

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1933

THE REAL FACTS

It must be disheartening for Liberal and C.C.F. speakers to learn from a well-informed visitor that Canada is recovering from the depression faster than any other part of the world. We have it on the authority of Mr. Brian M. Bellasis, of the Federation of British Industries in charge of the British exhibits at the forthcoming Canadian National Exhibition, that business is better in Canada than in Europe, and we know that it has never been as bad at any stage of the depression as in the United States.

MR. KING'S CAMPAIGN

Reference was made recently in these columns to the Bennett Government's large expenditure for unemployment relief in the West as a factor in the economic situation which Mr. Mackenzie King is unlikely to stress in his present speech-making tour of the Western Provinces. Some other factors in the situation are noticed by a contemporary exchange as equally unlikely to be emphasized by the Liberal leader.

It was during Mr. King's term of office that the Canadian National was over-capitalized by charging of deficits as debt due the government, thus adding to the annual charge against the system. This charge was made after Mr. Fielding was obliged to give up the post of Finance Minister and that heaven-born financier, Mr. Dunning, was appointed in his place.

It was during Mr. King's term of office that the policy of building hotels far beyond requirements—ten or twelve million dollars at Vancouver, two or three million dollars at Halifax, as examples. The late Sir Henry Thornton is credited with saying that he was forced by the King Government to make many expenditures against his better judgment.

It was during Mr. King's term that great combines were effected and bled for political purposes, the Beauharnois contribution being given as eight hundred thousand dollars, wholly to the Liberals, a smaller amount being offered the Conservatives but not accepted.

Repeated tariff increases chiefly affecting Canadian products of the farm, fisheries and forests were made at Washington during the King government's term. These increases amount in the end to almost total exclusion of all such products except newsprint, but the King government entered no protest and as a measure of protection an Empire trade policy has since become necessary.

It was during the last two or three years of King government that Canada, following the United States, indulged in such an orgy of

speculation such as had never been known. Well-to-do people down to office boys and girls were buying stocks of all kinds at fictitious values and thousands of people were ruined. Leading financial institutions were sending out warnings to the newspapers and to their customers but they were unheeded. The King government acted as though the boom would last forever—and did nothing.

In times of depression some people are apt to censure the government in power for everything that is bad but the majority will know where to place much of the responsibility for the conditions of the last two or three years. Unless Mr. Mackenzie King prefers to address his campaign exclusively to the unthinking minority, he must be prepared to admit, not only his own responsibility for the present depression, but the fact that in one of the most difficult periods the world has ever known, the Bennett Government has at least been making an effort to bring about better trade conditions, thus paving the way for a return of prosperity on a sound basis.

WESTERN JUBILEES

This is a year of jubilee celebration in the west. Neepawa and Minnedosa in Manitoba, and Yorkton and Moose Jaw in Saskatchewan are prairie communities which attain the lusty age of fifty in 1933. In these three places plans to mark the anniversary are afoot.

1833, says the Winnipeg Free Press in commenting on the foregoing events, was a year of beginnings in the West. The Canadian Pacific reached Calgary in 1883 and all along its line of steel, spanning the miles with a speed which surprised the world, new settlements were springing to life. Earlier pioneers, coming to a country which was indeed a great lone land, had pitched their tents by the rivers traversing the northern half of the prairie and made towns at Prince Albert, Battleford and Edmonton. The railway opened the south country. It was a magnet to the land-hungry and the adventurous, to the genuine settler and to the land speculator alike. By 1887 southern towns like Regina, Calgary and Qu'Appelle were the largest in the territories.

WHO WOULD PAY?

Ex-Judge Stubbs, who poses as a champion of the common people and is one of the ringleaders of the C.C.F. movement, proposes, under the pretext of making the law "free" to every person, the abolition of all legal costs.

This, comments an exchange, is a good catch-phrase but nothing else. Mr. Stubbs blandly chooses to overlook the fact that it costs something to operate the courts. Thus it is impossible to abolish court costs. The best one can do is to change their method of payment. If one relieves litigants of the burden, it can fall only in one other place, on the shoulders of the taxpayers at large.

Certainly this does not seem to be just. There is no reason why the great body of people, the majority of whom go through life without ever being involved in litigation, should have to shoulder this added burden. Why should they pay expenses which properly belong to those who take their disputes into court?

In virtually all litigations, costs are assessed against the losing party, the theory being, of course, that he is in the wrong, and therefore should pay. No fairer way seems to present itself. Certainly adding it to the burden of taxation on the people at large is not the States, indulged in such an orgy of

Notes By The Way

China, which seems to have composed its differences with Japan regarding Manchuria, is now threatened with another of its major civil wars. The Chinese seem to be badly in need of leaders capable of uniting the vast hordes of the population into one patriotic whole. Until unity is achieved interference may be expected from outside.

In the end conditions will right themselves, as they have in the past. Business depressions will come and go, as they have in the past. And in the end the world will become a better place in which to live, as it has been steadily becoming for centuries. Instead of stirring up discontent it should be the aim of every person to do what he may to promote the prosperity and the happiness of his fellow beings. Living, for the most part, is what the people make it.

Referring to the Economic Conference of the Maritime Merchant of Halifax says: Maybe, after all, it was a good thing the Conference did not arrive at many hard and fast agreements, for it must be agreed that it is better that the recovery should come about by natural rather than artificial means. Of course, we have worked our world into such an artificial state that artificial devices may now be necessary for the world's health; but even so it may still be true that the fullest recovery will be one that is made by "first intention." If we find that things are moving along satisfactorily, the less meddling the better.

President Roosevelt's decision to leave the gold standard when his country's vaults are bursting with bullion is a salutary reminder that if a firm lead is given by Europe, America under the most unlikely conditions will conform to it. Inter-national agreement in Europe is much more important than agreement between any part of Europe and the United States. It is an illusion to believe that the centre of power lies West of the Atlantic; and the recent history of the pound and the dollar demonstrates this.

Somewhat surprisingly the economic stress of the times has resulted in no decline in the total number of Indian students seeking advanced courses of study in England, and the number of admissions to educational institutions was slightly greater than in the previous year. The number of women students, too continues the small but steady increase of the past few years, most of them seeking qualifications in Medicine and Education. The great measure of success won by students working in the superior faculties for senior degrees is indicated by the fact that 12 Indians qualified for the high professional medical distinctions of F.R.C.S. or M.R.C.P., England, four obtained the Doctorate of Science, and no less than 51 were awarded the degree of Ph.D. in various branches of learning and research.

There are times, when it becomes genuinely honorable not to tell the truth. For instance, when it means the health or happiness of someone else, or perhaps the preserving of an honorable reputation. The liar abhorred by the world is the one who lies from the depths of his heart—who has not truth within him. Standing before the world and extolling no false emotion, but speaking the plain truth as felt and lived, is the mark of a sportsman and a gentleman.

It is easy to understand the angry opposition of Canton and the South-West Political Council to the new American Loan of \$50,000,000 to China for the purpose of purchasing United States cotton and flour. They do not for a moment believe that such innocuous commodities alone will change hands. Gun cotton perhaps, and a few airplanes to convey the wheat and the finished singlets and pants to out-of-the-way places. Also, of course, some machine guns and other weapons necessary to provide proper escorts, and see that the piece goods and the flour do not fall into undesirable hands. And no doubt, some of those many millions will stick to quite a few fingers, before they are finally spent, and all that remains is another book debt entered against China, and a further lien on her national revenue. The whole deal appears to them like a loan to an irresponsible minor. The money will be mispent and when the true patriots take charge of the Government of the Republic they will have the unpleasant task of pointing out that they, the real parents of the country, did not incur the debt and cannot accept responsibility, except as an act of grace.—Chinese Ex.

It is recalled that in the war of 1812-1814 between Great Britain and the United States an American friendship



By James W. Barton, M.D. HOT WEATHER EATING

That Body of Yours

There are two mistakes many of us make during warm weather, the first is eating too much or at the wrong time, and the other is not eating enough. Some time ago I quoted Dr. W. C. Alvarez of the Mayo clinic and it is worth remembering. "On trips to the mountains I have noticed that the man who comes into camp hungry from an exhausting climb and immediately sits down to a heavy meal, will occasionally suffer abdominal pain, gas pressure, and diarrhoea." This is due to the fact that the tiredness dried up all the important ferments that digest the food and prevent decomposition or spoiling of the food when it is taken into the body.

Similarly in hot weather. The heat has tired or exhausted you temporarily, and when you eat there is no digestion takes place for some time, thus allowing the formation of was with pain from gas pressure.

The thought then is that instead of sitting down at once to a meal, that you lie down quietly on the right side for a few minutes until you are somewhat rested and then eat some food. Your whole body will be rested and the digestive organs more able to pour out their juices, thus enabling you to digest your food properly instead of suffering pain which you naturally think is due to some bad or "spiced" food you have eaten.

What about not eating enough food in the hot weather? Should you not eat less in the hot weather anyway?

As a matter of fact you should eat a little less food in the hot weather, but really only a very little less. The reason that you should eat almost as much food in the hot as in the cold weather is because the processes of the body—your muscles, your heart, your blood, your lungs—all have about the same amount of work to do all seasons of the year. A very small amount of food is needed extra during the cold weather to create heat.

In fact if you are outdoors more, do more work or take more exercise in the warm than in the cold weather, you may quite correctly eat more food during the warm weather.

Thus we find many individuals, thinking that all that food does is to heat the body, eating less than they actually need during the warm weather.

Remember then, don't eat when you are very hot or tired; rest a while first. Remember also, that you need almost as much food in the warm as in the cold weather.

God Save The King

(Regina Star) It was a nasty snub his fellow members of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation inflicted on the new convert, ex-Judge Stubbs, at the meeting held on Monday night. Speaking at Preceville, at a picnic held there recently, he advocated the substitution of "God Save the People" for "God Save the King."

As Captain Philpot declared at the Monday gathering that "it is a judge's duty to tell the truth," it is to be inferred that Mr. Stubbs desire to get rid of the British National Anthem was sincere and that as an advocate of the establishment of a Socialist State his loyalty to the Crown is little more than lip-service. Yet he occupied his judgeship as an appointment under His Majesty.

Fortunately for the Cooched group, the National Anthem was sung at Monday night's meeting—page Ex-Judge Stubbs. Had it not been it might have given justification for the view that the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation was an illegal organization, a fear of which agitated the minds of the Canadian Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan Section) on a recent occasion. The officers of the Cooched were evidently awake to the danger before them.

force burned York, now Toronto, and carried away the mace of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. The trophy now rests in the Naval Academy at Annapolis and it is proposed that it be returned to Toronto as an illustration of the amity which so happily prevails between the two countries. There are ample precedents for such a request and for such a gesture. Both the Mother Country and the United States are today the repositories of similar tokens of mutual

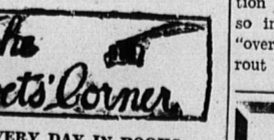
A Disturbing Judgment

(Montreal Gazette)

Further details than are contained in the Canadian Press Cable despatches reporting the Privy Council Judgment in the Alberta succession duties case will need to be obtained before a considered opinion can be expressed upon the particular ruling that the Alberta Succession Duties Act is invalid. The issue arose on an appeal by the executors of the Kerr estate against collection from the executors by the provincial authorities of succession duties on the said estate properties. The Alberta Court of Appeal—the supreme court of the province—had held that the executors' opposition to paying succession duties on the inherited properties of the estate outside the province of Alberta was valid, but the court sustained the provincial Government's right to impose succession duties on the estate properties within the province. Yesterday, however, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council adjudged that the Alberta Government has no right to exact succession duties on estate properties either within or without the province. The "reasons" for this ruling will establish its significance. If given they will be found in the "notes" which usually accompany the Law Lords' judgments, and in the instance will make plain what presently seems obscure and reveal the real merits of Their Lordship's decision.

In the meantime, the governments of the several provinces will naturally feel some concern regarding the validity of their own succession laws—through the administration of which the provinces obtain a very considerable revenue annually—and will ponder how far-reaching the effect of yesterday's judgment of the Privy Council may be. Unless the declaration of invalidity of the Alberta Succession Duties Act is due to some faulty structure of the measure itself, this ruling will almost inevitably open up an avenue of attack on the laws which govern succession duties elsewhere in the Dominion. In any event, as the Deputy Attorney-General of Ontario already foresees, the London decision is likely immediately to bring considerable resistance to the payment of the duties, though, of course, it may not necessarily invalidate the inheritance tax laws, or any of them, outside Alberta.

The part of the ruling which holds that Alberta's imposition of duties on estate properties foreign to the province is not inconsistent with what has been decided in previous litigation in more than one province over the issue of "situs." As for the Privy Council's other and more important conclusion on the Alberta case, it will be disturbing and strange, in the light of established jurisprudence, if at this date it can be successfully contended that the acts of other provinces which levy direct succession taxes have exceeded the powers of their respective legislatures. But it may be pertinent to note that the Alberta appeal was based largely on the argument that, because the levy was charged against those who were not beneficiaries of the estate it was sought to tax, there was an attempt to exact indirect taxation which was beyond the powers of the provincial Government. Hence, as already suggested, the invalidity of the particular Alberta statute which has been successfully attacked may lie in extrinsic faults and not in the intrinsic purpose of the act itself.



EVERY DAY IN BOOKS Every day in books Rip Van Winkle lies asleep. Moby Dick patrols the deep Every day in books. Tall the windmills turn in Spain. Where across an empty plain Rides the dusty knight in vain. Every day in books. Falstaff drinks and Hamlet dreams, Camelot is all it seems, Every day in books. Kubla Khan in Xandau Hears the rivers running through Every day in books. You and I give little heed Unless we settle down to read Every day in books. But Marco Polo sails away, Mr. Pickwick says his say, Troy is falling every day, Every day in books. You can pass, and I can pass Toward them through the Looking Glass Every day, in books. —John Holmes, in The Spectator.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

CAVENDISH VISITORS

Sir,—Kindly give place to this letter in your columns as we feel it is our painful duty to notify the public that all property at Cavendish is private, but as long as people are well behaved and quiet, we are glad to welcome them to enjoy to the fullest extent, but beach and picnic grounds.

We are not here to desecrate the Sabbath. We entertain in our midst, gentle folk, who look in surprise on a scene, like last Sunday of the wild driving of a motor cycle, by thoughtless people. This is just a warning that any unnecessary driving, that raises dust about our dining hall and restaurant will be severely dealt with, also users of profane language or loud shouting.

Picnic parties are requested to pick up all papers and food, or the health officers will be obliged to interfere.

I am, Sir, etc., MRS. ALLAN WYAND, Avonlea Lodge, Cavendish. (Patriot and Summerside papers please copy)

Age of Youth (?)

(Atlantic Monthly)

When Lindbergh flew to France, —at just 25—every newspaper had to dwell upon his youth. He was a mere kid. Yet he was as old as Keats was at death. He was a year older than Pitt when he became Prime Minister. He was eight years older than Mendelssohn when he composed his overture to a Midsummer Night's Dream." John Ericsson, who did many things besides build the Monitor, was a draftsman at 12 and a full-fledged engineer at 15. Chatterton finished at 18; Galois, the mathematician at 20. Jane Austen was writing one of her best novels at 21. Smollett was a physician, married and busy as a man of letters at 24. In round years Shelley was through at 30; Schubert at 31; Mozart at 35; Dante at 35; Bizet and Byron at 36. Moseley, the British scientist, had contributed his work and given up his life in the battle of Gallipoli at the age of 27. At 30 Kipling had published a dozen volumes or more, including several of his best.

Buy Now

(Montreal Star) Common sense and patriotism alike suggest that the Canadian public should heed the appeal of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to buy now—to build a house, to repair or repair an old one, to buy clothing or an automobile, to loosen up purchasing power by buying any sound commodity. Common sense suggests it since prices are already rising and nearly all authorities agree that we are in for another era of rising prices. Patriotism urges it, since every purchase made by those who can afford it puts money into Canadian pockets, gives jobs to Canadian workmen, and tends to take Canadians out of the breadlines and into the factories.

As long as prices were falling, "Buy Now" campaigns remained appeals, but still appeals to the heart rather than the head. Today the heart and the head both respond to the call. Enlightened self-interest requires the public to take advantage of present low prices, with strong prospect of higher and higher prices to come. And national interest suggests that every citizen who can put money into circulation by some purchases should do so in order to put the Dominion "over the top" in this campaign to rout depression. Depression is not

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THE 2 MAGS

EVERY BUSINESS MAN Whether an individual owner of a business or a partner, should become interested in some desirable plan of creating a Reserve Fund. Life Insurance is the easiest and safest method to provide such a fund which will liquidate business interests in event of death and will act as a stabilizer or collateral in event of emergency conditions such as a World depression. Mostly every Business Man today realizes the desirability of such provision for the future. Consult your nearest Great-West Life Agent or write Prince Edward Island Branch Office. HYNDMAN & CO., LTD. Provincial Managers Lower Queen Street Charlottetown

Post And The Robot (Exchange) The air for the last week or so has been shot with spectacular feats, closing with the flights of Wiley Post and Mr. and Mrs. Mollison. Post had gone round the top of the world; the Mollisons had flown across the Atlantic. The significance of Post's flight does not attach to the fact that he flew, roughly, in eight days what he had previously flown in nine days, speaking in round figures. That was expected. And as he himself says, given equipment and weather, the same flight may be made in about four days. Perhaps the most scientific value attaching to the flight was the conduct of the robot flier. That is the Sperry gyroscopic automatic pilot which was Post's silent and mechanical companion. The robot appears to have operated very effectively to Berlin, and Post's success in setting down his ship in the German capital in 26 hours took on the simplicity of a routine motion. Then the robot failed to be trustworthy, owing to some stopping of its feed pipe. This was rectified, and apparently Post's more co-operation from it for brief spells over Siberia and for longer stretches in the fast and admirable flight made from Edmonton to New York. It was indeed, the dash and spirit and direct flying on this 2,200 leg of Post's splendid undertaking, that enabled him so materially to reduce his former time and to add to the confidence being imposed in the robot flier, that is now coming more and more into use in over-lant and long-distance flying.

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