

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O., Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett, Vice-President—J. R. Burnett, Associate Editor—D. K. Currie.

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1930

The Prime Minister's Visit

Irrespective of party affiliations our citizens will extend a courteous welcome to the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, whose addresses at Summerside this afternoon and at Charlottetown this evening will open the speech-making campaign in this Province.

Mr. King is a pleasing and fluent orator, and may be expected to present the case for his Government in the most plausible way.

Of course, his Maritime tour would have been more cheering to Premier King had the result of the New Brunswick elections been less unfavorable to his party provincially.

The people of New Brunswick were evidently determined to teach him a lesson with regard to his refusal to recognize the claims of provinces administered by "Tory Governments," and they accordingly returned the Baxter administration with an overwhelming majority.

Evidently, too, Alberta is not affected by Premier King's assurances of what he had done and was further prepared to do for the Western Provinces.

Certainly the people of Prince Edward Island have not benefited to any extent, if at all, by having two Liberal Governments "in line." For all the regard that the Prime Minister has shown to the specific claims of this Province we might better have had a provincial Conservative administration.

Sound And Fury

At the close of Mr. Mackenzie King's two hour, twenty-thousand-word marathon at Brantford Monday night, says the Ottawa Journal, we thought of a story about Lord Birkenhead, Birkenhead, in his younger days, found himself in court with a legal opponent noted for his barren verbosity. For more than two hours this rhetorical gentleman went on in copious disregard of time, place, or subject. When at last he sat down, Birkenhead arose, carefully wiped his glasses, observed to the judge in his blandest tone: "My Lord, following the example of my learned friend, I submit the case without argument."

For Mr. King's speech was an extraordinary example of the use that can be made of words to express nothing in particular. The philosopher who said that there couldn't be thunder without lightning, never listened to Premier King, the Prime Minister of Canada, on the radio, never listened to those long, crashing periods which, not unpleasant to the ear, baffle all analysis. For exactly one hour Mr. King discussed—what? He talked things and issues which, whatever their relevancy five or six years ago, have no more relation to the issues of this campaign than the finances of Haiti. The Robb budget, the Canadian National Railway's inception, the question of war financing, the matter of the sales and income tax; these things were issues in 1925 and 1926, but what in Heaven's name have they to do with an election in 1930?

Mr. King spent much time in an endeavor to show that he had been long thinking of meeting fiscal aggression from Washington, that the Dunning budget was no death-bed repentance. Is that true? If it is true, how comes it that the Minister of Finance, Mr. Dunning, declared in Western Canada less than a year ago that duties on agricultural products would ruin the farming industry? Further: if what Mr. King now says be right, what has his Government been doing these past eight years? Fiscal aggression from Washington is not a new thing. It has been going on ever since the Fordney-McCumber tariff, passed in 1922. That tariff, one of the highest in the world, struck a deadly blow at Canada's farm exports to the States. It cut off those exports, gut them off by scores of millions, all but ruined

our live stock industry. And what said Mr. King? For eight years he went on doing nothing, scoffing at those who demanded just reprisals, witnessing the destruction of Canadian agriculture while he bargained with this, that and the other group to retain office and power. We must not, he whispered, provoke the United States.

What is the position now? After nine years that have brought failure, at a time when his policies and record are discredited, when Canadian factories are idle, agriculture depressed, and men walking the streets jobless and existing by charity, Mr. King, seeking another lease of office, asks the Canadian people to let him do the things that he scoffed at and derided for more than a decade, when scoffing and derision meant power. That is the position.

It is his own record that gives confidence that for Mr. King, these days, the sands are running out. Lincoln's immortal dictum that you can't fool all the people all the time is still true, and there are indications that at last, after eight years of log-rolling and caballing, of muddle and misdeeds, this country is once more turning to the party which, whatever its mistakes, has at least kept faith, has at least been true to the principle of democracy that unless parties and governments keep faith with the nation, representative government becomes a mockery and a sham.

A Stirring Appeal

A telling passage of Mr. Bennett's Winnipeg speech was that in which he appealed to his hearers to have faith in Canada and to join with him in the adoption of a constructive policy which will enable a great and industrious people to realize on their rich natural heritage. He pointed to the powerful American Republic next-door. The United States learned a long time ago that to become a great nation it must first look to itself. It therefore began to build up its home markets by keeping out the goods of other countries. There was a time when foreign countries had their way in the United States to the hurt of American industry.

"Look at it now, marching to the slogan of America First. It developed its industries and its natural resources, encouraged and protected its agriculture, so that out of a slow beginning it has grown to those gigantic proportions where, if the countries affected do not take action, its strength will overflow its borders and battle with the other countries it is its avowed purpose industrially to subdue. That is the story of the United States. It had the start of us. Today it is more powerful than we, but unless we are content to become its economic vassal, we must do as it did, we must fight for our own."

Mr. Bennett proceeded: "Given an even chance, an equal opportunity, you can't but win through. In war you were unconquerable, in peace you wear the victor's crown. Stand together—endure the world's tribulations. Endure if need be, some disadvantage now for a great advantage soon to come. Fortify your knowledge that you are helping to build Canada into a nation the like of which there is no record in history."

This moving appeal, to national pride and ambition aroused the Winnipeg audience, and the vast radio audience for that matter, to a great pitch of enthusiasm. If Mr. Bennett continues to make this sort of speech all across the country there should be little doubt about the outcome of the vote at the end of July.

Editorial Notes

There is no reason to believe that the Patriot desires to prohibit the further sale of Dr. Drummond's Habitant Poems, and to interdict Mr. D. Edgar Shaw from reciting them in public, during the election.

New Brunswick is the first answer to Premier King's "Not a Five Cent" piece to a provincial Tory Government. The Provinces are not to be dictated to by a would-be Canadian Mussolini.

Notes By The Way

Nearly every year, says the Halifax Chronicle "almost buried in government statistics there crops up a simple statement in cold unmeaning type, marked "conscience money," behind which lies some story of long fighting with conscience and the government statement bears witness that conscience has won. For example in Public Accounts of 1927 there is the item "Conscience money \$100;" in 1928 "Conscience money \$500;" and in 1929 "Conscience money \$60." These monies come back to the treasury usually without any name, with a simple statement that it is money which had been wrongfully secured, and its return marks not the fear of any physical process of the law, but the making of peace with a troubled conscience, whose writ runs everywhere.

Noting that few candidates are capable of making more than one outstanding speech during a campaign, the Toronto Mail and Empire suggests that "too many of them require a second speech to explain that what they appeared to say in the first speech, they did not, as a matter of fact, say at all."

The Hon. R. B. Bennett is at least to be credited with definiteness on every point he touches. Referring to his opening speech at Winnipeg, the Vancouver Star says: "Mr. Bennett stated his principles in the most definite terms. There was no ambiguity about his language."

The Liberal Press and Liberal Politicians are making the boast that Canadians are coming back from the United States, lured by the prosperity now overspreading Canada, as a result of the wisdom and foresight of the MacKenzie King Government. Yes! They are coming back. Over three thousand Canadians were deported from the United States during the month of April last because the positions in which they were engaged were wanted by Americans. They are coming back to swell the ranks of the unemployed in Canada. The Liberal boast about this return of exiled Canadians is only a part of the camouflage Liberal campaign now in progress from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"That man is the best Britisher said the Hon. R. B. Bennett, "that loves Canada most, and any legislation that subordinates country either constitutionally or economically to any other country, whether it be within or without the British Empire, is bad legislation."

As reported in Hansard, the Hon. R. B. Bennett dealing with the Dunning Budget said: I am for the British Empire next to Canada, the only difference being that some gentlemen are for the United States before Canada. I am for the British Empire and Canada, but not this question to the Minister of Finance and let me put it also to the unemployed walking the streets today. If we buy steel in Pittsburgh and those men are deprived of employment; if we now shift the buying of steel to another country what boots it, (what benefits it) the unemployed? If this country has attained equality of status with respect to constitutional matters, this country stands to maintain its economic life as against the world. What is more, the development of the British Empire lies in the development of each unit comprising the Empire.

With respect to the countervailing duty feature of the so-called Dunning Budget the ineffectiveness and the impractical working of the measure is not hard to understand.

As regards the futility it is obvious to anyone that in commodities which we export heavily our imports cannot be considerable. In the practical working out of the measure we become at once ridiculous. The Sultan of Turkey the President of France and more particularly the President of the United States will from day to day make the tariff for Canada against goods from their respective countries. The ruling authority in other countries will exercise the same power by reducing their duty on the 16 items in our countervailing duties.

How that factor affects Canada may be understood when it is realized that the President of the United States under authority of Congress may raise or lower the tariff 50 per cent over night on any of the schedules of that country, and thereby automatically lower or raise the Canadian tariff. In other words, we transfer the making of our tariff to Washington.

There are says the London Saturday Review, faint but unmistakable signs of a revulsion against the new style of war books which have been all the rage for a year past. "That is as it should be, for they were neither great literature nor true to life as a rule. On the whole they were read less by grizzled veterans than by

THE OPENING GUN

The following trenchant editorial is reprinted from The Montreal Star:—

The rousing reception accorded the Hon. R. B. Bennett last night in Winnipeg may be taken as fairly indicative of the trend of public opinion as the campaign opens, even in the hitherto almost solidly Liberal-Progressive West. Mr. Bennett was clearly not in any "enemy's country." He was surrounded by a huge audience which cheered him again and again as he pilloried the King Government for its betrayal of historic Liberal principles and as he gave pledges for Conservative performances if his party is returned to power.

His address was a masterly review of the policies of his party. It contained no last-minute sensations, but it presented a program of promised achievement which must give new life to the rising hopes of our people who admittedly have dwelt for some time in what may fairly be termed "the doldrums." Undoubtedly, Canada has of late lost step with progress. Whatever the causes, she has not recently made the headway on the high-road of success which was rightfully to be expected and which we had grown accustomed to regarding as a settled habit. Her industries have been running on half-time; her wages have been lowered; her wage-earners have been out of work; unemployment has shadowed her cities and burdened her charities; the drain on her youth and energy has increased.

Under our system of alternative party government, there is no way in which the party in power can escape responsibility for this condition of things. The people have no other means of punishing neglect or even mere stupidity than by turning out the set of politicians who have permitted this tragedy to happen. It is not enough for a Government to say that it has done no wrong. A Government, to deserve the confidence of a nation, must actively lead it toward successful achievement, must break down barriers that cripple and confine its trade, must build up beneficial enterprises at home, must staunch such bleeding wounds as "the exodus" and extirpate such cancerous growths as unemployment. These things, the present Liberal Government by universal consent have not done. The first principle of responsible government, therefore, is to "turn them out."

Mr. Bennett's address was not only a succession of pledges that he could and would cure these ills, but it contained as well a number of the methods by which he proposed to work this cure. Standing up in the Western Capital of Winnipeg—where Protection is supposed to be anathema—he presented as the first plank in his platform Protection; Protection not only of industries but of our natural resources, our agriculture and our consumers against exploitation.

He might well have added a special clause pledging his Government to the protection of the wage-earner, guaranteeing him not only a job and a wage, but as good a job and as good a wage as he could possibly hope to get in the United States.

It is a comfort at any rate to find a man who says in Winnipeg what he might be expected to say in Montreal. Such a man and such an address leave no room for sectional appeals and Janus faced policies. The country may or may not accept his policies, but they will know at all events what they are. This is in sharp contrast to a party which changes its fiscal clothes on the eve of an election—which permits New Zealand butter to bring our dairies to the brink of ruin and then recants on its death-bed—which caters for local votes by adopting regional Protection—which pays no attention to the sufferings of Quebec industries because it thinks that it has Quebec in its political pocket.

In the autumn an Economic Conference of the Empire will be held in London. The coming elections will decide what stripe of delegates we will send to represent us at that Conference. If the present Ministers go, they will carry with them, it is to be presumed, some such policy as that contained in the Dunning Budget. That policy is very simple. It is to masquerade a Free Trade tendency under the guise of a free and—as between the two nations—an undiscussed extension of the British preference. They will ask nothing in return, for the very good reason that they do not conceive of themselves as giving anything to Great Britain. What they are doing is to fire on our already crippled Canadian industries from under—not the white flag—but the British flag.

If Conservative Ministers go to represent us in London, they will go frankly with an offer to trade concession for concession—to get something for Canada in exchange for something for Great Britain and possibly other parts of the Empire—in short, to sit down in a business way and make a business bargain which will be helpful all round but ruinous to no Canadian enterprise. The Conservatives will build on long-established principles. They are for a perpetual imperial unity. They want to create a fiscal basis for that unity. But they well know that they will be building on sand if they wantonly slaughter or circumscribe any Canadian enterprise for the alleged purpose of increasing British imports.

No more important decision will be made by the Canadian people at the general elections than their choice between these two policies. They must decide whether they will be represented at this great gathering of the Empire by men who wear the British preference as a mask or by men who regard it as legitimate building material that can be cemented into the fabric of a solid and economically sound British fiscal confederacy.



The Poet's Corner

HATE

Sirs, if the truth must needs be told, We love not you that rail and scold; And yet, my masters, you may wait Till the Greek Calends for our hate.

No spendthrifts of our hate are we; Our hate is used with husbandry. We hold our hate too choice a thing For light and careless lavishing.

We cannot, dare not, make it cheap! For holy uses will we keep

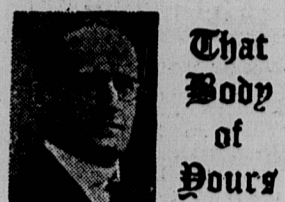
young ladies who liked being shocked by stories of strong drink and strong language at secondhand."

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

EDWARD BLAKE

Q. Who was Edward Blake? A. The name of Edward Blake



By James IV. Barton, M.D.

TWO MEALS A DAY

I had a patient once who told me he got along nicely with two meals a day.

"Of course," he said "I eat a little fruit at night before retiring—perhaps a dozen oranges, or half a dozen bananas."

This was his idea of a little fruit. An acquaintance who was getting extremely heavy told me one day that he never ate any lunch, hadn't eaten any for years, and was unable to account for his overweight.

On three occasions I saw him getting a little "snack" at lunch time, which consisted of two chocolate eclairs and three glasses of milk.

Now that isn't a real heavy lunch, but if you were to count the number of calories or food units in that meal it would run into the hundreds.

I believe that one of the reasons for overweight in many individuals is that because they restrict themselves to two meals, they eat a great amount of food at these two meals, or what happens almost as often is that because they eat only two regular meals a day they feel justified in eating a snack of something about 11 o'clock in the morning, 4 o'clock in the afternoon, or before going to bed.

On every side are places of refreshment of one kind or another—the soda fountain, the tea rooms, the ice cream parlor and other places.

Now if they were to reckon up what they eat at these places by counting the calories, they would find that they had actually consumed as much food as they would eat at any one meal.

Some one working on the calorie count of the food in these shops has estimated that a glass of milk is nearly 200 calories, a serving of ice cream 500 calories, a pint of chocolate milk shake about 500 calories, a chocolate bar 400 calories, and so forth.

Now when you remember that the average adult only needs 2000 to 3000 calories in a day (unless he is a laboring man) you can readily see how easy it would be to take on 600 to 800 calories—equal to one meal—without even thinking about it.

I've no fault to find with youngsters eating extra food at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., if it does not spoil their appetite. A growing child needs more food in proportion to his age than an adult. He needs food for energy the same as an adult, but he also needs food for growth.

The thought then is that if you are working on the two meals a day idea, that you cut out all "extras" if you want results. These extras may easily have the same food values as a meal.

stands out prominently among the leading Canadian statesmen of the Confederation period, as a lawyer and a parliamentarian. He was first a member of the Ontario Legislature and Premier in 1871-72, and thereafter from 1887 to 1891, a member of the Dominion House of Commons, becoming a member of the Mackenzie Government in 1873, and serving thereafter as minister of Justice and President of the Council, and from 1878 to 1887, leader of the Liberal opposition in the House of Commons. In 1892 he went to Ireland where he was elected a member of the British House of Commons as a warm supporter of home rule. He died in 1912 at the age of 79.

What Gray Wrote

(New York Times) An interesting editorial in the Times of April 27, On the Tip of the Tongue, dealing with the difficulty of quoting accurately from memory, took as its starting point the ninth stanza of Gray's Elegy, of which it

SUNBURN

The painful, irritating effects of sun-burn may be greatly lessened by applying

Mac's Witch Hazel Cream

This preparation has a soothing, cooling effect, leaving the skin soft and white.

As a protection against sunburn it is unequalled, merely apply the cream to the exposed parts of the body before going in bathing and the fears of sun burn can be forgotten.

Price only 35c per bottle.

The Two Macs DRUGSTORE

149 Great George Street

Individual Executors & Trustees die, but—we go on for ever. YOUR estate, whether simple or varied in character, will be economically, efficiently, and responsibly administered if you appoint the Eastern Trust Company as your executor or trustee. THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY. Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S. Saint John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Montreal, Que., G. N. BINSETT, Manager, Charlottetown Branch.

Friday and Saturday SPECIALS -AT- S.A. McDonald's. Ladies' Novelty Hand bags, Special, Each 69c. Special Line of Ladies' Silk Gloves, Pair \$1.39. Pongee, Yard 39c. Valencia, Special, Yard \$1.79. Baroness Satin, Yard 98c. Tweed, special at half price, 54 in. wide. Rayon, special, Yard 69c. Rayon, 36 inch, special at, yard 49c. Rayon, 33 inch, special at, Yard 29c and 39c. Gingham, 32 inch special at Yard 22c. Lacy Mohair Hats, each \$4.40. Hats, special at, each \$2.98. Children's Hats, each \$1.00. Baby's Bonnets, each 98c. Crepe de Chine Shirts, special at, each \$3.75. Silk Bloomers Pair 69c. Lace Trim Silk Bloomers, pair 89c. Dimity Gowns, each 89c. Ladies' Coats, each \$15.00. Odd Line of Dresses Each \$3.69. 25 Young Men's Suits, ass't tweeds, Special at each \$10. 32 Men's Standard Models, ass'd patterns, special at \$15. 25 Boy's Short and Long Pant Suits at \$3.75 to \$12.00. 50 pairs Men's Odd Pants, real value, pair \$2.75. 15 Men's Single and Double Breasted Blue Worsted Suits, Special price \$22.50. Work Shirts, special at, each 98c. Men's Hose, pair 25c. Men's Hose, 6 pair for \$1.00. Men's Braces 39c. Ties, 3 for 75c. Suit Cases \$1.50. Club Bags \$1.65. BASEMENT BARGAINS. Voile, yard 29c. Men's Dress Shirts, each 59c. Ladies Hats, each \$1.00. Men's Hose Pair 29c. Men's Work Shirts, Each 69c. Children's Hose, pair 24c. Ladies Cotton Vests, each 24c. Boy's Jersey Sweaters, each 98c. Misses Dresses, each 98c. Table Cloth, many new designs, yard 39c.

To get the real refreshing flavor of tea TRY BRAHMIN Sold Only in Red Airtight Packages. printed the third line as "Await alkis th' inevitable hour." The line is frequently so printed, but the correct reading is "awaits," not "await." A manuscript copy in Gray's own hand, on exhibition in the British museum and published by the museum in facsimile, plainly reads "awaits." "The inevitable hour" is the subject of "awaits"; the first two lines give its object. A little reflection will convince one that a writer so careful and precise as Gray could not have written "await," with the first two lines

Delmay's Vitalene French Hair Tonic. If every woman who has been benefited by Vitalene Hair Tonic would tell her friends what is has done for her, it would be even in greater demand than ever. But a woman is perfectly right not to tell her little beauty secrets. However if you will accept our recommendation you will not be disappointed. Vitalene Hair Tonic makes the hair soft and glossy, stimulates growth of new hair and makes old hair healthy, stops falling hair and removes dandruff. Price \$1.00 Per Bottle. There isn't a toilet requisite you want that you can't find in our strictly up-to-date stock. E.A. Foster CENTRAL DRUG STORE. Every 30 Minutes. fire attacks a dwelling in Canada. Do you know what time yours will be visited? Be Prepared! Insure Now WITH HYNDMAN & CO., LTD. Lower Queen Street Charlottetown. REPRESENTING THE CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.