broken down and digested was exactly the same in all animals.

From this Dr. Mangold believes that in the human being it would be the same. Cooked meats proved to be more digestible than raw meats.

The rate at which the food was digested varied with the different animals. Those animals which were used to eating meat digested the meat in a shorter time than those which ate all kinds of food.

His findings on the digestibility of the white of egg were certainly interesting.

Most of us have believed that the harder eggs were cooked the harder they are to digest, but he reports differently.

It was found that the process of digestion required the longest time when the eggs had been cooked only one half minute, and that less time was necessary when the cooking had been prolonged beyond this time.

Now these two points (a) that cooked meats are more easily digested than raw meats, and (b) that the white of egg is more easily digested when cooked for a long time, are worth knowing, but there is one point that is not covered.

These animals had these foods put down in their stomachs in little metal cases and so did not see, taste, or smell them, thus the digestive juices were poured out after they arrived in the stomach.

This means that the first part of digestion, the brain digestion as it might be called, was not used.

You and I by keeping meals well apart, eating food we like, cooked and served in the way we like, get digestive juices flowing before food is actually eaten. We thus save from one half to an hour in digesting our food.

much larger in 1930. On the other hand it is estimated that the expenditures of Canadian tourists in other countries in 1929 reached 111 millions, or a third of Canadian receipts from tourist sources. The chief number come from the United States, numbering four and a half million, the majority of whom entered Canada for one day or less. As increased facilities in the way of good roads are had, this great inflow of visitors is sure to markedly increase in every province.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

PROMOTION FOR SPEAKER

Sir,—Who is going to get the vacant Senatorship or Governorship? That is the question that is still puzzling many people. I believe Mr. David MacDonald, member for Fort Augustus and Speaker of the House, has very strong claims. He represented this district in 1915, was re-elected in 1919, became a member of the Government without portfolio, was again elected in 1927; was again a member of government without portfolio when he resigned to become Speaker. He has done well as Speaker, nobody can deny this. He was passed over for the Governorship last time, and now is the opportunity to give him the position he has earned and deserves. I ask all Mr. MacDonald's friends in Fort Augustus and throughout the Island to push his claims. Do it now. Remember it was Mr. MacDonald who got the promise from the Dominion members to get the railway to connect between Birt's Crossing and Mt. Herbert Station, instead of from Lake Verde to Pisiquid as at present. If Mr. MacDonald does not get his reward now, there will be something doing in this district at next election.

I am Sir, etc., FORT AUGUSTUS

Can They Write

(B. Hor Evans in The Saturday Review)

Can anyone (other than the correspondence colleges) inform a young man or woman of twenty whether he or she (damnation on these English pronouns) can write? Everyone who has the least contact with letters and superlatively those who come into contact with undergraduates must be frequently faced with the problem. One method of dealing with it is Carlyle's. Assume that anyone who wishes to write cannot and that the more done to discourage him the healthier it will be for a literary market already overcrowded with regular practitioners. William Bell Scott, whose acid reminiscences will be read again once the later nineteenth century returns to popularity (as it soon will do), has a delightful example of Carlyle's method. Scott, a recognized minor poet, though from the point of view of eternity a small one, sent Carlyle a volume of verses entitled "Poems by a Printer." Carlyle, in a great hurry as usual, misread this for "Poems by a Printer" and, constructing an image of a conceited apprentice who dabbled in the muses, seized the opportunity for delivering a forbidding homily. "If you take an advice of mine in this matter (which I hardly expect you will) then know that according to my notion a man's speech is next to nothing in comparison to the man's deed; what he can do and practically perform, not at all what he can speak or sing, is the first question we ask of every man." It was a little difficult a fortnight later to climb down and confess that you had not read the volume, that the author was an acquaintance and that the verses were at least a tolerable achievement.

Some excuse can still be offered, for Carlyle confesses that he is pestered with innumerable incontinent volumes of verses. Probably if the twelve best known names in English literature today confessed the truth about their poet they would admit that if they read all the volumes submitted for their consideration their



ANTICIPATION OF SPRING

The ice breaks on the river, and the sun shines through the lingering cold with waxing heat. While yesterday the last, faint flurry of sleet

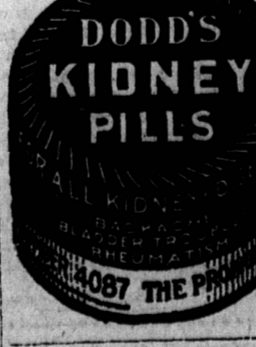
Told us in very truth winter was done. Outside the window, bell-like, trills a run Of bird-notes saying April will be sweet:

The earth is stirring underneath our feet. And a strange softness in the air is spun.

There is a tingling promise in the veins Of garden plants that sense the warming rains And feel the flush of recrudescent powers.

The still world turns its thoughts away from death. And men await, as with a half-held breath, Another burning of the jeweled flowers.

—Lupton Wilkinson.



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