

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance), delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and United States.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1935.

SHAMEFUL, BUT TRUE!

The text of Premier MacMillan's masterly speech in the Capitol Theatre which appears in today's Guardian will, we predict, be read, discussed and digested by every thinking elector in this Province. It is a speech of vital concern to the election issues now before the people. Its revelations alone of Liberal political manoeuvring on the subject of our subsidy claims—at a time when a joint presentation was being sought by the other Maritime Province—are truly astonishing. No similar chapter has ever been revealed in the history of any Province. It is obvious that the Provincial Liberal administration was being treated as a gull and catspaw by Mackenzie King and his astute Finance Minister, Mr. Robb, and that if a Conservative government had been in power in this Province in 1929, co-operating with the Conservative governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the King Government's hands would have been forced, and the implementation of the Duncan Commission recommendation hastened by several years.

But there will be equal astonishment with regard to the attitude of Mr. Lea and his party supporters, who have brazenly maintained that their subsidy settlement failure was due to the refusal of the Conservative Premiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to co-operate with them! The Saunders-Robb correspondence nails this as a partisan slander of the most contemptible kind.

And what shall we say of the conditions in Prince Edward Island in 1929—the peak year of boasted Liberal prosperity—as revealed in Ex-Premier Saunders' heart-breaking letter to Prime Minister Mackenzie King? Falling federal assistance, Mr. Saunders flatly declares, "I honestly think our Island might as well hoist its anchor and drift helplessly at sea." Mr. King replied with a snub and a sneer.

Incidentally, the correspondence shows the boasted Liberal surpluses under the Saunders-Lea Government were purely fictitious. "Notwithstanding our frugal expenditure," says Mr. Saunders, "we are unable to make revenue and expenditure meet."

And those claims of Mr. Lea about doing so much for public health! "All this is bad enough," says his then leader; "but to add to our unfortunate conditions, we have never been able in the history of this Province to do anything for public health."

Here indeed is a "record of performance" to place alongside the equally hopeless Liberal party platform of 1935!

A VITAL ISSUE

In every province of Canada, and in every country in the world today, governments are straining every effort to achieve one thing—namely, to tide their people over the worst economic depression in world history, to provide as much employment as possible, and to put in circulation as much money as possible among the farming and laboring classes.

This has been the policy of the MacMillan Government. Opposed to this policy, pledged to a platform of repudiation of every responsibility of aiding the people through the depression, of providing employment and unemployment relief, stands the Liberal party of this Province. Its supporters do not hesitate to condemn even such a necessary undertaking as the restoration of the historic Provincial Building, the condition of which had become absolutely dangerous to public safety.

Their "economy" pledges, if implemented, would mean starved public services, more unemployment, more hardship, and more taxes.

WELL ANSWERED

Nothing could better show the strength of the MacMillan Government's case than the unprecedented campaign of abuse and misrepresentation to which some at least of the Opposition candidates have resorted. Misstatements which the most partisan Liberal members dared not make in the Legislature are now being brazenly made on political platforms, all with the purpose of distracting attention from the Government's record of achievement.

ment. Premier MacMillan, in his forceful speech on Tuesday, dealt with this campaign, and particularly with misstatements made by Mr. Thane A. Campbell, Liberal campaign leader.

It is well to have such propaganda dragged into the daylight at an early stage of the campaign. The electors thus have the opportunity of hearing it answered, and of judging fairly and squarely the real issues involved.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The trouble with the Provincial Liberal Party is that the acting leader is not a born leader but a make-shift.

It is noteworthy in the passing, for the sake of history if nothing else, that for the first time on record public meetings held as far apart as from Tignish to Souris are being reported in the following morning's issue of The Charlottetown Guardian.

This week Quebec entered the market commercially with new potatoes. They sold at \$1.75 to \$2 per 80-lb. bag. New potatoes from Virginia brought \$4.75 to \$5 per bbl. Old potatoes were 35-40c for Quebec whites and 50-60c for Maritimes.

Not only will the people of this Province generally be delighted at the announcement that Rustico-Hunter River road is to be linked up with the Transcontinental Highway, but also summer tourists—for most of these bound for the North Shore leave and take the train at Hunter River.

Mr. Lea's deputy may be reminded of his chief's philosophy, which, it will be recalled, he announced at a public dinner in somewhat the following terms: I hate to be a kicker, I like to be at peace, But the wheel which does the squeaking Is the wheel which gets the grease.

Miss Grace Beatrice Pattullo, pupil of Eastwood High School, Edmonton, Alta., who is the winner of the free trip to Australia for the best essay about Australia written by Canadian high school students, will be the guest in Australia of the Hon. Sir Fredrick and Lady Stewart, who are at present on a world tour and will pass through Canada during the Fall. Miss Pattullo will accompany them in the Fall, sailing from Vancouver by the S. S. Aorangi due to sail on Oct. 9. Miss Pattullo has promised to contribute a short article on her trip to the Guardian.

Proponents of the idea that Section 98 of the Criminal Code should be abolished as constituting an infringement of the liberty of the subject have had an excellent opportunity to display their sincerity of late days; but it is to be noted that, contrary to the practice which has prevailed for the past two years, no effort in that direction has been attempted. Evidently, such lovers of freedom as the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, and even such an ardent champion of liberty as Mr. Woodsworth, carefully refrained from attacks against this provision of the Code under which the Government found the means of controlling subversive movements in the West and elsewhere.

Are women's rights in danger? According to Miss Alice Paul, former leader of the United States feminists, and an official in the League of Nations at Geneva, they are. She told a Washington audience the other day that "the tidal wave of opposition to the freedom of women is now sweeping the world." "Germany is the worst stricken," she said. "Poland and Hungary are almost as bad. In Belgium, once progressive in its stand on women's rights, and in Luxembourg, quota laws have been passed putting all women, married and unmarried, on a quota basis so far as industry is concerned. A limited number of jobs are open to them, and they have to get a license to work before they can take these few positions. In their own countries, they are treated like foreigners. It has become the exceptional thing for a woman to work for money in all these countries. Every conceivable weapon, including scandal, is being used against them."

In a recent analysis it was found that two-thirds of the world's population live under a rigid press censorship, and about two-ninths in countries where there is a limited or fluctuating degree of freedom. Only one-ninth live under the degree of freedom that exists in Great Britain, the Dominions and the United States. A mild sensation was recently created by the banning of the New York Times in Italy for the alleged reason that it had made approving editorial reference to a speech by Prime Minister Baldwin, which was not flattering to the Italian dictatorship.

Should Germany renounce submarine warfare against merchant vessels and re-enter the League of Nations, it is not the most concerned by her displeasure with Britain for dealing alone with Germany on the naval question. European peace would be greatly strengthened by an "air-Lozano" embracing Britain, France, Italy and Germany.

Notes By The Way

Lonely, old and feeble, Benjamin Wade, of Hornsey, N., had his Day of Days. Eighty-nine, without a relative in the world, he had existed for years on parish relief. For weeks he had looked forward to the King's Jubilee. Anxious well-wishers wanted him to go into hospital, but he was feeble. The old man refused. "I'll go after Jubilee Day," he promised. Jubilee Day came. He joined in the celebrations. At the end of the day he went tentatively to bed. The next morning they found him dead.—Daily Mirror.

Quetta, the capital of Baluchistan, which was devastated by earthquakes on May 31, is to be sealed for a year. All the survivors have been removed; 26,000 persons out of a population of 40,000 are buried in the ruins and no effort will be made to remove the bodies. Barbed wire entanglements have been erected about the ruins and the area has been stationed to keep out thieves. In all 40,000 persons lost their lives in the affected district, which is about 130 miles long by twenty miles wide. This disaster and others that befall over communities in the same quarter of the globe in the preceding two years have stimulated the effort to devise means to predict earthquakes.

One is tempted to give a faint anarchistic cheer for Mrs. Lorraine French Brown, of Woodstock, Va., who, pitchfork in hand, did her best to persuade the millions of the state highway department to spare her shade trees which they were about to cut down in the interest of progress and a wider thoroughfare. While in no way condoning threats of violence, we are greatly relieved to note that this militant defender of trees obtained an injunction restraining the highway wideners from further action until investigation has been made.—Baltimore Sun.

Even when the U.S. Government reaches the seemingly happy state of possession vast ready treasure, its embarrassments are not lessened but increased. The Treasury with \$9,000,000,000 actually in hand, prepares to bury its gold! An underground vault is to be rushed to completion at Fort Knox, Ky., where 1300 cavalrymen are stationed, to store yellow metal now held in New York and Philadelphia. Already \$3,000,000,000 has been transferred from San Francisco to Denver. Vaults and soldier guards far from ports where invaders might land—having too little gold is dreadful, having too much is a dreadful nuisance.—Christian Science Monitor.

Lloyd's register for March indicated that shipping on the stocks in Britain had slipped on the same period last year by 70,000 tons, totalling 550,815 tons, compared with 713,719 tons for the rest of the world. There were 116 vessels under construction in British yards, and 209 in other shipbuilding plants throughout the world. This indicates that Britain will remain a net exporter of ships, and that it will be quite accurate to continue singing "Britannia rules the waves."

To the North of the international boundary, as well as to the south of it, devotion to local self-government is deep and strong. There, as elsewhere, healthy conservatism insists upon looking radical proposals over carefully before leaping up to embrace them; there, as here, it is suspicious of bureaucracy, especially of national bureaucracy which would rule a continent as if it were a mere parish. In Canada, as in the United States any works of a federal system must take into consideration the fact that local interests and aspirations are not always the same in all parts of a far-flung Empire.—New York Sun.

As was to have been expected Premier Bennett declined to entertain any of the six "demands" of the British Columbia relief-camp strikers, and has bidden them return to their quarters where they will be provided for as are all others in like circumstances. The first of their "demands" alone—the request for work at 50 cents an hour for a six-hour day and five-day week—would mean a Federal outlay of \$600,000,000 a year if made to apply to all the unemployed in the country. All the delegates but one were foreign-born, and the single exception is anything but a shining example of creditable Canadianism. The Prime Minister's straight talk was precisely what the case called for.—Sydney Post-Record.

If a man has been in prison five or ten years he has become a victim of routine. On the day he walks out all this changes. He must again do something on his own initiative, and his initiative is going to live, and work is hard to find. He must face the handicap that he is an ex-convict and that narrows down to a small number the people who will give him a chance. We believe the man who leaves a prison has a greater problem on his hands than the man who is in prison.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

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The Governor General

(Montreal Gazette) In no other of its actions did the late Parliament reflect public sentiment more accurately than in the terms of the tribute paid by both Houses to the fine service rendered to the Dominion by the Earl of Bessborough. His Excellency's gubernatorial term is drawing to a close and the Canadian people will be called upon shortly to say goodbye to certain drops, as Mackenzie King has written, the factor stones and looks around to say farewell. These occasions are all more or less melancholy but seldom more so than in the case of a separation which means the disruption of associations which, so far as Canada is concerned, have been the most pleasant character. Lord Bessborough came to the Dominion a stranger to the people; he will leave in an atmosphere of friendship. The Prime Minister has stated that the most cordial relations have existed between His Excellency and the Government and it is within the knowledge of all that such relations have been maintained always between the Governor-General and the citizens of Canada and between the latter and members of the viceregal household.

The Dominion has been fortunate in its Governors-General and it can be said of Lord Bessborough in all sincerity that he has worthily upheld a splendid tradition, exercising with constant tact, dignity and firmness the responsibilities of a somewhat difficult office. He has been most capably assisted by an exceedingly well chosen civil and military staff whose work has been conspicuously efficient, especially upon ceremonial occasions. The address passed by the House of Commons expresses on behalf of the people of Canada their deep and sincere regret at the approaching termination of His Excellency's official connection with Canada. It expresses also the hope that this official termination will not involve the severance of the ties which have been established during Lord Bessborough's sojourn in this country. This hope will find its echo in all parts of the Dominion where His Excellency has made himself known and respected and liked. Following the completion of his duties he has travelled extensively through the Dominion and, in the words of the address, has "gained an understanding of our problems and possibilities as profound as it has been sympathetic." His Excellency's devotion to the affairs of State has been fully testified to by the interest in the activities of the people as deep and as human. The reference to his encouragement of dramatic art in Canada is timely and appropriate. His Excellency's active interest in the phase of the national life being known to amateur actors and actresses in all parts of the Dominion, and being deeply appreciated by them.

Lord Bessborough's term has coincided with a period of national and international economic distress. Some of the most serious and difficult with difficulties peculiar to the country as well as with the effects of a depression that has been worldwide. Another Governor-General in these circumstances might easily have played a different and less active part. In this phase of the national life being known to amateur actors and actresses in all parts of the Dominion, and being deeply appreciated by them. Lord Bessborough's term has coincided with a period of national and international economic distress. Some of the most serious and difficult with difficulties peculiar to the country as well as with the effects of a depression that has been worldwide. Another Governor-General in these circumstances might easily have played a different and less active part. In this phase of the national life being known to amateur actors and actresses in all parts of the Dominion, and being deeply appreciated by them.

When he came to the Dominion, he found a country in a state of economic depression. He has done his best to alleviate the situation. He has encouraged the people to work and to produce. He has done this in a way that has been deeply appreciated by the people. He has done this in a way that has been deeply appreciated by the people.

When It Came

(Exchange) At an isolated army post at Fort Knox, about thirty miles from Louisville, Kentucky, a substance an vault is to be constructed at once. There will be haste, but nevertheless the vault will be guarded by every device known to the ingenuity of the modern chemist and metallurgist, who will supply today's equivalent of the guardian dragons and geni of the olden times. Moreover, a part of Uncle Sam's army will be right on the spot.

The reason for haste is the Government's ever mounting hoard of gold. It passed the nine billion dollar mark some weeks ago and continues to grow by leaps and bounds. It is the greatest treasure ever amassed on this earth, sufficient to make a cube of gold about the size of a two and a half storey house. While there is no fear that moth or rust will corrupt, the Government is not so sure of a hostile fleet, and so the treasure is to be moved fairly into the middle of the country.

The vault will be surrounded by an air space on all sides and below, so that guards can patrol about it and beneath it. It will be supported within its exterior underground vault by metal pillars. The vault itself will be a complicated intermixture of steel and concrete. On the outside there will be a layer of chilled cast iron plates, with an inside wall of concrete interlaced with steel webbing. A very elaborate time-lock will give the only entrance. The walls will be three or four feet thick, that is to say about the fifth of those of a medieval fortress. This, however, is not the most noticeable feature of it all. Rather it is the taking of all these precautions.

has no cause to fear the mutual defensive pacts between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union and France. But all Europe cannot be other than concerned by the intensive military preparations being made by Germany and the levy made on German industry to pay for the same, a levy that exceeds the total profits made by industry last year by 200 million marks.—Toronto Daily Star.

What Body of Hours

By James W. Burton, M.D. COLICUS — INFLAMMATION OF LOWER BOWEL MAY BE DUE TO SENSITIVENESS TO ORGANISMS

An ailment that has become fairly common in recent years is that known as colitis—an inflammation of the large intestine or lower bowel. As there is considerable mucous comes away with the wastes from the bowel is it often known as mucous colitis. Physicians find that most of these patients are of the nervous type and so it has been thought that nervousness was the cause of the trouble. Some physicians are of the opinion that the colitis causes the nervousness. The treatment consists of the use of paraffin oil, and also oil enemas, and by using bland or soft foods which do not irritate the lining of the intestine further increasing the symptoms.

That there might be a "sensitiveness" to certain foods causing the colitis has been in the minds of many investigators of this distressing ailment.

Dr. H. G. Mogen, Paris, in Archives of Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus discusses food allergy (sensitiveness to foods) and also sensitiveness to various organisms found in the large intestine, as possible causes of colitis. He examined personally 50 patients having mucous colitis and colitis in which there was sensitiveness to organisms was found. He names the various organisms which were found by means of injecting the dead organisms into the skin. The reaction was read after one-half hour, twenty-four and forty-eight hours. In some cases there was a reaction or disturbance of the skin where the injection was made and in other cases there was a general disturbance throughout the body as when any poison or infection occurs. In a group of normal persons the degree of sensitiveness to these organisms was only about half that of patients with colitis. Dr. Mogen reports that removing the sensitiveness to the organisms by means of the above injections was successful in all except the most serious ulcerative colitis cases.

An Optimistic Picture

(Exchange) Business Week, which is usually one of the best informed publications on the world's economic conditions is not pessimistic as to wheat prices. Discussing the general wheat situation with particular relation to this continent, Business Week sees possibilities of a better market and larger sales. It sets forth its hopes as follows: "Native European surpluses are likely used up. Italy's excess has disappeared. Germany is down to a thin margin and France, chief surplus springer in 1934-35, not only has a poor crop coming up but will have only a moderate surplus left. Australia is still persecuted by drought and Argentine is getting dry. Acreage in both southern hemisphere countries is likely to be below last year. Hence the first real market to greet American wheat exports this season may be waiting abroad this coming fall and winter."

Moreover, the late price drops here were far from a calamity. On the contrary, values in the Pacific Northwest reached a point where export business there is more than Europe and Asia in competition with Australia supplies was only a cent or two out of line for us. If our hand is played right, we may yet forestall the reaccumulation of surpluses. It may find their market right here, and to a different quality of salesmanship. Meanwhile, the future of the North American crop is in the hands of the weather man. It is to be sincerely hoped that Business Week is right in its calculations. The wheat problem is in some ways the most serious Canada faces. Upon the ability to sell our carry-over and crop of this year depends our whole prosperity. If the farmers of the West can sell their crop at a profitable price it means money in their pockets and better times for all of Canada.

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The Poet's Corner

FROM "SILENCE" Rarer than Eloquence, and sweeter far Thy quiet pauses are; Stronger than Music, charm abe ne'er so well, In silence, thy soft spell. Bodily rest is Sleep, the soothing sleep, Spirit-rest is Silence deep; O, daily Discord, cease, for fiery, cease! Break not this happy peace. The melodies within alone are heard, By their own stillness stirred; O mute and motionless,—O death of strife, O precious lull in life! —Martin Parquhar Tupper.

One Golden Thread

(Vancouver Province) Lord Sankey, the retiring Lord Chancellor of England, lately delivered the judgement of the House of Lords, affirming and resting an ancient principle of the British criminal law, in what was said to have been the first case in which a person convicted of murder in England had been allowed to carry his appeal to the highest court in the land. The language of this judgment, and the reasons for it, are worth repeating.

"Is it correct to say," said Lord Sankey, "that there may arise, in the course of a criminal trial, a situation in which it is incumbent upon the accused to prove his innocence? Throughout the web of the English criminal law one golden thread is always to be seen: That it is the duty of the prosecution to prove the prisoner's guilt, subject to the defence of insanity and also to any statutory exception. The case aroused an immense interest in England, and the judgment which resulted in the reversal of a verdict of murder and the release of a man condemned to hang, is obviously of the highest importance. The accused man, Reginald Woolmington, a farm laborer of Somerset, aged 21, was tried on the charge of murdering his wife by shooting her. On his first trial the jury disagreed; on his second, another jury found him guilty after deliberating for an hour and a half. He took an appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal, on the ground that the trial judge had misdirected the jury in telling them that the onus was upon the prisoner to satisfy them that the shooting of his wife was accidental. The Court of Criminal Appeal dismissed the appeal. Then on the authority of the attorney-general, the prisoner took his appeal to the House of Lords, where the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice were among the eminent judges who heard it.

This judgment is admirably clear and firm upon the fundamental principle of British criminal justice that it is for the accused to establish affirmatively the guilt of the accused. "No matter what the charge or where the trial," said the Lord Chancellor, "the principle that the prosecutor must prove the guilt of the prisoner is part of the common law of England, and no attempt to whittle it down can be entertained. . . . It is not the law of England to say, as was said in the summing-up of the present case: 'If the Crown satisfies you that this woman died at the prisoner's hands, then he has to show that there are circumstances to be found in the evidence which has been given from the witness box in this case which alleviate the crime so that it is only manslaughter or which excuse the homicide altogether by showing that it was pure accident.' This is a statement of the law of English-speaking justice in the world, applying alike in all the nations of the British Empire and in the United States, and it is salutary, we think, that it should be once more affirmed.

HOUSES ARE SHAKEN BY METEOR EXPLOSION. Krasnovisherski, U.S.S.R. July 10.—A meteor, which passed over this town in a fiery streak today exploded with such force that it shook the houses throughout the district. Its passage, high over the town, was accompanied by a thunderous noise. The explosion, presumably before striking the earth, occurred three minutes later while the sky was still marked with a smoky trail.

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