

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Sales Tax Exemptions

Important modifications in the Federal budget resolutions, including a comprehensive list of exemptions from the sales tax in so far as they concern the necessities of life and the agricultural and fishing industries, have been announced by Premier Bennett. "The cardinal principles of sales tax policy," says the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe (Liberal), in commenting on the amendment, "will be to raise about \$80,000,000 in revenue without pyramiding the 4 per cent tax; to exempt necessities of life, and raw materials used in manufacturing."

The object of the sales tax increase, as our readers are aware, was to raise much needed revenue for the carrying on of Dominion governmental affairs. Having regard for the economic conditions in the country, however, and the loss of purchasing power by reason of crop conditions in Western Canada, the Prime Minister has announced the Government's decision to give exemption to practically all articles required for use by farmers and fishermen and what are comprehensively described as the necessities of life. This means, of course, that the average consumer in an agricultural and fishing community like ours is practically exempt from sales tax on everything entering into his occupation and ordinary way of life.

Premier Bennett assured the House of Commons that he did this in consequence of prevailing conditions and that it was not to be assumed that the exemptions were to be continued for all time, should prosperity return to the West and the big manufacturing cities of the Dominion.

Judge As Witness

One can only surmise to what farcical lengths the McGuirk case would have gone had the Lea Government Prohibition Magistrate taken the stand in his own Court as a witness for the defense. Would he have decided, as Magistrate, that his evidence as a witness was "irrelevant and immaterial"? A report of the Court proceedings along the lines of the previous hearing, with the Magistrate in the dual role of witness and trial judge, would read something like this:

MR. JOHNSTON: Mr. Tweedy, did you advise the defendant's father, when he came to see you about this case, that he had better go and see Russell Clark?

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Johnston, you know that such questions are not admissible in this Court.

MR. JOHNSTON: I am asking you as a witness.

THE WITNESS: As a witness, Mr. Johnston, I should be delighted to answer your question. As Magistrate under the Lea Government, however, I cannot admit that such a question has any bearing on the case. Therefore I am obliged—much, of course, to my regret—to advise myself not to answer.

MR. JOHNSTON: Is it the ruling of the Court that the witness is not to answer?

THE COURT: It is.

MR. JOHNSTON: But the witness would be delighted to answer if it were not for the ruling of the Court?

THE WITNESS: Certainly.

MR. JOHNSTON: Then I suggest that the witness answer first, and the Court may then disallow the question. That would be in keeping with the procedure adopted when the witness Clark was giving evidence derogatory to the defendants in this case.

COUNSEL FOR PROSECUTION: I object to all this.

THE COURT: Objection sustained.

COUNSEL FOR MR. CLARK: It ought to be suppressed.

MR. JOHNSTON: As a witness

your Honour has sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

THE COURT: It would not be evidence. Mr. Johnston.

MR. JOHNSTON: Then I am not to be permitted to ask what took place between the witness, as trial Magistrate, and Mr. Clark, or between the witness and the defendant's father, that might raise the question of the Magistrate's jurisdiction to hear the case?

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Johnston, please don't persist.

THE CRIER: Next case!

For Public Safety

The main protection that is needed against traffic accidents on the public streets and highways, says the Montreal Gazette, is prudence. This fact has been obvious for a very long time, but casualties recur to stress the necessity for reiterating the obvious. Prudence is a duty that automobilists owe to themselves, and to others equally. Some measure of this debt was revealed in the Quebec Court of Appeals in litigation arising out of an accident in which a pedestrian was knocked down and hurt by a motor truck. Evidence established that the driver could have stopped his truck and avoided the mishap, but, according to the comments of Mr. Justice Bond, he contented himself with merely sounding his horn, "and then drove straight into the pedestrian."

Pedestrians' rights to cross the streets, according to the judgment given in this case, are not restricted within the parallel lines of the marked passages at street intersections. Jay-walking outside those areas may be regarded as an act of negligence contributing to accidents, but it is not a violation of pedestrians' rights; and if it militates against the weight of damages that may be awarded for injuries, it does not absolve the careless driver from material liability.

Another singular disregard for human life is commented upon by the Gazette as persisting amongst automobilists. It consists of a stubborn refusal notwithstanding repeated pleadings, to dim their lights as they approach and pass one another on the highways at night. If fewer complaints have been publicly made in this respect lately by motorists themselves, it is not because the instances of neglect are becoming less.

History Repeats Itself

"Belshazzar the king made a great feast to a thousand of his lords."—Daniel, 5:1.

"Today Premier Lea entertained the Liberal candidates at a dinner at the Canadian National Hotel and announced that the provincial general elections would be held on Thursday, August 6th."—Patriot, July 2.

And we all know what happened to Belshazzar!

Editorial Notes

We are now into the dog-days. Was it this that drove the Lea Government into announcing the date of its impending demise?

During the wettest part of the week, Mayor Prowse assured the delegates at the opening convention meeting of the Catholic Women's League that he could guarantee a little sunshine before the convention adjourned. His Worship goes to the head of the class as a weather prophet.

"All the indications are," says the Moncton Daily Times, "that the Liberal Government of Prince Edward Island will be defeated when the general election takes place in that province. This will leave Quebec the only Liberal Province and the result there will be quite uncertain."

NOTES BY THE WAY

The United States press is beginning to figure how the United States Treasury is to make up for the \$241,870,205 which it will forgo this year if Mr. Hoover's proposed moratorium goes into force. This is the sum due from Belgium, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Poland, Roumania and Jugoslavia. By what means is the Government to fill this hole? It must either cut down its expenses or raise additional income at home. In view of existing economic conditions the difficulty of reducing expenditures is emphasized. This means that the money must be raised by new taxes; and this in turn, transforms the whole question into one of practical politics. The Baltimore News puts forward the suggestion that this quarter of a billion dollars could most easily be obtained by taking it away from the bootleggers; that is, by licensing the sale of light wine and beer. A tax of 50 cents a gallon on wine and beer. A tax of 50 cents a gallon on wine, a levy of five dollars a barrel on light beer and an impost of ten dollars a barrel on heavy beer would bring in the necessary cash.

Peter Veregin reiterates that it is only the 400 odd Sons of Freedom who are causing trouble in Western Canada and he therefore makes a plea for toleration of the 20,000 Doukhobors, who, he asserts, are happy in a good land. If Veregin correctly estimates the situation it should be possible to compel the few hundred Sons to cease chasing the census men and preventing children from going to school. If the disturbers would keep their clothes on and if the burning of schoolhouses were stopped there would be little or no feeling against the sect. The "happy" Doukhobors might help to restore order by persuading the firebrands to live according to the precepts they profess.

President Hoover's offer, says an exchange, of a moratorium for a year on all war debts, is a step in the right direction towards world normalcy and world peace. It has been received with acclaim in all of the affected countries with the exception of France. But even France with all her desire to wreak economic vengeance on Germany will hardly be able to stand out of a compact which promises relief to the whole of the civilized world.

The American president sees that with the whole of Europe rendering tribute to the coffers of Washington economic stagnation has resulted. With more than half of the meagre \$11,000,000,000 of gold on which the world's business is conducted, sterilized by hoardings at Washington and Paris, he sees that war debts and reparations payments cannot be still further exacted in gold without further shattering world trade. The fact that United States will benefit along with the other nations by a moratorium on war debts and reparations does not detract from the credit which must go to President Hoover for his courageous and welcome offer.

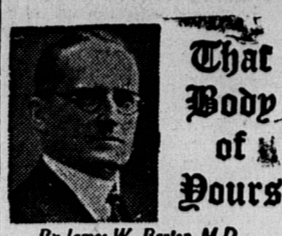
With jail doors yawning for him, says the Minneapolis Journal, Al Capone whines for mercy. He wants to "compromise" with the government, Chicago reports. But the government's men say they are not in the compromising business.

The man who was tabloided to fame as a desperado of iron nerve, squawks for clemency when at last he finds himself cornered. Brave as a lion, when shielded from danger by hired killers and armor plate, this "hero" of the maudlin whippers like a whipped dog, when it begins to look as though he would lose, not his life, but merely his liberty.

The brute who could blithely order other men massacred by wholesale, now shrinks cravenly from the shadow of yawning prison doors. The testing time discloses that, like all the so-called bad men, he is yellow underneath.

William Randolph Hearst announces his deathless opposition to the Hoover moratorium. Hearst and his newspapers thrive on turmoil and the promotion of international jealousies. It is necessary that he should be always in the position of rescuing the United States from some foreign conspiracy.

There was a wholesome tone about the speech of Mr. W. A. Fraser to the Canadian Authors' Association. In praising the proposal in the new Bennett tariff to impose a high tax on foreign periodicals, he took occasion to condemn the output of certain writers in other countries, in particular mentioning work of Theodore Dreiser, Aldous Huxley and Elinor Glyn as "absolutely filthy." It is a lamentable fact that some present-day authors gain their sales by catering to a low taste in the name of smart writing. Much of it is not even clever, but certain readers and critics applaud the filth as picturing "real life." The motive of the writers, and sometimes their own confessions, destroy all claim to



By James W. Barjon, M.D.

READY FOR HOT WEATHER

When hot days come along it is best to be prepared for them, not simply because you wish to avoid heat stroke or heat exhaustion, but that you may be able to go about your work, and do it without too much discomfort.

Naturally the first thought is food because the heat of your body is due entirely to food, and as you do not need as much heat in hot weather, less food is of course necessary. The diet therefore should be light, the total amount being at least 10 per cent less than during the cool weather, that is if your occupation is the same all the year round. Individuals who get outdoors and work or play hard are going to need as much if not more food because of this hard work or play. Meats are necessary for these outdoor people, but for indoor people, meats and rich food-fats, butter and pastry should be cut down. Too much waste in the large intestine because too much food has been eaten, is one of the causes of heat prostration.

Alcoholic drinks should be avoided during hot weather; use ordinary cold water and fruit juices.

The skin should be kept clean thus helping evaporation. Cool daily baths are helpful.

The clothing should be light, and not too tight, as the free circulation of air about the skin permits the heat to be carried away from the body by evaporation. Electric fans keep the air moving, and this breaks up the envelope of hot air that surrounds the body.

If possible when heat is intense you should follow the example of the people of other nations who try to rest during the middle of the day in a cool shady place. Avoid real hard work if possible, particularly if you must be in the sun.

The windows in the homes should be open but shaded so as to exclude the heat rays without interfering with the free circulation of air. It is quite all right to keep windows toward the sun closed tight and blinds down if you are able to keep the air circulating in the house.

If you feel very thirsty, small helpings of cold water, or lemonade, may be taken as this helps the kidneys and intestines to get rid of wastes. Don't forget this if you are tired, worried, or constipated, here will be more wastes in your blood than normal, and you will not stand the heat as well.

In other words, just use a little common sense in your daily habits, and you will be best able to withstand the heat when it comes.



SONG

Waking one morning In a pleasant land, By a river flowing Over golden sand:—

Whence flow ye, waters, O'er your golden sand? We come flowing From the Silent Land.

Whither flow ye, waters, O'er your golden sand? We go flowing To the Silent Land.

And what is this fair realm? A grain of golden sand In the great darkness Of the Silent Land.

—James Thompson.

GOVERNOR FOUND DRIVER HAD PLENTY OF TIME

AUSTIN, Tex., July 3.—(U.P.)—Governor Ross Sterling tells this one with a chuckle: "I had been visiting the Imperial prison farm, near Houston. They furnished me with a car and an efficient driver to return to Houston."

"If it will not make you too late, I wish you would drive me on to the Bay," (Sterling's summer home), I said.

"Certainly, sir."

"You will have enough time?"

"Oh, yes sir, I have seven years." He has since been paroled.

real service to readers.

Fortunately there is little writing of this character by Canadians, and the warning of Mr. Fraser, as well as the character of his own work, should carry a valuable lesson for young writers in this country.

Reminders and Reviews

The "New Russia's Primer" by M. Llin is a fascinating presentation of the Five-Year Plan intended for use of Soviet children. The book was translated from the Russian by two American professors, George S. Counts, and Nunda P. Lodge and published by Houghton, Mifflin Co. New York.

M. Llin is a young Soviet engineer who has written other books for children and he certainly knows how to do it. The heading of every chapter is a challenge to interest: "Conquerors of their own country;" "The conquest of water and wind;" "The dead work;" "On the march for metal," and others just as attractive. If the Soviet children are using many such textbooks they'll be completely imbued by the U. S. S. R. doctrine before they can think for themselves.

In his second chapter the author tells us "The Five-Year Plan is a project; not of one factory, but of two thousand four hundred factories. And not only of factories, but also of cities, of electric stations, of bridges, of ships, of railroads, of mines, of state farms, of schools, of rural communes, of libraries. It is a project for the rebuilding of our whole country, and was prepared, not by one man, or by two men, but by thousands of trained persons. To the work of building came not tens, but millions of workers. All of us will help to build the Five-Year Plan."

Then he proceeds to show how America, lacking a "Plan" is in the hands of a few capitalists while "Millions of American citizens are in need of the most essential things." He tells of Henry Ford who "Owns sixty automobile factories in America and twenty-eight in other countries. He has his own railroads, his own steamships, his own mines, his own forests, his own mountains, his own rivers. If all the workers in his factories with their families were brought together and put into one place, they would make a city with a population of three million persons. This is as if all Moscow and half of Leningrad in addition worked for one man."

He cites a great many examples of mismanaged capital and its resulting misery in the U. S. A., then points out the advantages of belonging to the U. S. S. R. finishing his chapter with this paragraph: "We build factories in order that there may be no poverty, no filth, no sickness, no unemployment, no exhausting labor—in order that life may be rational and just. We build in our country a new, an unheard-of, a socialistic order."

We are told of the work that has already been accomplished and the colossal projects planned; of the wonderful resources of the country. How scouts of the Plan are discovering valuable raw material in hitherto unknown regions. Minerals that had been imported from other countries are found in great quantity awaiting development. "Of raw material we have great plenty. About this we need not worry. Our country only seems poor and empty. In the peat swamps we will build electric stations, and send the power of peat over wires as electric current. From fir trees we will make paper. We shall plough and seed the steppes now covered with feather grass and red top, and they will give us bread."

"We shall force the wind to work for us. Our scientists have invented new and practicable wind motors."

In the chapter "Iron Men we learn of Russia's great need of machinery and the immediate need of more machine producing factories. Until now the U. S. S. R. has been forced to buy "Automobiles, tractors and many other machines from abroad, and pay to European and American capitalists large sums of money." This condition of affairs the author considers "intolerable." The success of their Plan must not depend on the whims of such interests; and he tells us: "Foreign capitalists are not pleased with our plans; they would like to hamper us in every possible way. They realize that we are building socialism, and under socialism there is an end to profits. But why, then, do they sell us machines at all? Only because they need buyers."

"It is difficult," says Ford, the American millionaire, to refuse today's for tomorrow's dollar. We must be independent of the calculations of European and American capitalists. And that is why we must first of all construct those machines that make machines."

Another of the mighty tasks confronting the U. S. S. R. is the transplanting of forests. They

The Maritimes For Tourists

(Moncton Times)

While the Maritimes have ambitions beyond becoming greater as a resort for tourists it is well that our attractions should be broadcast as extensively as possible. From the peaks of the Rockies to the seashore, rivers and lakes of the Maritimes this country offers a wealth and variety of vacation pleasures that challenge the world. "See Canada First" is not only sound patriotism; to do otherwise is to pursue the elusive Bluebird of Happiness which all the time is in one's own home—one's native land.

Travellers may go to Switzerland or the Tyrol and see mountains and glaciers no more grand than those of the Pacific Coast. France and Germany cannot offer peasant types or romantic old-world towns more interesting than the habitants of Quebec and their villages. And as for out-door sport, Canada stands unchallenged. Fishing and hunting of the finest may be enjoyed in almost every part of the Dominion. Golf, tennis, camping, boating, bathing, almost every summer or winter recreation that comes to mind, all are here in great variety and in unexcelled natural settings.

Canadians are particularly fortunate in their heritage of sweeping plains, sparkling lakes and streams, rugged mountain tops and silent brooding forests. Welcome surcease from the turmoil and worry of modern day life found in a thousand and one attractive regions made easily accessible by railway, steamer or highway. There is truly no need for Canadians to

purpose to uproot trees where the soil is rich and suited to cultivation, and replant them along railroad tracks to protect the line from drifting snows. They are to be planted also in sandy or otherwise unprofitable soil, to reinforce the banks of ravines, and to shelter fields from hot south winds.

There has been nothing overlooked, and no undertaking seems too stupendous. To electricity thousands of kilometers of railroads in a country where electric energy is comparatively new may take longer than five years they admit, but it is planned.

The Volga which flows into the Caspian Sea is to be forced to flow into the Black Sea, and the Don and Volga are to be united by a canal one hundred kilometers long and over sixty meters wide.

It would be impossible to mention in this limited space one half the projects planned by the Soviets and this book treats—almost entirely—this phase of the Plan. The effect on the individual—the human aspect of the experiment is mentioned only in a casual way. Once, when he writes of the difficulty of "building socialism" in the villages; here, he explains, the kulaks—"the village capitalists, are opposed to all forms of collectivization. They pull backwards and endeavor to hamper the peasants who desire to unite and build socialized economy." And he tells us: "In the socialistic state there will be no classes. The revolution first remove the manufacturers and landowners. Now we are setting ourselves the task of disarming another class—the kulaks, the capitalists of the village."

We have all read of the brutal methods used to whip this class into line. Some uncensored news is bound to slip through occasionally giving the U. S. S. R. a black eye. Again, in the last chapter, he touches on the human aspect when he tells of the new cities and the new people. In their factories for "refining people" he mentions schools, universities, libraries, cottage reading rooms books and newspapers, but he does not mention churches. The U. S. S. R. seems to have forgotten that "Man does not live by bread alone."

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go beyond the bounds of the Dominion for that recreation and change of scene that makes a summer vacation a real holiday.

Sources of information regarding the many vacation regions and the facilities each offers the holiday-seeker are innumerable. Railway companies, steamship lines, tourist bureaus maintained by the several provincial governments, Boards of Trade, tourist associations in various cities and towns are among the many points where full details can be readily secured.

Whether you prefer the wild unexplored areas—mile from civilization—or the less pioneer-like enjoyments of a tranquil countryside where constant touch can be maintained with the town's news, every province of Canada affords unexcelled means of attaining your desire.

VILLAGE URGED AT RUINS

COLLIDGE, Ariz., July 3.—(U.P.)—Katherine McRae, originator of the Casa Grande ruins pageant has proposed construction of an Indian village at the prehistoric townsite, near here, in which each county and tribe in Arizona would have a section. Tourists would be drawn to the Casa Grande ruins, she contends, while the Indians could make money by offering their native wares for sale.

Minard's Liniment for Lumbago.

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