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THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1932

BOON TO MARITIMES

As a result of action recently taken by the Bennett Government to enlarge the market for Maritime coal, orders have now been placed with several large interests in Ontario for a substantial quantity of Cape Breton fuel. The shipments will be made from Cape Breton by way of the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, and transferred there to Lake carriers, opening up a new channel of trade for the Lake boats. The first industrial concern of the district to contract for a consignment of Nova Scotia fuel is the General Motors Corporation of Canada, and it is announced that satisfaction with the initial shipment will result in this corporation filling the substantial requirements of its Oshawa plant entirely with the Maritime product. Premier Harrington estimates that as a result of the Bennett Government's action there will be an increase of a half million tons in the output of the Nova Scotia collieries this year, and when normal conditions are restored he is confident there will be an increased production of fully two million tons from the mines of the Province. If these expectations are realized, the colliery industry of Nova Scotia will be assured of a measure of prosperity it has never heretofore known.

This is inspiring news, not only to Nova Scotia but to all sections of the Maritimes. A boom in the Nova Scotia coal industry will mean increased home markets for agricultural products of this Province, which in years gone by had an extensive trade with Cape Breton. The action taken by the Bennett Government was by order-in-council, under the terms of which transportation subventions granted last year are extended and enlarged so as to assure the sale of Nova Scotia coal further westward and northward in the Central Canadian market. An entirely new basis of assistance is granted in the subvention accorded water-borne Nova Scotia coal carried to points west of Montreal on the St. Lawrence, as well as to ports on Lake Ontario. This subvention is graduated according to the distance the coal is carried, the maximum being one dollar per ton. It is the first time in the history of the Nova Scotia coal trade that a Federal bonus has been granted to water-borne coal. The purpose is to enable the coal operators of Nova Scotia to compete with their American rivals in the market extending westward from Montreal to Toronto, Hamilton and other Lake ports, where foreign fuel has to all intents and purposes held a monopoly for many years. On a conservative basis the capacity of these markets is estimated to be at least three-quarters of a million tons. In normal times the tonnage may possibly double that figure. The most helpful feature of the new order-in-council is that which provides a subsidy to meet the differential in cost of Canadian over American coal sold to the Canadian railway systems. This assistance is to be paid on a basis of actual delivery and is not to exceed two dollars per ton. It will assure to the Nova Scotia mines the supplying of all the coal used by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways as far west as Toronto. Normally the Canadian Pacific alone consumes between 400,000 and 500,000 tons of its lines from the Maritimes to the city of Toronto. The fuel requirements of the Canadian National in these regions are practically double those of the C. P. R.

It is impossible, says the Sydney Post, to appreciate the significance of this generous and progressive policy while business conditions continue in their present abnormal state, but even for the present season the assistance furnished the coal trade is of the utmost importance, coming as it does at a time when the outlook for the collieries had become the most depressed in their history.

EXPOSED IN HANSARD

While professedly desirous of assisting the Government in every way to meet the problems created by the economic depression, Opposition members in Parliament betray themselves, time and again, in persistent efforts to make political propaganda out of every emergent measure that arises. A curious instance in this connection is reported in Hansard of May 13, Mr. W. G. Weir, Opposition member for the constituency of Macdonald, Manitoba, complained of alleged discrimination on the part of the Bennett Government in reduction of agricultural estimates. The combined estimates for all governmental activities, he said, show a decrease of ten per cent. "yet we find agriculture obliged to accept a reduction of thirty-three per cent." Using this statement as a text, Mr. Weir discoursed at some length on the unfairness shown by the Government to the great basic industry of agriculture.

The facts, as revealed later in the debate, were altogether at variance with Mr. Weir's contention. It was shown that in the total estimates there is an amount fixed by statute of over \$217,000,000, from which the Government can make no reduction whatsoever, comprised principally of three items—interest on public debt, pensions, and subsidies to the Provinces. In addition, this year there is an increase of over \$13,000,000 in the interest on public debt. So the controllable expenditure is approximately \$139,000,000. The reduction made in that expenditure, instead of being ten per cent, is actually forty per cent, as against a reduction of thirty-three per cent in the estimates of the Department of Agriculture. In other words, the Government has shown its solicitation for the interests of agriculture by curtailing other controllable expenditures to a greater degree, notwithstanding the necessity of maintaining every department on a standard basis of efficiency.

GASOLINE PRICES

A parliamentary committee has been investigating gasoline prices in Canada and has found that the cost to the Canadian consumer was not unreasonably high as compared with United States prices. Two Liberal members of the committee disagreed, and stated their intention of moving an amendment when the report comes before the House. Inasmuch as the price of gasoline varies in the different Provinces in Canada, it is difficult to understand how a parliamentary committee could arrive at any conclusion in the matter. What seems to be needed is an investigation, not by Parliament but by commissions appointed in every Province where there is complaint of unduly high prices.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Citizens tomorrow will have an opportunity of expressing practical appreciation of the splendid work of the Daughters of the Empire by purchasing one or more flowers which will be offered for sale on the streets, "Rose Day," as the day of this annual event is designated, has made a popular appeal in the past and this year should be no exception.

The latest development in the Lindbergh case is the confession of a trusted intermediary that his story of having had contact with the kidnappers was, from first to last, an undiluted falsehood. After this, what is one to believe? The whole case has taken on the aspects of a horrible nightmare. Nowhere outside the United States—except possibly in China—could it have happened, for nowhere else could the law have been flouted with such brazenness and impunity.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There have been Canadian Parliaments which have shown a rather heavy representation of foreign born. The present one, however, is remarkable for its almost completely British aspect. Of the 245 members, only eight were born outside the confines of the British Empire. Five of these come from the neighboring United States. As a matter of fact, only 26 of the members were born outside of Canada. Nineteen of them come from the British Isles. Of this number, Scotland has the largest representation, with eight. There are seven from England, and four from Ireland. The two members who were born outside the North American Continent and the British Empire are natives of Russia and Sweden. Samuel Factor, Liberal member for Toronto West Centre, is from Russia, and Olaf Hanson, Liberal member for Skeena, B. C., is a native of Sweden.

In the last financial year tariffs, although they had been only a very short time in operation, brought in 2,000,000 pounds to the British Treasury. This year it is estimated that they will be responsible for something like thirty three million pounds of income. These considerations alone are a voucher for the usefulness of tariffs. Their imposition has resulted so far in the establishment in this country of some sixty factories controlled by foreign firms, forty five of which are already working—Aberdeen Press and Journal.

According to statistics just published by an insurance company (says an "Evening Standard" gossip), 12,000 people were murdered in the United States in 1931. This amazing figure gives an average of 10.9 murders to every 100,000 head of population. The average for the thirty-three leading cities of the world outside the United States is 3.5 per 100,000. The contrast is sharply illustrated in Detroit. On the American side of the city there were 177 murders in 1931. On the Canadian side there was none.

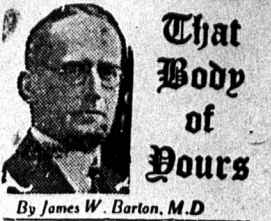
The depression does not appear to have affected the building and operation of yachts in the United States. According to a report of the Commerce Department at Washington the number of these pleasure boats has increased by forty-three in the last nine months. People in the United States now own 3,444 yachts, with a gross tonnage of 184,422.

The Immigration committee of the House of Representatives has favorably reported the bill for exclusion and deportation of alien Communists, the term covering those persons who advocate overthrow of system of government. The measure has popular support, so any aliens who dislike it should cease their agitation or go to some country where their views are acceptable.

A return tabled in Parliament the other day shows that for pensions alone Canada last year paid out \$65,636,268. More than a million and a quarter dollars each week. War pensions alone are now taking over \$46,000,000 annually. And on top of that there are Old Age pensions, pensions for retired civil servants, pensions for retired judges, pensions for others. All of us asked for these pensions, supported them. No one, certainly, begrudges the pensions that go to war veterans. But it is well that, occasionally, we be reminded of what we are doing, of the money that is involved.

Dr. Temple, Archbishop of York, has found that in practice our democratic state often tends to disuade a man from loving his neighbor or thinking for himself, and he blames the newspapers, or rather the singular and appalling weakness of Englishmen for reading only papers of their own party. Commenting, the London Daily Telegraph says: "We accept meekly the admonition of His Grace that he thinks it a moral duty to read the other side as well. But his practice is not based on a very profound study of the relation of newspapers to public opinion." "In a good newspaper," the London paper adds, "he would find that advocacy of its own principles is not permitted to exclude the facts which tell against them and the adequate presentation of the case for the other side."

The first fleet from New York with Loyals for New Brunswick, arrived at Saint John, May 11th, 1783, but some days elapsed before tents and other shelters could be erected and the majority did not disembark until the 18th. This latter date has ever since been observed as Loyals' Day.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

ANGINA PECTORIS - BREAST PANG

One of the most alarming ailments that comes to man is what is called angina pectoris. The pain which is very severe comes on suddenly right over the breast bone—a tightness that gives the patient the feeling that death is at hand. The pain usually goes through the chest to the back into the shoulders and left arm. The patient remains pale, haggard, and motionless. This condition lasts a few seconds or a few minutes, sometimes longer. When it has passed, there is often a passage of gas upward into the mouth, or out the lower bowel. You can readily see that a patient getting rid of this gas immediately afterwards would naturally think that indigestion was the cause of the trouble; which of course is not the case. How are you to know if you really have angina pectoris or some other condition or pain which resembles it?

In true angina pectoris there is always some trouble with the heart or blood vessels—enlargement or dilatation of the left side of the heart, flowing back of blood into the large chamber on left side, weakness of the power of the heart muscle, and hardening of the arteries or blood vessels. Your physician can usually discover the underlying cause.

However there are a number of conditions which resemble angina pectoris—pain along the nerves in the region of the heart, gall stones, asthma due to weak heart, and false angina in which the patient is able to walk and talk and a feeling that the heart is distended or enlarged, and not constricted or tightened down as in true angina. As it is important that the right diagnosis be made it is interesting to learn of the discovery of Drs. A. Lenn, A.C. Arlton, Ernestine and Bernard M. Jacobson, who found that injecting I. C. C. of adrenalin (epinephrin) into the skin that the typical or true pain of angina pectoris was produced in patients who were really suffering with angina pectoris whereas it had no effect on those who did not have the true angina pectoris.

The remedy during an attack is nitrite of amyl, a 'pearl' of which may be crushed in a handkerchief placed in bottom of glass tumbler, and inhaled or breathed into the lungs. Attacks may frequently be avoided by keeping mostly to a milk diet, cutting down on salt, keeping intestine active, the use of heart tonics, and rest in bed.

Some Derivations

(Financial Post) When the editor of the National Revenue, Ottawa, heard that he was going to receive a 10 per cent salary cut he apparently became curious and looked up the derivation of that important six-letter word. Not satisfied with that, he also dug up a few other interesting derivations. Here they are: "No English word is receiving more attention, particularly in the civil service these days, than the word salary. This word comes from the Latin salarium, salt, and the first salary of which history has any record, was the allowance made to the Roman soldier for his salt, a precious commodity in those days. Salary today means money, which word can be traced to Moneta, an old name for Juno, the admonishing goddess. The Roman money was made close to Moneta's temple, hence from her name we have the word mint.

"The simple verb to dicker has an interesting origin. Dicker is a corruption of 'decure', set of ten. This Latin word was especially applied to a bundle of ten hides used by the Romans as a unit of tribute and barter. In America the word has acquired its present meaning to haggle largely through the bartering carried on with the Indians in the early days in the fur trade. "Formerly the flounder, a fat fish, was known as the butt. Probably because, eaten on days set aside as holy days, this fish became known as holy butt, which gives us halibut."

"You can't work on an idea nearly a generation without penetrating some minds."—Margaret Sanger.

"Universal peace and universal co-operation among nations and individuals is the most pressing need of our times."—Patrick Cardinal Hayes.

A Striking Contrast

(Ma'l and Empire) An interesting comparison of legal machinery in Great Britain and the United States is given in the New York Times Magazine by Miss Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, a well known American writer on law. It is timely because of the recent sensational trial at Honolulu. After describing the effectiveness of the English police system the writer declares that the court procedure affords a still sharper contrast to that of the United States. "Of all the pageantry which the English have preserved in their institutions, the pomp and circumstance surrounding their judges are beridlers and trumpeters do him a King's Bench judge visits the provinces to hold Assizes, halberdiers and trumpeters do him honor and a procession of officials escorts him to the court house, where he sits under a purple canopy. No less imposing is the annual opening of the criminal courts in London, now housed in a fine new building on the site of the Old Bailey.

"With ceremony the session opens. The clerk of the court cries, 'Oyez Oyez. All men present who have anything further to do before my lords the King's Justices draw near and give your attendance. God Save the King.' The white-wigged judge in his scarlet gown, heavy with sleeves of ermine if he is a King's Bench judge, takes his seat on the dais under the sword of justice and the sheriff and the chaplain genuflect to him as to a bishop. Thus a procedure is inaugurated which is charged with far greater dignity and impressiveness than the average American trial."

Miss Bromley says that in an American trial the lawyers are the "king pins," but that in an English trial their powers are much more limited and at every moment the judge is in command of the situation. It is absolutely against English tradition for the prosecutor to exhort the jury to convict. Once, when a young barrister prosecuting a case in the country became carried away and cried to the jury, "This child's blood calls for vengeance," the judge waved him aside and said, "Oh, no, this child's blood does not call for vengeance. The only call is that of justice—for this defendant or any other." While the English prosecutor is not allowed to take unfair advantage of the defendant, neither may counsel for the latter resort to practices designed to defeat the purposes of justice—not if he wishes to remain in good standing at the bar. For instance, no advocate would think of hand-picking a jury, so as to eliminate all those who might be unfavorable to his client's case. Theoretically the English law, like the United States, allows each side a certain number of peremptory challenges and yet it rarely happens that a juror is challenged. In the United States, on the contrary, a trial lawyer's reputation depends to a certain extent upon his ability to pick a favorable jury.

If the English barristers have fewer privileges than the American lawyers the English judge wields far more power than the American judge. In his own court his word is final, and trials proceed, as a consequence, without many objections or exceptions being taken. Counsel know the rules of evidence and they are too discreet to violate them flagrantly or to resort to obstructive tactics, for a few serious rebukes from a judge may ruin a barrister's reputation. The English judge, furthermore, has greater authority over the jury than the American judge. At the same time, English juries are better fitted for their tasks than United States juries. They are more truly a cross-section of the community, and substantial citizens do not regularly avoid jury service as in the United States. The record shows that they are quick to convict when the evidence warrants.

Miss Bromley concludes that the English, with their sure sense of government, have exacted high standards of their police, have preserved the representative character of juries, and have elevated to the bench a distinguished group of men who are as much above political considerations as United States

That Body of Yours

Supreme Court judges. A judicial system that favors no man and yet gives every man the fairest possible chance to disprove the charges against him commands the respect of the people. All Englishmen speak of their courts with pride, and that is the final test of any judicial system. We are glad to say that the Canadian courts follow British rather than United States precedents.

Periodic—

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"A weary lot is thine, fair maid, A weary lot is thine! To pull the thorn thy brow to braid, And press the rue for wine! A lightsome eye, a soldier's mien, A feather of the blue, A doublet of the Lincoln green—No more of me you knew, My love! No more of me you knew. "This morn is merry June, I trow, The rose is budding fair; But it shall bloom in winter snow Ere we two meet again." He turned his charger, as he spake, Up on the river shore, He gave his bridle-reins a shake, Said "Adieu for evermore, My love! Adieu for evermore."

—Sir Walter Scott.

Canada's Fur Business

(New York Sun) Canada keeps a sharp eye on its industries. Fifteen years ago the muff helped to sustain its fur industry; it passed out of fashion with long skirts and high shoes. Now, in its less voluminous forms, it shows signs of regaining favor. The modern muff is limited to about twenty-two inches around, a serious come down from the pillow muffs of a short time ago. In 1930 Canada made 430 muffs valued at \$6,938. Furs must struggle against various other materials nowadays in muff making. In 1930 the Canadian fur goods industry amounted to \$15,733,768. Women's coats and jackets, stoles, scarves, cuffs and collars accounted for \$12,516,331 of this sum; men's fur lined gloves and fur lined coats brought only \$243,497. Robes, gloves, hats and coat shells brought the total up to the recorded figures. The British Isles took the major share of the fur exports of Canada in 1930, the United States running second.

"Men have created a mechanical civilization which largely ignores human values."—Bertram Russell.

"Just now there is going on in the theatre something that amounts to a bloodless revolution."—Edna Ferber.

"Have confidence and work—good times are heading this way."—Capt. Robt. Dollar.

"Surely there can be no doubt about the matter—there are too many books."—Aldous Huxley.

"There is really not so much difference between individuals as those who divide us into races would have us believe."—Theodore Roosevelt.

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