

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President, W. Chester S. McLure; Secretary, Lt. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.; Editor and Manager, J. R. Burnett.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1926

THE CUSTOMS PROBE

What the public are now chiefly concerned about is whether those officials and ministers of the Crown who have been directly and indirectly mixed up in the recently revealed robbery of the country by smuggling operations are going to face criminal charges in the courts and be dealt with as criminals, or be given offices of emolument and honor in the Senate or elsewhere, or be retired on generous allowances, to live in luxury and unofficial ease for the remainder of their lives.

This is a vital question, a question which gravely concerns the future of Canada. If men, high in public offices, sworn Ministers of the Crown, entrusted with the administration of the country's affairs, the custodians of the people's hard-earned money, and are permitted to rob the country of millions of dollars, to go down into the criminal ranks and associate with bootleggers, smugglers and thieves, and be permitted to escape the punishment they deserve, then the future holds out little hope for Canada.

Several of the Ministers have been too closely associated with the crimes of the past three or four years, even if not criminally responsible for the actual robbery, to escape responsibility. No winking at known wrongdoing can be permitted in a country whose life and well-being depend upon clean and honest government. The men, higher up or lower down, who have been mixed up in these things deserve to be made an example of for the guidance of future officials and public men. The country has a right to demand this and the courts of the land have a right to see to it that justice is satisfied.

There has been a veritable orgy of corruption since the present unfortunate aggregation usurped power at Ottawa. In the campaign which preceded the last general election bribes were openly held out to constituencies, railroads, elevators, offices of emolument were openly held up as the price of political support and they "got away with it." Why could not their subordinates also get away with it? Naturally they expected to. They tried it but, by other efforts than the watchfulness of the government they were found out. Now, it is up to the courts, up to the people also to demand that justice be done.

CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

Mr. H. K. Hemming, of Montreal, well known in this Province and who has contributed on several occasions to the Guardian, recently published a vigorous reply to the Liberal contention that high tariffs enhance prices by enabling the manufacturer to add the duty to his cost of production. Mr. Hemming was himself a manufacturer for thirty years and, in the latter part of his life, a public accountant. From his experiences in both callings he is in a position to say that it is not the custom of Canadian manufacturers to base their prices on foreign prices plus the duty. "The universal practice," he says, "is to figure the cost of material, labor and factory overhead, and then to add a sufficient margin to cover the cost of selling and collecting, and to allow, if possible, a small margin of profit. In almost all lines, for some years past, competition between Canadian manufacturers has been so keen that the gross margin has not been sufficient to cover the total factory and selling costs, with the result that thousands of our manufacturers have been forced into insolvency."

Mr. Hemming goes on to show that many articles of Canadian manufacture could be sold cheaper than the same articles are sold in the United States, if it were not for the excise duties and the sales

tax. He cites a number of instances in proof of this and concludes as follows:— "The opinion that I have formed is that on the whole, if we in Canada were freed from the burden of some sales and other excise taxes, our staple articles of daily consumption, such as farmers buy, would average quite a little below American prices. Prices in England and Europe are no doubt lower than in Canada, but any one who is willing to place our work people on the wage basis of these countries is, of course, also willing to see them cross the border to earn a living."

There is no question that Mr. Hemming's view is correct. Our manufacturers are not governed by foreign prices in setting their own and, in very many instances, they can manufacture just as cheaply as can the Americans. It is the taxes imposed by our own government that in so many cases run prices up to a higher level than obtain in the United States. Some of these taxes, notably the sales tax, increased by the present government, have been partly reduced, and then our Liberal friends include in their claim that they have reduced taxation! In any reduction they have made they have reduced only what they themselves have put on, and even that reduction is but a small one.

SEEING CANADA.

We are in receipt of the catalogue of motion pictures produced by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau, Ottawa, for the purpose of advertising Canada. The pictures taken cover Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the American border to Greenland. If any of Canada's beauty spots has been omitted it is because there are more beauty spots than the film men could visit. Certainly, enough of them have been taken, and excellently taken, to convince any audience anywhere that Canada is a land of marvelous beauty, beauty of majestic mountains and rugged coasts, beauty of peaceful meadows and meandering streams. Even the wild life of the forest has not been omitted, and moose, deer, birds in happy freedom skip across the screen. To see these pictures is to see Canada and the exhibition of them outside of Canada should mean an influx of tourists, while showing them in Canada will undoubtedly send many Canadians to see places of whose beauty they had never known.

Prince Edward Island receives a generous share of publicity. Fox farming, sea-bathing, fishing and views of a number of the island's beauty spots are given. "Charlottetown, the Cradle of Confederation, the Capital of Canada's smallest Province," says the descriptive catalogue, "is replete with historic association. It was in Charlottetown in 1864 that the meeting was held which resulted in the Confederation of the various provinces into the Dominion of Canada. This film illustrates many of the charms of that quaint little city."

We trust that when an opportunity presents itself for a look at any of the many moving pictures in this splendid series it will be taken advantage of.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Queen Square Gardens are now being dressed for summer and summer visitors.

There are well founded complaints about automobiles being driven on the grass in Victoria Park on occasions of sport or other occurrences. This is contrary to regulations and a serious inconvenience to women and children who have the freedom of the park. The police should see that the regulations are observed.

Notes by the Way

Doctor White, Mayor of Saint John, gave a plain, impressive address at a hotel banquet before three hundred members of the local Board of Trade in that city on last Thursday evening. While he was optimistic as to the future of the city of Saint John he did not hesitate to say that it is rapidly going out of business, that it is at the parting of the ways and that something must be done as soon as possible to avert disaster. Salient features of his address, the facts disclosed and the remedies proposed have a close relation to past and present conditions in other Maritime cities, and for that reason are referred to here.

Saint John suffered a terrible blow by the fire in June, 1877, closely followed by the loss of its once great shipbuilding industry and extensive ownership of shipping property. There was a time when the city was busy with a multitude of industries including shoe factories, iron mills, lumber mills, locomotive works, and many other branches of industrial activity. Where are those industries today? In those days the food consumed in the city was produced in the Province. Today, he declared, hardly 10 per cent. of the foodstuffs consumed in the Province was raised at home.

"In the old days even the clothing worn here was made from native wool and manufactured locally," he said. And "Confederation was the most serious blow Saint John ever received," Mayor White declared. He did not think there was anything wrong with the principle of Confederation; it was the way in which it was applied that caused the dissatisfaction. The expectation that it would mean an opening up of markets in Central Canada was just reversed and instead of the C.N.R. carrying our goods to the Central Provinces it was bringing the products of Upper Canada to the Eastern territory.

Lumbering had been a great industry in and about Saint John, but now the lower reaches of the river had been denuded of long timber and lumbering had become a lost art. The city had lost its lumber industry; thirteen lumber mills had disappeared; the population of the city had remained stationary or a little worse, he said, and while he would not say the city was in desperate straits, he felt that it had come to the parting of the ways. "What can we turn our hands to now?" the speaker asked. He answered this question by pointing out that the City and Province had still great resources.

These resources, as yet undeveloped were indicated and gave a silver lining to the dark cloud before depicted. Water powers exist at Grand Falls, at the Rivering Falls, near Saint John, and in the rivers of the North Shore. These will yet be harnessed and perhaps the Bay of Fundy tides also, furnishing hydro electric power to operate pulp mills and other mills and factories all over the Province. A great cement industry must soon spring from the abundant limestone and clay deposits which are the raw materials required. The rapidly growing tourist traffic will bring wealth in its train. The fisheries, capable of a vast and lucrative development, have only been played with as yet when they should have attained the proportions realized in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

The Mayor would have the port of Saint John nationalized and made a free port for 10 or 15 years to give an impetus to its trade and industry, which would in turn bring employment and population. And he has good hopes based on Parliament being now convinced that the East has been getting the hard end of the bargain and that as a partner in the Confederation she should now receive a fair share of the profits.

Such are some of the lights and shadows, the disappointments and the hopes, of the past and present situation in the Maritimes. At least it may be said the conditions set forth are serious and urgent and the discussion thereon is not untimely. Fifty odd years ago these Provinces by the Sea were spoken of as "the Right Arm of the Federation." Can the Dominion prosper and flourish with its right arm paralyzed? It is well to hope. Let us cherish the new hopes, and trust that they may be fulfilled and realized more completely than the hopes of half a century ago that have faded away.

A Commission has been appointed to inquire into these matters. When and where will it meet? The powers that be have not yet told us.

MACHINE FOR MIND AILMENTS

A talk frequently about the machine that is used for measuring the work done by the different processes of the body, when the body is at complete rest, and with no food in the stomach or small intestines. By this means, if there is any infection within the body, the machine will show an increase in amount of work done, because heart, lungs, and other organs, have to do just a little extra work to resist the invader.

In thyroid trouble of the severe type, the machine registers an increase in the amount of work done, because all the processes are working a little harder and a little faster. And now this machine has been introduced into the wards of hospitals that treat mental cases. Two Boston physicians gave their findings in 160 of such cases. They tell us that most of these cases show that the work done by the body is really somewhat below that done by normal individuals.

The exception was the case of epilepsy, where the work done was about normal. Of course, there were some exceptions to the above, a few of the cases actually showing an increased amount of work done, but the conclusion is that in these mental cases, there is really a definite tendency toward less work being done by the body processes, than in normal folks.

How are we to account for this? It is all so new to the number of cases not great, so that we'll have to wait for more cases and more experimental work with this machine before we can answer this question. Where the mental disturbance is due to some infection from the inside, such as the bladder or elsewhere, the machine will likely register the work as above normal. Many mental cases have been discharged from our Eastern hospitals because a careful examination found some infection which was removed in other types, the emotional type. The likely cause here is some wrong impression gained by the mental processes themselves, and the effect of which is to render that individual not quite able to hold his own in school, business, or the home. This machine would likely register this individual's working energy as about normal, because there is no infection. The treatment here would then be one of trying to unwind these mental processes, and straighten them out for him, so that he could take his place in the world again. This machine, when perfected, will likely be in every physician's office.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

May 31, 1926

THE MAN OF COURAGE—"And Caleb \* \* \* said, Let us go up at once, and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it." Nu. 13:30. PRAYER—Give us courage, God, ever to do Thy will. Amen.

KEEP A-GOIN'

If you strike a thorn or rose. Keep a-goin'. If it hails or if it snows. Keep a-goin'. 'Tain't no use to sit and whine. When the fish ain't on your line; Bait your hook an' keep a-tryin'— Keep a-goin'. When the weather kills your crop. Keep a-goin'. Though 'tis work to reach the top. Keep a-goin'. S'pose you're out of every dime. Gittin' broke an' in a crime. Tell the world you're feelin' Prime. Keep a-goin'.

When it looks like all is up. Keep a-goin'. Drain the sweetness from the cup. Keep a-goin'. See the wild birds on the wing. Hear the bells that sweetly ring. When you feel like singin', sing— Keep a-goin'. —Frank Stanton.

Daily Lessons In English

By W. L. Gordon

Words often misused: Don't say, "I have got to go." Omit "got." Often mispronounced: Premature. Pronounce the first e as in "me." Often misspelled: Belief; ie. Synonyms: Skillful, adroit, clever, dexterous, expert, apt, able, talented, ingenious, gifted, bright. Word Study: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: RETROSPECT (noun); a view of something past. "He turned his pen to a retrospect of the Civil War."

"Do you know what that girl at the sweets counter weighs?" "No." "Why, sweets, of course."

You Should Live 18 Years Longer Than Grandfather

Condensed from Liberty (December 12, '26.)

Dr. Louis I. Dublin, in an interview with Brenda Ueland.

If you are an average American you may expect to live 18 years longer than your grandfather. You may expect to live seven years longer than your father, and your child will probably live four or five years longer than you do. Within 25 years the life of the average man should be 70 years.

No idle chatter, this. These highly encouraging assertions are made on the authority of Dr. Louis I. Dublin, chief statistician for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York. Dr. Dublin is recognized as one of the best informed men in the United States in his particular department of science. A big insurance company must know how long people will live. Otherwise it couldn't fix its rates.

"The average length of people's lives in the United States is now about 58 years," Dr. Dublin began. "It increased about four years in 1921 over the year before!"

"The first year in which figures were kept for the nation as a whole was 1855. But in France they have figures dating back to the period between 1817 and 1831. It was found that people born then lived an average of 39 1/2 years. In England and Wales, from 1838 to 1854, the life expectancy was about 40 years and ten months.

"There was one state in this country that kept statistics in a systematic way before the Civil War. That was Massachusetts. And it was from these records that most of our early information concerning longevity in the United States was gathered. In 1855 every baby born in Massachusetts could be expected to live 39 years and nine months. By 1901 the average length of life had increased to nearly 48 years. By 1920 the figure had become about 55 years. And so on, until the present time, when the figures are as follows:

"At birth, as I have said, the average person can expect to live about 58 years more. At the age of seven, about 67 years and nine months; at 12, 53 1/3 years; at 22, 45 years; at 32, 37 years; at 42, 29 years; at 52, 21 years and three months; at 62, 14 1/2 years; at 72, nine years; at 82, three years. And when we reach the ripe old age of 102, we may still expect to live one year and nine months.

"Persons surviving to the age of 50 may on the average expect to survive to the age of 71. And even at 70, it is found that there are still more than nine years of life to be expected. So in general this is apparent: Those who live to grow old, grow very old indeed. "A baby dying at one year cuts down the average. In Shakespeare's time the average length of life was very little more than 20 years. This did not mean that everybody died at 20. It meant, for one thing, that thousands of babies, on account of the dreariness of living in those days, died in infancy.

"Sex is another important element in mortality. Women in general live longer than men. A large number of cities the rate was below 40 per 1000. I believe it is possible to have an infant mortality rate as low as 38 per 1000. "Middle-aged people die most frequently of preventable diseases. Indeed, in limited groups of the population their most common ailments have been prevented entirely. And although heart disease, Bright's disease, and cerebral hemorrhage continue to curtail everyone's expectation of life by about four years, there is no reason why a campaign against them will not be just as effective as the successful campaign against tuberculosis. Tuberculosis has declined 50 per cent. among persons insured in the Metropolitan since 1911.

"In showing how we hope to lengthen life, I have made no allowance for the prevention of deaths from cancer. A victory against that disease certainly will come sometime, but up to date we can make no definite prophecy as to when it will come. "We can predict with certainty a time when a person of 20 can look forward to 50 more years of life. That means he can expect to enjoy a total of 70 years, which coincides, oddly, with the Biblical allotment of three score years and ten.

"It is true I cannot predict that people will continue to live longer and longer, until it is a common thing to live to be 100. But I think it is comforting to be able to say that some day, if we continue to be prosperous—some day, in the near future, the average person will have a life of 70 active years; in which fact there ought to be much of. They didn't know how to feed happiness."



By Louis W. Barlow, M.D.

That Body of Ours

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The Return To Sanity

The Scotsman, published in Edinburgh, was the only morning daily newspaper in Great Britain which maintained an uninterrupted issue during the recent general strike. In the following admirable editorial, in its issue of May 13, it explains why it was able to reach its readers daily, while all its contemporaries were held up.

The relief of the country at the news that the general strike has been called off unconditionally need not be clouded by any misgiving regarding the manner in which release has come. The lamentable conflict in which we have been engaged for the past ten days has not been fought to a finish. There may be a few people, on both sides, who will regret that, but the vast majority of sane, well-meaning people will rejoice that the nation has been spared the agony, bitterness, and remorse which would have been the inevitable concomitant of a protracted and murderous grapple. We were heading straight for that fatal course; very little might have sent us irrevocably along it; but just in time the good sense of the Trade Union leaders, which had been in abeyance ever since they took their tragic plunge towards revolution, reasserted itself, and safety was found.

The question that will be on every lip is—Will the challenge ever be repeated? One cannot answer the question confidently, but one may reasonably have hopes. In any case there is little likelihood that it will ever be repeated by the men who were responsible for it on the present occasion. They have had their lesson, and have recoiled from their own folly. The shock tactics by which they hoped to startle the nation and the Government into surrender in a few days broke against the invincible calm and resolute determination of the people. With this hope gone, the strike leaders seem to have realized that though they might have carried on the strike a little longer, each day was bringing misery—and even the shadow of red revolution—upon most of our early information concerning longevity in the United States was gathered. In 1855 every baby born in Massachusetts could be expected to live 39 years and nine months. By 1901 the average length of life had increased to nearly 48 years. By 1920 the figure had become about 55 years. And so on, until the present time, when the figures are as follows:

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GO TROUTING

It's a healthful sport and one that makes you forget all business cares and worries. If inexperienced, take a trip with some one who knows all the tricks. It's worth while to learn. We can supply you with all.

The Newest Things in Tackle

Our line is very complete. We have the finest assortment of flies in the Maritime Province. These are not stock flies that are commonly sold but are flies made to our special order by Henry Millward Co., of Redditch, Eng. We have a large stock of split bamboo rods. These are the handiest, quickest acting rods you can get for trout fishing and they are reasonable in price.

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The Royal Bank Takes Winnipeg Bond Issue

(Special to the Guardian.) WINNIPEG, May 28.—The Royal Bank bid of \$4,357,100 for the City of Winnipeg's bond issue of \$2,500,000 4 1/2 percent 20 year debentures, when the tenders were opened at the office of A.H.C. Thompson, City Treasurer, Thursday afternoon.

There were seven bids from 23 local, eastern and New York firms. The Winnipeg Bank represented itself, the Guarantee Trust Company and A.E. Ames and Company of New York. The price of \$4,357,100 for Winnipeg payment and delivery at means that the city will pay \$5 for its money. Mr. Thompson, the city treasurer, announced that considering the present conditions of the money market this was a highly satisfactory price.

Your Birthdays

MAY 31.—You like to dress well and to have an artistic home. You have many friends, and take much interest in social life. You are fond of children, and take a great deal of pains in the proper rearing of your own. Beware of allowing jealousy and back-biting to enter your home and interfere with those you love. Your birth-stone is an emerald, which means success in love. Your flower is a lily. Your lucky colors are red and yellow.

Spring Cleaning Time

You will need good coal. We have the best Inverness Scotch coal, Albion Nut, Albion Lump, Sydney, Besco Coke and other kinds. Your order will have our best attention.

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