

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Mr. Dunning's Home-Coming

His constituents here, regardless of politics, will be glad that Hon. Mr. Dunning has been able, notwithstanding the pressure of business at the Imperial Conference, to take a few days off to revisit the little village of Croft, Leicestershire, which he left thirty-five years ago. It was in the foundry at Croft that Mr. Dunning worked as a lad of seventeen, and on this occasion he met four moulders who had been there with him before he left for Canada in 1902.

Britain Not Enthusiastic

The continued silence of the British Government in the face of approbation from the United States and at least two of the Dominions makes it apparent, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, that in his efforts to sweeten the atmosphere for a new international move by President Roosevelt, the Canadian Prime Minister is attempting to stage an important drama without the Prince of Denmark. There has up to date been a significant absence of British Government opinion about the proposal for an Anglo-American pact.

Government officials at Ottawa are not doing any talking about the project but at least two facts are becoming evident. One is that it is going to require a good deal of persuasion to induce Britain to conclude such a deal, especially if Neville Chamberlain succeeds to the British Premiership, and another is that little concrete action by the United Kingdom can be expected for a year or two. In other words, there would be no disposition to disturb the new agreement between Britain and Canada until the time has nearly approached for its renewal, and it has three years to run.

Spenser, Bacon, Shakespeare

According to a London despatch, a movement has been started to open an ancient tomb in the dusty crypts of Westminster Abbey in an attempt to settle, for all time, the century-old controversy over the authenticity of Shakespeare's writings. The tomb of the Elizabethan poet Edmund Spenser, who died in 1599 and was buried near his beloved Chaucer, "is expected to reveal the long-sought proof that Shakespeare was merely a 'stogee' for Francis Bacon."

quent allusions to Shakespeare furnish the most positive evidence of their identification of the man and his works.

Curiously enough, the most striking of Elizabethan tributes associates Shakespeare's claim to immortality with the tomb of Spenser, about which the Bacon Society petitioners are so much concerned. It is in the form of an elegy, by one William Basse, and it reads:

"Renowned Spenser, I ye a thought more nye To learned Chaucer, and rare Beaumont I ye A little nearer Spenser to make room For Shakespeare in your threefold, fourfold Tomb."

To lodge all four in one bed make a shift Until Doomedaye, for hardly will a fifth Betwixt this day and that by Fate be slayne. For whom your Curtaines may be drawn agayne. If your precedence in death doth barre A fourth place in your sacred sepulcher, Under this carved marble of thine own, Sleeper, rare Tragedian, Shakespeare, sleepe alone; Thy unmoested peace, unshared Cave, Possesse as Lord, not Tenant, of thy Grave, That unto us and others it may be Honour hereafter to be layde by thee."

Editorial Notes

Restoration Day, 1660.

Probably were the P.E.I. Fox Breeders' Association to offer a reward of \$2,000 out of their \$200,000 accumulated fund for information leading to the conviction of pup stealers, some one would bite.

In our Ottawa letter, mention is made of a civil servant who gave up a position at Harvard to accept a position in our Federal Civil Service where he is actually receiving exactly half the salary he was receiving at Harvard.

Premier Campbell was eloquent and impressive in his address to Prince of Wales Students. It may have been imagination, of course, but one almost saw a slight twinkle in his eye when he counselled the students that in the cultivation of the memory it was not so much the things to retain that mattered—an encyclopedia could supply these—but the things conveniently to forget. Pre-election promises, for example.

We are getting involved in world problems whether we want it or not. Russia is now to the north of us with a military base. U.S.A. is north-west with Alaska as well as south. Japan is west with her everlasting fishery protective policy and population threat on British Columbia. If we do not get busy protecting our own shores, now that we are independent of the Mother Country, we will be the common prey of each or all of these forward-looking and penetrating nations.

The only other statesman besides Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on which the very exclusive order of Merit has been conferred is Mr. David Lloyd George. The order confers no precedence. It is designed as a special distinction to eminent men and women—without conferring a Knighthood upon them. The Order is limited to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorized to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

In addition to being a distinguished statesman, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald may claim to be an author, though not of such distinction as Barrie whose writings alone obtained him the coveted O.M. Mr. MacDonald has to his credit: Socialism and Society; Labour and the Empire; Socialism; Socialism and Government; The Awakening of India; The Socialist Movement; Margaret Ethel MacDonald; a Memoir (of his wife); The Social Unrest; The Government of India; Parliament and Revolution; Wanderings and Excursions; American Speeches, 1930.

Scientists at the New York Agricultural Experimental Station can tell what the cow has been eating from a sample of her milk. They rely not on chemicals but on their sense of taste. For where France has its wine tasters and England its tea taster, New York has its milk tasters. The human taste is more accurate than chemical tests, Mr. J. C. Marquardt, researcher says. "When we use chemicals," he explains, "we must determine what is wrong with the milk by comparing colors, which narrows the testing down to a matter of sight. It has been found that the sense of taste is more accurate than the sense of sight." Milk testing can be learned only by experience. "One must know what to look for." At the station, a trained taster instructs a newcomer by tasting the same milk at the same time and explaining just what is wrong with each sample.

A bill sponsored by the Quebec Government, and endorsed by both branches of the Legislature, provides that whenever there is a difference between the French text and the English text of a statute, of the Civil Code, of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Municipal Code, the Revised Statutes, or an order-in-council or proclamation, the French text shall prevail. Its object, as set forth in an explanatory note to the bill when originally submitted, "is to have the French text prevail over the English text of legislation and enactments of the province, in the case of difference between them." This is a statement of the effect rather than of the purpose, or of the motive, which has actuated the Government, says the Montreal Gazette. Why, it asks, in the event of difference between the two texts, should the French be accepted whether it be right or wrong and the English rejected whether it be right or wrong? Such procedure, in the first place, imposes an arbitrary limitation upon the latitude of the judiciary and deprives them, or may deprive them, of the right to render judgment according to their own conceptions of legal accuracy. This objection arises particularly where interpretations of English law are concerned and where the courts hereafter will be obliged to render decisions in accordance with a possibly erroneous French text.

Notes By The Way

Many critics feared in times past that reciprocal treaties would prove the hot-houses of estrangement within the Empire. Their success so far has been achieved because of the most sensitive determination that negotiators, if not successful, should at least endeavor no bitter. It would be most regrettable if negotiations for trade treaties with Canada caused friction, because the scope of those treaties must necessarily be very limited. The Canadian Government recently sent a senior Minister to the Commonwealth to discuss this question. The obstacles that appear to have arisen are natural. A balance of trade cannot be struck between the North American continent and Australia. Our apparent unfavorable balance with the United States is redressed through the unseen channels of international exchanges, and cannot be as inimical to the Commonwealth as statistical figures suggest.—Melbourne Angus.

Thirty years of arbitration of industrial disputes in the Dominion has demonstrated that public opinion is a powerful weapon to remedy existing injustices. It invariably condemns abuses and supports those who are in the right, whether employers or employees. It is this confidence in the fair-mindedness of the people that has established the authority of arbitration tribunals.—Brandon Expositor.

In no circumstances, says the South African Minister of Defence, will South Africa give social or political equality to its native population. Mr. Pirow's declaration is no new thing. It sums up the racial policy not only of the present Government but of white South Africa as a whole. Yet even Mr. Pirow must surely wonder at times whether a prosperous and healthy nation can permanently be maintained on such a principle. In the Union there are 2,000,000 "whites," 10,000,000 "blacks." The native population increases in number, improves in capacity. To condemn such a majority in perpetuity to a "helot" status is to prepare terrible trouble if not catastrophe for the future.—London Daily Herald.

Officials in the War Office, anxious that Coronation parades should take place without a hitch, wrote Sir James McBrien, head of the Mounties, suggesting that his contingent come a little early so that their horses would get used to the crowds, and especially to the Guards' bearskins. The colonel in charge replied that a Mountie's horse was not scared of bearskin, dead or alive.—Moncton Transcript.

The people who find most fault with democracy are those who picture democratic institutions, like mere machines which operate automatically. Such people fail to realize that society is a living organism in that the individuals composing it are living members, not dead mechanical parts. They are conscious, responsible and self-directing individuals, not mere automata.—Victoria Colonist.

The Attorney-General's revelation that favors of the late government were allowed to take a viable form of Ontario Lands at less than ten cents a cord stumps may help to enlighten Nova Scotia farmers as to why it was that during that period they were forced to sell their pulp wood at prices that hardly gave them bare wages for themselves, not to mention whatever for their timber.—Yarmouth Telegraph.

In the scurrying about in London of the prime ministers from the empire rests, for the time being, the real hope for the success of a world peace. In the empire, behind the scenes, making the momentous decision that it must give business if it expects to receive it, and that in co-operation with Washington it can coax the rest of the great trading nations into a new world trade deal, no international economic conference may be more important than the meeting of the next three months will determine whether or not London and Washington dare lead the way toward sound world economic recovery—and peace.—Business Week.

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Richard Hess, a sound-sleeping New York college student who found himself grown immune to alarm clocks, contrived a complicated device. At 7 a. m. the alarm goes off, starts the radio and dumps a glass of cold water in his face. The device is described by Mr. Hess answers to daily roll-call with washed and shiny face as bright as any of his classmates.—New York World Telegram.

Of the eight statesmen who have been at the top of British politics during the century, Salisbury, Balfour, Campbell-Bannerman, Asquith, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Ramsay MacDonald, Baldwin—it may be that the last was not the most distinguished; but would it be an exaggeration to say that he has been during the century the "backbone" of his party? He was bound to command, for he had saved it from possible disintegration in 1922, when he led the revolt against continued support of the Lloyd George Government. But the Englishman, whose political leanings, like his leading public men, display other qualities than those incidental to political office. Mr. Baldwin revealed himself on many occasions as capable of charming public audiences when he spoke about books.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

THE SAWDUST TRAIL

By James W. Barton, M.D. Sir—Apparently having decided not to proceed with the "hard-surfacing" of St. Peter's Road this summer, the powers that be are undertaking an experimental project in "soft-surfacing" a section in the vicinity of Marie and McGill. The basic material used is native sawdust and is being applied from 10 to 18 inches deep. Motorists who have survived a "test" run on this section are hoping there will be a shortage of sawdust very soon. I am, Sir, etc.

DISGUSTED LIBERAL

BUDGETING FOR A DEFICIT

Dr. Bittner believes that the apple pulp absorbs the poison manufactured by harmful organisms. This means that the intestine does not or will not absorb these poisons into the bloodstream. The blood freed from having to fight these poisons which the raw apple pulp has absorbed, is thus able to fight the organisms themselves.

The Charlottetown City Council early in 1936 knowingly set a tax rate that, if it had been collected in full, would have resulted in a deficit for the year of \$66,663.30. The City's properties including buildings, streets and sidewalks, etc., which depreciate each year to an extent of at least two percent, and which at that rate would amount to \$42,288.92, making the total deficit for the year \$108,952.22. Possibly "taxpayer" would be willing to pay the share of this extra amount, but other citizens may not be so fortunate a position financially.

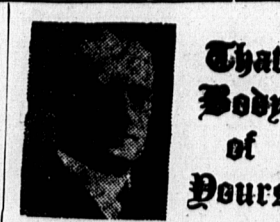
Judging from letters in the press and conversation that I have had, it seems to me that this whole question is not being given the serious consideration that it merits. Our people naturally expect to enjoy living conditions much the same as those in vogue in the other Provinces of Canada. On the other hand, it is quite evident that they are unable to pay the cost of maintaining the average Canadian standard. The question then naturally arises as to why we in Prince Edward Island are unable to meet community expenses similar to those in other parts of Canada. We frequently hear our City Council being accused of extravagance. On the other hand, there is no specific evidence to warrant the accusation; while the rate of property taxation is, I believe, the lowest of any City of our size in Canada.

May I suggest that the trouble with the present system of revenue in this province fall a long way below the average of Canada as a whole. Apart from the money coming to the Island from the Dominion Government, paid to the Provincial Treasury and to the local Federal employees on salary account, together with such dividends as may accrue on Province investments, we in this Province are depending almost entirely upon the earnings of our farmers and fishermen, both of which classes we know are having difficulty in earning more than the bare necessities of life.

Unlike all the other Provinces of Canada, apart from farming and fishing, we have no natural resources, such as commercial forests, natural gas, oil, coal, lime, graphite, gypsum, nor any of the minerals including gold, silver, cobalt, nickel, copper, tin, lead, antimony, bismuth, iron, not to mention such ultra valuable assets as radium, platinum, arsenic, etc., all of which are adding daily and enormously to the wealth of our fellow Canadian citizens.

On top of these facts, there is a still more serious phase, viz., that our rural population is decreasing and that our urbanites are each year becoming more numerous. According to Canadian census returns, the rural population of Prince Edward Island in 1921 was 89,022 with an urban population of 19,003. In 1921 the former had dropped to 67,453 and the latter had increased to 20,385, and there is reason to believe that the drifting process has increased materially during the past six years. From the above, it will be seen that each family in Charlottetown, Summerside and in the smaller towns and villages of the Island was being maintained in 1921 by seven families of farmers and fishermen; whereas today they are looking to six families to give them a livelihood.

It is all very well for taxpayers to grumble and tell our Provincial and City Governments that they should improve conditions without increasing the taxes, but it cannot be remembered that blood should be drawn from stones. There is only one solution for this whole trouble, viz., to increase the earning capacity of our farmers and fishermen, and that certainly can be done to a very large extent. On the other hand, the farming, pigs, locomotives, classical studies, and the English countryside, for in these specialties he displayed the simplicity, sincerity, and humanity which go to the heart of mankind.—Melbourne Angus.



RAW APPLE DIET FOR SUMMER DIARRHOEA OF CHILDREN

As warm weather comes along mothers are naturally anxious about the diarrhoea and dysentery that so often attacks infants and children. Thanks to our children's specialists who advise mothers about the right diet for young children, the number of deaths from summer diarrhoea is only a fraction of what it was some years ago.

However when the attack of diarrhoea or dysentery occurs it is necessary to get the inflamed intestine healed as quickly as possible so that the infant or child does not become too weak to withstand the attack.

About five years ago Dr. J. E. Bittner told of his experience with a number of these which he treated with raw apples. In a recent number of Northwest Medicine he writes of 946 patients, less than 10 years of age treated by the raw apple diet. There was only one death and symptoms of meningitis were present in this case before the raw apple diet was given.

The action of this bulk of raw apple on the lining of the intestine is soothing (and, for the time being, actually constipating), even to the highly inflamed and irritated intestine of young infants suffering with severe dysentery. This is surprising because we think of anything raw or rough as likely to scratch or irritate the lining of the intestine. This would seem to show that it is the bulk or bigness of the material in the bowel that stimulates bowel action.

There are definite rules that must be followed if the best results are to be obtained. The apples must be eaten on an empty stomach, they must be finely chewed, they must have sufficient time to leave the stomach before being mixed with other foods. Foods rich in proteins (meat, eggs, etc., cereals) seriously lessen the effect of the apple, and in seriously acute cases will completely stop the good effects expected. Heat (cooking) likewise prevents the full effects of the apples.

The British Way

In the "Twenty-Five Years Ago" column of yesterday's paper there was this: "H. G. Wells predicted a revolution in England, saying that the troubles were preparing the way." The revolution didn't come. What came instead was that admirable capacity of the British to adapt the capitalist system to change. Twenty-five years ago men like Keir Hardie and Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden were thought to be dangerous revolutionaries. MacDonald went on to become England's Prime Minister and Snowden her Chancellor of the Exchequer. They were orthodox constitutionalists. England's ability, twenty-five years ago, to adopt social security laws, to make capitalism take care of social and economic consequences of technological improvements, made them constitutionalists.

Years ago Karl Marx wrote that the capitalist system, making rich men richer and poor men poorer, must destroy itself. Marx, from his premises, was right. What he failed to reckon with, making him ultimately wrong, was the capacity of capitalism to adapt itself to change. To meet needs created through mass production in what has come to be known as the "long run" there is a moral for us all. The moral of the folly of blind resistance to change. The unrest which this continent witnesses at present is not necessarily an unwholesome thing. In the long run it may be the best possible thing. It may mean merely that pressure of mass action, that discontent with conditions, whence, has come, mistakes may be made, wrong courses taken at the crossroads, but error gains are made in the end.

Revolutions come only when progress is opposed. Where there exists understanding that change is the natural law, that nothing in green takes the place of revolution, it is England's comprehension of this, her genius for freedom and progress that has made her what she is, confounding the doctrinaires' thesis of Glocke Marx and the prophets of doom like Wells. responsibility of devising ways and means rests mainly, if not entirely, on the shoulders of the people of this City and Summerside. Democratic Governments do not initiate. On the other hand they act when the people call upon them to do so. There is no lack of desire to assist in matters of this kind, but leadership is required. I am, Sir, etc. H. K. S. HEMMING.

1,225 DEAD 20,989 INJURED Last year th. need of automobile insurance was forcibly demonstrated by the fact that in spite of the most strenuous campaign on the part of newspapers, periodicals and insurance companies against careless driving, accidents with violent deaths and injuries reached a new high in Canada. Every person who drives a car needs the protection of insurance. An accident might ruin a car owner for life—financially—or create a tremendous hardship on the person injured—if there is no insurance. Let us send you a pamphlet explaining the various coverages. Rates quoted without obligation. HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED ESTABLISHED 1872 Summerside Montague

For Vitality always use BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

P.E.I. Potatoes By A. M. Bell M. D. P. E. ISLAND POTATO XII

It has already been shown that the soil, in order to produce any vegetation, must contain a dozen or more elements, including nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and calcium (lime). Each of these will become depleted from the soil by heavy cropping unless they are returned in some way—either by the application of stable fertilizers, chemical fertilizers or by plowing under leguminous crops, and such as clovers.

The Poet's Corner ST. CECILIA

A shell lies silent on a lonely shore; High rocks and barren stand with frowning brow; Hither no freighted ships, e'er turr Their treasures on the fated sand to pour. Afar the white-robed seagull loves to soar; But, pure as victim for a nation's vow, A lovely maiden strikes the shell and now Its music charms, and sadness reigns no more. Thus, Christian Poesy, thus on pagan coast For ages mute had lain thy sacred Untouched since from the prophet's hand it fell. Till fair Cecilia, taught by angel hosts, Attuned its music to the heavenly choir, And gave a Christian voice to Clio she!

—Archbishop O'Brien, (1843-1906) (Archbishop of Halifax, born in P. E. I.)

SMUT PREVENTATIVE FORMALIN one of the best known preventatives for SMUT ON GRAIN An effective, efficient and proven remedy. Formalin is a cheap but thoroughly effective remedy. Grain growers would be wise to act promptly, in order to have seed properly treated before sowing. One pint to every 40 gallons of water. Full directions with every order. Do not delay. Write in for one today. Mail Orders promptly attended to. THE TWO MACS DRUGSTORE PHONE 315

All Eyes Should Be Examined No authority claims that an eye service will cause ALL eyes to see normally. But they all recognize that no other means can the desired results be secured, and they assert that the ideal plan would be to have every pair of eyes undergo an examination. You would be wise to agree with them. G. F. Hutcheson