

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1934

LIBERAL VOLTE FACE

In support of his argument that the Bennett Government, despite its undiminished majority in Parliament, should resign and go to the country, Hon. E. A. Lapointe, former Minister of Justice in the King Government, cited the case of Mr. Gladstone dissolving the British Parliament before the expiration of its term of office because a bye-election had gone against him. It must have been somewhat embarrassing for Mr. Lapointe when Mr. D. M. Kennedy, Conservative member for Peace River, recalled that in 1925 the King administration went to the country with 117 members and came back with 101, and that when the House opened the first motion proposed by the then Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) was the following:

"That in the opinion of this house, in view of the recent general election, the government was justified in retaining office and in summoning Parliament, and the government is entitled to retain office, unless defeated by a vote of this house equivalent to a vote of want of confidence."

Hon. Mr. Meighen, Conservative leader, then moved the following amendment:

"That all the words after the word 'that' be struck out and the following substituted therefor: 'In the late general election the candidates of His Excellency's advisers, at whose instance the appeal to the country was made, were defeated in a large majority of the constituencies. 'That' the late general election of the government, including the Prime Minister, were rejected at the polls and have no seats in Parliament. 'That' the party represented in the last Parliament by His Majesty's opposition secured in the late election by far the largest support in the popular vote, and has substantially the largest number of members of any party in the present House of Commons."

In discussing the matter at that time, Mr. Lapointe maintained that it was "the people as represented in Parliament, not the people of one province or another," who were the proper judges, and that the confidence of the country was only to be estimated by the majority which the Government could obtain in the House. "We are all equal here," he said, "and the question which Parliament wants as the executive, the board of control, the cabinet in Canada, at the present time, must be decided by members of Parliament."

That was Mr. Lapointe's contention in 1925; precisely the same at that time was voiced by Hon. Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways, a few days ago when he said: "The only way in which one can judge of the confidence of the people of this country is to judge by the confidence of the House."

The difference between the situation in 1925 and the situation in 1934, is that on the former occasion the Liberals were actually in a minority, their leader and government being defeated, but were hoping to "blotch-hike" along by means of progressive support, whereas today the Conservatives have a substantial majority over all parties in the House, and have been sustained by a strong vote of confidence.

LIFE'S LONGER SPAN

In the main the differences that separate the old from the young reduce themselves to two: increased experience and diminished vitality, writes Prof. Gilbert Murray in the Morning Spectator. Increased experience is all to the good; the so-called vitality that it may bring is not a weakness but a strength. It is the loss of vitality that is the irremediable loss. It must not be denied or minimized. Yet, when we are told by statisticians that the proportion of old people in the population is increasing, because lives are longer and births fewer, we must not assume that the average vitality is necessarily less. If life is growing longer that ought to mean that vitality is lasting longer, and without any doubt that, is the case. It is calculated that at least ten years have been added, since the middle of the last century, to the length of women's life. But the increase in vitality is even greater. In Miss Aspin's time a woman of twenty-eight was nearly passed; a woman of forty is now in her prime.

Old Funches show us the adventures of poor Mr. Briggs riding, riding, shooting, and walking up the hill to Hampstead with many a puff and blow. Mr. Briggs was only forty, but no doubt he ate too much, drank too much and took far too little exercise. He could never have stood up to Lord Balfour at tennis, still less to the late Master of Balliol at hockey when those two eminent moderns were deep in their seventies. The mind is said to keep its vigor longer than the

body. Yet I see from The Times that two men of seventy have recently been piloting airplanes. A few years back a man of sixty-two, who shall say he played for safety or disregarded the heroic-backed himself to swim against a sea-lion. I hardly like to quote him, because though technically speaking, he won, I doubt if the sea-lion understood the rules; but no such drawback applies to my favorite hero, a man of eighty who was killed by a fall while sliding down the banisters. It appeared from the evidence before the coroner that his physician had warned him against the danger of the practice when he was sixty, but deceased said it had always been his custom, and he continued it with success for another twenty years. *What a life he must have had!*

MARITIME HAY

The hay industry in the Maritime Provinces is receiving a considerable impetus due to the demand from the British West Indies and also for use on cattle boats taking cattle overseas. The Morning Times reports that farmers in New Brunswick are shipping a considerable quantity of hay to the British West Indies and are enjoying the best demand and highest prices for their product within the past three years, according to the Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways. The hay is being sold in both pressed and loose form and is moving rapidly at the present time. Many farmers have found their supplies insufficient to carry them through the winter and have had to go into the open market to supplement their stocks. Hay is bringing from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a ton more than last year, current prices being from \$7.00 to \$8.00 a ton. The market for hay from the Maritime Provinces in the British West Indies has been greatly augmented by the direct service provided by the Canadian National Steamships. There would appear also to be a demand in the United Kingdom for Canadian hay about April or May of this year as stocks on hand are not sufficient to carry over and meet the coming summer needs and there is a shortage in Norwegian supplies. Maritime Province hay is looked upon with favor particularly in Scotland, when carefully prepared.

MARITIME HERITAGE

Dr. J. Clarence Webster of Shediac delivered an address at a meeting of the Maritime Women's Club in Montreal, on Friday evening last in which he spoke of the material and the spiritual heritage of the Maritimes. In regard to the former he described the efforts being made to rebuild the oyster fisheries and believed the same aim might be achieved for the lobster trade. Farms had fallen into decay because the farmers, like people neglecting their business to play the stock market, had abandoned them for periods of years in fishing, with the hope of making considerable sums in a short time. A new spirit was coming into the Maritimes however, he observed hopefully.

The Montreal Gazette's report says that as a member of the Historic Monuments Commission, Dr. Webster has done much to preserve historic places in the Maritimes, and he declared in his address to the Women's Club that to magnify the tourist business it was necessary to bring out the distinctiveness of the Atlantic provinces, by restoring the traditions and legends. Following upon the enterprise carried out at Annapolis Royal and the establishment there of a museum, a great development is going on at Louisbourg, he said.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There has been a gradual but noticeable change, says the Financial Post, in the attitude of many members of parliament toward the problem of central bank ownership. The Banking Commission recommended a privately owned institution and it is generally believed the draft legislation will follow this advice. The Liberal party has strongly advocated a publicly owned institution in the past and was believed ready to fight for this principle. But the party has modified its views in the past fortnight and is no longer likely to press for a publicly owned institution. The reason for the change is to be found in the recognition of the fact that a publicly owned institution would be susceptible to almost irresistible political pressure.

Notes By The Way

In discussing the National Government of Great Britain The Times declares that its achievements are undeniably great. They are written in the trade returns, in the revenue returns, in the high standing of British credit and above all, in the lives of hundreds of thousands of men and women who have been taken back into employment. These accomplishments are really above and beyond possible disparagement. The praise thus given to the British Government, says an exchange, is equally applicable to the Canadian Government, which, as has been frequently pointed out in these columns, has achieved a great deal in promoting domestic industries, in stimulating the trade of the country, in providing employment for workers in finding markets for many agricultural and other products, in lifting the nation from the bottom of the depression, which was reached a year ago, and in setting the country on the road towards better times. In the presence of such accomplishments on the part of Premier Bennett and his colleagues, it is difficult to understand the lack of patriotism displayed by Oppositionists in their efforts to show that nothing has been achieved. As the Prime Minister asked in the House of Commons the other day, what possible purpose is served by endeavoring to belittle the efforts of the Canadian Government and people? What do Mr. Mackenzie King and his associates hope to gain by trying to discourage the public regarding the progress that has already been made on the road to recovery?

President Roosevelt, speaking over the radio on Saturday, urged the Boy Scouts of America to perform a national good turn by collecting clothing, furniture and bedding for the needy during the remainder of the month. The possibilities of this relief scheme may be imagined from the fact that while the President was speaking nearly one million Scouts were assembled in various parts of the country. The Scouts are enthusiastic and the results of their widespread collection will undoubtedly be a sufficiency of the necessities for practically everyone who needs such help at the present time.

From Peking comes news that China is in the midst of a campaign against superstition, the Government seeking to discourage the practice of attempting to gain earthly favor by making lavish offerings to the various gods and goddesses. Instead, the people are urged to use their energy in feeding flood and famine victims or in buying airplanes for the Government. The advice as to the planes indicates that the war lords believe that they are more entitled to consideration than the most important ancestors or gods of the teeming Chinese.

Lindberg And His President

(Washington Correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13: When Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, United States darling hero of the air, dared to publicly criticize President F. D. Roosevelt in a personal message reprimanding the President for his cancellation of the air mail contracts, the air hero looked a little queasy. In the opinion of many Washington observers, may tumble him from his pedestal. For President Roosevelt, the political hero, remains the object of fanatical worship by millions of his countrymen who accept his word as law. It is just another one of those extraordinary situations that have arisen day after day in the "new deal."

The President is determined to clear out crookedness, graft, double-dealing, the backstairs use of great wealth in government, no matter who is hit. He is convinced that the whole air-mail contract business in the United States is honeycombed, if not with graft, at least with rotten practices. He has called for a "new deal." Colonel Lindbergh's reputation as a national hero was resting on the heavy subsidy before this incident. Revelations in the senate's air mail inquiry showed that the Colonel, in addition to receiving a salary of \$10,000 a year from Transcontinental and Western Air for merely normal service as a technical adviser, had also been made a free gift of stock worth a quarter of a million dollars and given an option on an additional block of a quarter million dollars. There is no use saying this was not a shock to the country. It was especially so the T. W. A. was one of the heavily subsidized carriers. It was quite plainly shown that the air mail company had been using Lindbergh's prestige to further its business including boosting prices of its stock. Lindbergh was heavily under obligation to the company.

Now the Colonel has the temerity, not exhibited even by the most daring opposition Republican politician, to telegraph the President reprimanding him in such phrases as: "Your order of cancellation of all air-mail contracts condemns the largest portion of our commercial aviation without trial," and "Your present action does not discriminate between innocuous and gullible and places a premium on honest business."

No public official of the nation, let alone the President of the United States, can possibly overlook language of such a nature addressed directly to him. Observers are betting, therefore, that Lindbergh is pretty certain now to be called before the senate investigating committee and asked to explain all his financial transactions in the air mail set-up; and also to prove that he made proper income tax returns on his enormous monetary receipts from the company. In justice to Colonel Lindbergh, it must be said he

That Body of Hours

By James W. Banta, M.D.

INSULIN A BODY BUILDER

When we used to read about the "medicine man" of various tribes, and the different "medicines" he used to cure the ailments of his patients, it aroused a feeling of pity in our hearts for these poor ignorant savages. Today when we realize that the juice from the pancreas of an animal, injected daily into a diabetic, will allow him to live and work like normal individuals, it makes us think a little. And when we remember that liver, or the extract of liver, and extract of hogs' stomach is a positive cure for pernicious anaemia, or makes him a little more vigorous, because we know that other organs of animals are used to help man—adrenal extract, pituitary extract, thyroid extract, secured from animals, are all used by man when his own thyroid, adrenal, or pituitary glands are not doing their work properly.

And as these extracts begin to be used more and more it is found that the body has more than one use in the body. For instance, insulin from the pancreas of animals now enables the diabetic to live, with care, as long as other people; in addition insulin helps other conditions besides diabetes.

"Hunger is perhaps Nature's way of making known that the amount of sugar in the blood is below normal and that more must be supplied if the heat and energy of the body is not to be kept up. When the amount of sugar in the blood is low, under ordinary circumstances, impulses start down the main nerve to the stomach that stimulate the flow of the stomach juice (gastric juice) and also stimulate the muscular walls of the stomach to start their churning motion.

It is this churning motion of the stomach that tells the individual, who is not conscious of the fact that he needs food, that he needs food. This known effect of insulin in stimulating the appetite is probably due to its stimulating effect upon the stomach. It makes the stomach hungry, it stimulates the digestive juice and starts its churning movements even before the food is eaten.

I have spoken before about the use of insulin in building up those who are emaciated. It not only creates an appetite, but it enables the blood to use more of the starchy food eaten; and more than half the food eaten by normal individuals is starchy food.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

CIVIC

Sir—The new Council are at the helm. While friends will regret the loss of Mayor Stewart's services they will not be backward in congratulating his successor with every wish that his term of office may be happy and prosperous.

The citizens have made no mistake in selecting councillors, the personnel of which gives general satisfaction. We have now good grounds for anticipating a term of careful and economical handling of City affairs. The elected Councilors were approved by voters upon the platform of their published cards, all of which abounded in promises and the key note in every case was "Economy." In as far as they seek to redeem those pledges they will have the thanks and commendation of their constituents.

When preparing their budget they will be under severe strain and temptation. Each item in the estimates will have an appeal wherever they must decide between the frailties of the flesh and the more urgent call of duty. Their pledges of economy can only be met by cutting to the bone when deciding where to ply the pruning knife. Every item lopped off we know will be removed with regrets. Few of them may be accounted useless, but they are things which can be dispensed with in the interests of an empty treasury. Many things we want, the need is almost urgent, but we have done without them in other days—and we can do so again.

Citizens are prone to make the situation more difficult. In the press and by private lobbying there will be nine applicants for some form of spending for every one suggesting a method of saving a dollar. If those who clamor for, and make a councillor's life miserable with appeals for fads and fancies, this light in a dark alley, that improvement at their door, donations to Tom, Dick and Harry, would do the cap of reason and give thought to what they ask for it would be helpful.

How much can you buy for 28c? How many grains of wheat are there however desirable, will it improve? How many miles of new street, or how many new bathing houses can we build with it, if there was that amount in actual cash in the City Treasury? That is, if we had that 28c in actual cash to expend.

In matters of fact there is no a red cent of City owned cash either to credit in any bank, or in the City safe. We have to go out and borrow money to pay even the interest on money already borrowed to be spent in frills and give away. The Credit of the City is good, and we can borrow. Every dollar borrowed is an added mortgage upon taxpayers. Why mortgage the poor man's cottage to hand out to the useless and unneeded? Why borrow \$500, and pay bank interest on it for all time to come to give it as a gratuity to a person of comparative wealth? Why mortgage the property of citizens?

The same applies to official and other payments not worth a dime to the City, and to every commission, donation and plus pay for imaginary services that are multiplied by years of continuance with cumulative compound interest as practised in the past, the handling out of which accounts for the entire floating debt of the City today, and which means and bodies seeking to dip into the Treasury would accompany their appeal with a practical suggestion as to how to grant their request without borrowing and mortgaging it would be better. I can guarantee from experience that there is no mine of gold, nor any other source of wealth in the City Hall from which the Finance Committee or their staff can shovel out any called for amount to meet those demands. There is no way but to borrow and mortgage and pile up civic debt.

I am, Sir, etc.

L. P. TANTON.

has already offered to give the committee all the facts but the committee in deference to his standing as an American hero, was rather unwilling to expose him to unnecessary publicity. His telegram to the President changed all that.

One must understand that behind all this air mail uproar is the fact that while there were scores of air mail lines covering 27,000 miles of routing, the great majority are controlled by a few big banking interests including holding companies of well-known railways and steamships. James Lindbergh, through holdings of Anne Morrow, his wife, who comes from one of the richest families in the United States, is closely connected with these interests outside of the position he held with the air mail company.

This is a case of hero meets hero—the air against politics.

The press gallery has all its money on the President.

His Motto

The school teacher was giving her class a talk on the sayings of the wise.

"Now, here is a very good example of what I mean," she said. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

"Teacher," piped up little Tommy, "my father says he always sticks to that motto in his business."

"How noble of him!" said Teacher. "The sure he must be a very fine man. By the way, Tommy, what is your father's profession?"

"Oh, he's a boxer!" replied the boy proudly.

Canadian Criminal Justice

(Mail and Empire)

An extremely interesting comparison between the administration of criminal law in Canada and in the United States appears in the Journal of the American Juridical Society for February, published at the University of Michigan. And it is based on the article which Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell, Toronto, contributed to the issue of the Panel for September-October, 1932. A commentary has been supplied by an authority on criminal law administration in the United States, notes inserted at the appropriate places in the notes special reference is made to the laws and procedure in Michigan, where criminal practice was revised and greatly improved a few years ago. It is made to appear that a province of Canada has little advantage over Michigan except in respect to judicial appointments and tenure.

"But in this factor," says the editor of the Journal, "Canada is immensely superior."

One of the notes of the commentator is as follows: "This permanency of tenure of Canadian judges and prosecutors, and their consequent removal from political influences is the only important difference between the Canadian administrative system and our own." Another note reads: "While our methods of jury selection vary somewhat in different localities the general principle of selection is the same as that of Canada. But while Mr. Justice Riddell can say that no one in Canada has ever suggested an improper action or motive in selection of a jury, we find many judicial notions that our own juries have been improperly selected. After the recent exposure of scandalous disregard of the law in Detroit: one of the jury commissioners admitted that he and his colleagues had jealously divided among themselves not the responsibility, but the 'privilege' of naming persons to be called for service. Again the faults in this country are found in the administration of the law rather than in the law."

Mr. Justice Riddell in his article stated that there are two and only two principles upon which in fact and in actual practice a criminal trial proceeds. One is that a criminal trial is a solemn and decorous investigation by the state into whether a particular crime has been committed against it by the accused. The other is that a criminal trial is a sort of game in which the smartest man is to win, and conducted according to certain rules. "We have adopted the former principle for our guidance."

The following note by the American commentator is illuminating: "The actual practice in this country indicates strongly that we have adopted the latter principle."

The Journal devotes an editorial to the subject with the caption: "The Chief Burden on Canadian Criminal Justice," the significance of which appears in the concluding sentence: "Outside of the rules the differences are sufficient to account for most of the failures which we deplore. Every judge in Canada is chosen by the responsible leaders of a responsible party and he is made free to work as a judge without fear of a number of years ago, in addressing an audience at a local fair, Mr. Justice Riddell dwelt upon law observance and said: 'We are an iron people and we have iron laws.' Grant this to be rhetoric, but noble rhetoric it is! Grant it to be fact, but what a fortunate people to be fastened to this wise! Just one word more: Canada is competent, mature prosecutors, appointed, and serving under secure tenure. Canada's greatest burden is its contiguity to a more numerous people which prefers politics to performance."

Kitchener And Marchand

(Mail and Empire)

The recent death of the French General Marchand brought out many reminiscences of the Fashoda affair. He was always reticent until 1921 when he dictated his version to a friend. He said that after he and Lord Kitchener had agreed to refer the question to their respective governments the English general relaxed and treated him to Scotch and soda which he found very stuff. Later, Kitchener went ashore and inspected Marchand's force of 100 men, that day given French uniforms brought out from France in a bright horse, in anticipation of precisely this encounter. The parade over, Kitchener accepted Marchand's invitation to take a glass of champagne in his hut. The door was low and Kitchener stooped so much that one of his spurs caught in the seat of his trousers. It was rather amusing for a moment he was on his knees before the Frenchman. Ocell had to cut at the cloth with a pen-knife before the Birdar could rise.

Kidney Pains Have Now Gone

Thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills

"I have been completely relieved of my kidney trouble by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills," writes J. B. Dugas, Spanish, Ont. "Since taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I have not felt any more pains in my kidneys. Eight boxes gave me complete relief."

"Dodd's have been used with marvelous success by people suffering from Backache, Rheumatism and Bladder Trouble."

Salesman—Madam, this fire-extinguisher is guaranteed to give you service for 50 years.

Elderly Woman—But I shan't be here all that time.

Salesman (misunderstanding her meaning)—Oh, but you can take it with you when you go!

keep fit and win!

Take Eno every morning and banish constipation, the source of many ailments and mental sluggishness. Pleasant-tasting, refreshing, safe, sure!

Enos' Fruit Salt

H. K. S. HEMMING, B.A., C.P.A., C.G.A.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

MEMBER OF

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF COST ACCOUNTANTS

COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF P. E. I.

P. E. I. REPRESENTATIVE

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Accounting systems opened up and revised. Labor saving office methods installed. Cost Accounting instituted to suit special requirements. Monthly, quarterly and annual audits. Balance sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts prepared. Income Tax returns written up and filed. Financial arrangements made between debtor and creditors.

Limited Liability Companies Incorporated.

P. O. BOX 35. TELEPHONE 1376.

E. R. BROW

Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate.

Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis

146 Richmond St., Charlottetown

Robinson Crusoe's Isle

(Recharge)

Writing of Tobago, the reputed site of Robinson Crusoe's sojourn and where his cave is shown, Captain John Foynt, in 1889, said: "Thou art here presented with The Present Prospect of the Island of Tobago, about forty Leagues distant from Barbadoes; . . . And I am persuaded that there is no island in America that can afford us more ample Subjects to contemplate the Bounty and Goodness of our Great Creator in than this of Tobago; And this, I speak not by hearsay, or as one that has lived always at home; but as one that has had Experience of the World, and been in the greatest part of the Caribbee Islands, and most parts of the Continent of America, and almost all His Majesty's Foreign Plantations; And after having view'd them all, have chosen this Island of Tobago to take up my 'quietus est' in."

It will be seen that this has the descriptive writers telling about a real estate proposition backed off the map but those who have visited the island on the Canadian National Steamship West Indies liners agree with Captain John Foynt.

More and more people eat at White's Restaurant LTD. these cold and disagreeable days.

Why not YOU? Peanut Crisp 29c lb. Open 8 a.m. to 1 a.m.

Pair of Eyeglasses

When you need them is one of the best investments you could make.

Many who procured satisfactory Glasses from us will back up this statement.

E. W. TAYLOR J. S. TAYLOR Optometrists Charlottetown and Alberton

The Poet's Corner

FROM "TREE MEMORIES"

The woodland spoke no word to me, But oh, its thoughts were sweet; Against my spirit like the sea I felt the thought-waves beat.

Within their halls of memory What heavenly scenes are drawn: The stream, the wild birds company, The sky's cool face at dawn;

The golden lances of the sun, The rain that feels its way, The twilight steps that one by one, Lead to the moon's white ray.

The multitude of light leaf-forms Engraved on earth and air; The black and gold of midnight storms, The blue that violets wear;

The wind that brings from clover farms A picture white and red, Or later gathers in his arms The woodland's fragile dead.

—Evelwyn Wetherald.

MACS Special Rx. 315

Cod Liver Oil Extract With Creosote and Guaiac Compound

An ideal remedy particularly adapted for persistent and irritating Coughs and Bronchial Affections. It quickly relieves the congestion and thereby allows the taste and fresh producing particles to become immediately effective.

This preparation has the tonic properties of Hypophosphites and the flesh producing properties contained in the Extract of Cod Liver, combined with Creosote which is a most effective antiseptic, make it a valuable remedy in Chronic Bronchitis, in deep seated coughs, also give appetite and improve general conditions.

Get a bottle to-day. Price \$1.50

The 2 Macs

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.