

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. MacLean, M.P. Vice-President, J. B. Burnett, F.J.J. Secretary—Lest. Col. D.A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.

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MORE ARTFUL DODGING

Mr. A. E. MacLean, Liberal M. P. for Prince, has finally broken his silence on the Marketing Bill, and his statements, as reported in Hansard of May 9, appear in today's Guardian. We commend them to the very careful perusal of all his constituents. If they can find anything in them indicating on which side of the issue he stands—any explanation of why he "boiled" when the vote on second reading was taken—or which way he purposes to vote, if at all, on the amendments now before the House of Commons, then they must be possessed of clairvoyance!

Mr. MacLean suggests that the country should be grateful to the Liberal Opposition for its criticism "in having the bill amended to make it as satisfactory as possible." If Liberal criticism were of a constructive nature, there would be some reason for this statement, but outside of Hon. Mr. Motherwell and another Liberal member who supported the bill on second reading, the Liberal attitude has been one of determined opposition to the basic principles of the legislation, against which Messrs. King and his followers announced they were prepared to fight "to the last ditch."

Nothing in the amendments now introduced has changed the principles of the bill in any shape or form; they have merely clarified its provisions, and made it still more difficult for Opposition members like Mr. MacLean to straddle the fence.

It must certainly have been amusing to hear the Prince county member charge the Federal Minister of Agriculture with being indelible in his statements, and with trying "to skate all round" the issue. Hon. Mr. Weir very properly objected to this remark, pointing out that it was Mr. MacLean who was doing the "skating!" The Minister had made it clear from the first that the Act only comes into effect where the producers themselves wish such legislation, and in order to give effect to the producers' request there will be penalty clauses provided. Mr. MacLean says he is opposed to "compulsion" but professes, nevertheless, to be in favour of the bill "if it will help to improve the position of the primary producer in helping him to market his products."

How the bill can possibly achieve any success unless compulsion is exercised in the case of those who refuse to co-operate in helping to improve the position of the primary producer, Mr. MacLean did not undertake to say. This, indeed, is the gist of the whole question. It is precisely what the Liberal members in the local Legislature were most insistent upon. They pointed out that the Act without penalty clauses would be a mere farce. Mr. J. P. McIntyre, Liberal M.L.A. for Second Kings, summed it up in a nutshell when he asked (Patriot, April 14) "if the Marketing Board would have any control as to the regulation of prices and whether it was empowered to penalize those who cut prices on fish or farm products. If not, he did not see how the Act would be effective."

And Mr. W. H. Dennis, Liberal M. L. A. for Second Prince, was even more emphatic when he said that the Board would have to have "complete jurisdiction over the exportable agricultural products of the Province, and without that it is no good."

It will be noted that the attitude of Mr. MacLean, like that of his federal party leader, is diametrically opposed to the attitude of his Liberal colleagues in this Province, and that despite his professions of good will, his opposition is based on the fear that the Act may become really effective; which is the one thing that our farm and fishery producers, and their representatives of both parties in the local Legislature, hope to see achieved.

A word in conclusion with regard to Mr. MacLean's professed concern about disrupting the present potato marketing system in this Province. He says that under the co-operative plan of shipping through the Potato Growers' Association, the work has been proceeding "fairly satisfactorily." One wonders whether he has heard of the inquiry conducted by the Agriculture Committee of the Legislature into last season's potato marketing activities? That inquiry was held following the charge made in the Legislature by Mr. W. M. Lee, Liberal Opposition leader, that the potato market had become "demoralized" by reason of price cutting. One of the recommendations made by the Committee (of which Mr. Lee was a member) was the establishment of a Marketing Board in order to check this ruinous practice, which all concerned in our farm and fishery industries know to be detrimental to the best interests of the Province. Mr. MacLean is surely as well aware of the situation in this regard as his party colleagues in the local

House, but apparently he thinks it would never do to say anything about it in Parliament! It would be such a strong argument in support of the Bill that it would deprive him of any further excuse for not supporting it wholeheartedly.

BRITAIN & DILLINGERS

Three reasons have been cited by spokesmen from Scotland Yard why armed gunmen and criminals of the Dillinger type are unknown in Great Britain, which has gained for itself an enviable record for scarcity of violent crimes. The first reason cited is the difficulty of criminals in obtaining firearms; the second, the heavy penalties imposed on them when they are caught carrying weapons; and the third, the small size of the island, which offers criminals little chance to escape. To these reasons, adds a United States exchange, the Indianapolis News, should be added the swiftness of British justice and the lack of technicalities, which in American criminal procedure operate in the favor of the criminal instead of society. Of these factors that keep Britain free of Dillingers, the only one that could not be made applicable to the United States is that of the size of the territory. The others are creations of law and of practice as reflected in the attitude of citizens toward crime and means of preventing crime. An interesting feature of criminal conditions in Great Britain is that British police find it unnecessary to carry firearms.

MORE BRITISH WOOL

One would never think so from the criticism of Liberal politicians, but since 1930 Canada has consistently been the best customer of Great Britain for manufactures of wool. In the first three months of 1934 Canada purchased more woolen and worsted yarn and manufactures from Great Britain than was purchased by any other country in the world. The March issue of Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom gives the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Value. Includes Canada, Germany, South Africa, Argentina, Irish Free State, Sweden, etc.

AFTER NON-VOTERS

A candidate for Republican nomination for Assembly in a New Jersey constituency has appealed for votes on a platform which includes a poll tax to be graduated according to the fidelity of the citizen in voting. If the maximum tax were fixed at \$5, a credit of \$2 would be allowed for voting in the primary, and another credit of \$2 for voting in the general election. Thus the amount to be paid by the voter would depend on his own acts. The plan, says an exchange, is one of a great many more or less ingenious schemes that have been put forward to reduce the number of persons qualified to vote who stay away from the polls, belief in the desirability of their balloting being based on the theory that if all qualified citizens voted the standard of public life would be considerably raised.

This theory, of course, is not shared by everybody; there is a body of opinion to the effect that a voter coerced into going to the polls and participating against his will in an election will be unlikely to vote sincerely or intelligently. Abstention from voting is not a practice confined to the United States. It presents itself in other democracies. In the United Kingdom Herbert G. Williams, M.P., has offered a bill providing that the names of qualified persons who do not vote shall be omitted from the poll list. Mr. Williams would provide a simple way for persons thus dropped from the list to replace their names. In a letter to the London Times he contends that his plan "is neither un-English nor lacking in common-sense." In Canada similar proposals have been made.

Notes By The Way

By signing a pact of non-aggression with Poland that is last year, Germany has freed herself from danger on her eastern frontier. This pact was welcomed by the whole of the British press, but all that it does for Europe is to safeguard Germany on one front, while she acts as she chooses on another. The wedges driven between the Allies have been active because of the astonishing shortsightedness of the heads of Allied Governments. Signor Mussolini has helped Germany towards her Nazi constitution in every possible way. Great Britain has been chiefly instrumental in allowing her to keep her money for arms instead of paying those to whom she owed it, while France, until recently absorbed in her own troubles, has only just realized at the 11th hour what is happening in the world.—The National Review (London).

From the standpoint of the nation a process which is going on with regard to decrease in the number of the very wealthy and the improvement in the lot of those in humble circumstances is said to be a difficult time since the Great War, but the country seems to be working out of its troubles nicely and barring some serious economic disaster during the next decade the record of the country is almost sure to be such as to bear favorable comparison with that of any country in the world.—Ex.

What does an ex-dictator do? There are not many of them about. Most of the supermen who established the present dictatorships are still in command: Mussolini in Italy, Hitler in Germany, Dollfus in Austria, Pilsudski in Poland, Horty in Hungary and Mustafa Kemal in Turkey. But there are at least two living dictators no longer in the business. One of them is Gerardo Machado of Cuba, now charged with murder and pursued by the police. The other is Leon Trotsky of Russia, lately found hiding in France and now looking for another place to hide. The answer to the question thus appears to be: an ex-dictator runs for his life. After the storm of his daily routine is being a fugitive. The other indicates a singular lack of gratitude on the part of the nations which submit to dictators, or else it proves that dictators are not the all-wise benefactors their press agents describe.—(Winnipeg Free Press).

It is the egotistic certainty of experts in any branch of human knowledge that has a tendency to bring about revolt in the mind of any one of the masses. The other is Lenin. He realizes that no statement is true just because an expert, or, for that matter, a million experts have said so. It is only true so far as it corresponds with objective reality. That is the finding of Dr. C. J. Wright, of Didsbury College, in an article in The London Quarterly Review, and in this respect he says that science is no more a heap of facts than a house is a heap of stones.

A London Laborite wants to change the name of Empire Day, May 24, to Commonwealth Day. He thinks that the mere word Empire implies in the minds of children feelings of inferiority and racial superiority. Of course, Empire may convey that to this gentleman and some of his associates, but to most Britons, who are not infected with the sneering envy of foreigners or the feelings of inferiority and racial superiority of the sort that the Empire, to the majority of those who are proud to belong to it, is a wonderful consummation of the enterprise of the race in its mission of civilization, mainly by carrying British justice into the far corners of the globe.—Telegraph-Journal.

The world's longest double-track railway tunnel, eleven and one-third miles long through the Etruscan Apennines, has been recently, King Victor Emmanuel III traversed the tunnel in state aboard the train and took part in the dedication of a memorial fountain honoring ninety-eight workmen who lost their lives in the construction. Work was started in the fall of 1920, and the project was taken in hand by the Fascist regime after delays due to war and disturbances.

The decline in manners has become clearly marked during the past few years and is by no means confined to one sex. Ordinary politeness and civility have departed from the masses and their exercise is, apparently, something to be forgotten rather than promoted. It is now regarded in many quarters as the smart thing to be impolite and rude, and the influence of the home and the school, which has fallen down in so many other things is equally negligible in this regard.—Exchange.

Reports of cannibalism in the Gran Chaco in protest against the war have been brought to Geneva with the arrival of five members of the League of Nations' Chaco Commission. It was said that the members of the commission were in La Paz a few weeks ago they were informed that Indians in a village not far from the Bolivian capital had killed and ceremonially had eaten white Bolivian officers sent to raise more troops among them. This was done in resentment against the heavy continuous strain the war is making on the Indian population.

"This is a radical Administration, trying to give the American Federation of Labor control of all industry." That will go up from the motor magnates, seconded by the steel industry, coal, utilities and Wall Street. "This is a conservative Administration, helping company unions and big industrialists." That cry is heard from American Federation of Labor leaders, bitter about the handling of the Budd and Weirton cases and the delays that have broken strikes without granting labour's demands. Both can't be right. But if both can't be right, what is our Administration Radical or conservative? If it looks Rad-

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

BEING MORE SENSIBLE AND LESS BRAVE WHEN ATTACKED BY ILLNESS

"I'm a he-man. I'm not going to let a common cold lick me; I'm going to fight it." How often you hear this, and while we must admire the bravery of the individual we know he is not showing good sense. During the flu epidemic in 1918, it was said that the flu seemed to be more serious, seemed to cause more deaths among those who were strong and robust, than among those who were not strong. And this was true, not because the flu was more severe among those who were strong, but because these strong people refused to go to bed and were determined to fight it off.

It is the two or three days spent on the feet, going about the usual work, that makes the common cold a serious matter. During those two or three days the demand on the heart and the vital energy may be so high that weeks are required to restore the normal reserve power to the heart. The body generally, suggests that patients must be taught to be sensible and less "brave." One should never "fight a cold which of course means doing nothing for it. The heart can be saved by resting more can be seen by the following: a few extra hours in bed—instead of 11 P. M., saving the heart ten beats a minute, four ounces to the heart, while three ounces of heart work per hour.

When the attack occurs the individual could go to bed for a couple of days and nights, you can see the tremendous saving on the power of the heart. Why is this saving of heart power important? Saving of heart power is important because many colds go on to bronchitis or pneumonia and during the days or weeks of these illnesses, the heart is under a severe strain. You can see that if the individual has gone to bed immediately he was attacked with the cold, he has just that much more heart power with which to meet the heavy demands caused by bronchitis or pneumonia. Thus the use of heart stimulants may not be necessary, or may not be necessary for some time and should the need for them arise they will be much more effective.

If then your doctor advises you to rest because of a cold or other "simple" ailment, try to remember that this is not only good treatment for the time being but may prevent distressing consequences if the ailment should happen to be of a serious nature.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

SENATOR HUGHES ON RUM

Sir—I think Senator Hughes will have difficulty in convincing many of his fellow senators that the lowering of duty on rum will promote temperance. Many of them are much older than Mr. Hughes and they no doubt can remember conditions when rum was practically free. Rum was then sold in every country store. Casks of rum were on the grounds at elections. Mr. Hughes does not remember the liquor "demoralization" of those days. If he did, he would not now be advocating rum. Any way, what good would lessening duty be to a prohibition province? Rum coming here will not pay duty, for it will be seized and the imposters punished. I am Sir, yours truly, ANTI-RUM.

The Bennett Way

(Saturday Night) Let's give Mr. Bennett credit—and lots of it—for one thing, that he did not allow himself to be swept off his feet last year by the wild enthusiasm for Mr. Roosevelt and his New Deal and refused to accede to demands for a similar program here in Canada. What Canada has escaped thereby only time will tell, but the probability in the U. S. situation suggests that politicians will give Mr. Bennett much more credit than criticism. Mr. Roosevelt may be right, but if he is, every other nation is wrong. As Bernard Kilgore put it recently in the Wall Street Journal, "While Washington plans new expenditures, new monetary measures, new inflationary steps, Paris, Rome and Berlin are moving in exactly the opposite direction while London exhibits great reluctance to shift definitely one way or the other. Surely somebody must be wrong—or is it just barely possible that inflation works there? So far Canada's course has been less deflationary than Europe's, much less inflationary than the United States, which is probably a pretty good compromise and most nearly in line with Canada's trade and financial relations with other countries.

At all, it is only by comparison with its predecessors. Our "radical" Administration is more conservative than most of the out-and-out conservative Governments of other countries.—New York Evening Post. London Advertiser: Senator Lewis of Illinois says Britain and Japan have a secret treaty which prevents Britain from taking more vigorous action against the Japanese for the protection of China. Senator Lewis is the windy resident of the Windy City who pictured the British Navy sailing up a deeper St. Lawrence to bombard the Chicago sewage canal.

Grave Of Laurence Sterne

(London Daily Telegraph)

Those who make a journey sentimental or otherwise to the grave of Laurence Sterne, in the old burial ground of St. George's Hanover Square, may, indeed, sigh to read the inscription on the stone. But let them spare the starting tear! Why? Because York's certainly does not lie beneath. The parochial authorities have made rather a habit of shifting the stones about. Before the war, when they turned the graveyard into allotments—which still in part remain—the Sterne tomb was situated in the middle. It is now far on the west side. Moreover, there is no sort of certainty that Sterne's remains are anywhere in the ground at all. A contemporary rumor had it that he was "snatched" almost at once. As an old man whom I encountered near the spot said to me: "They do say that Jenny Twitchever's 'um,' Now Jenny was a noted resurrectionist."

Candid Criticism

(Ottawa Journal)

If candid, correlative criticism be good for the soul then Canadian business owes something to Mr. Harry Stevens. For the Minister of Trade and Commerce talks to industrial leaders in a manner so politically unorthodox as to be positively refreshing. Certainly a change from the "soothing," sycophantic attitude of the average politician to the militant candor of Mr. Stevens in Montreal on Friday night is a mighty change for the better. As good for business as it is good for politics.

Business men—Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce have been the worst offenders—have a habit of telling Governments how they should run the Government. Their pet hobby is public expenditure. A meeting of a board of trade without a resolution calling upon the Government to balance its budget is a sort of modern miracle, like a Pullman smoker without an up-and-coming young financier who couldn't out Government expenditures by 100 million dollars, means that nobody is travelling.

In Montreal, Mr. Stevens addressed to these gentlemen a few most wholesome truths. One of the things he told them, and one of the truest was that they themselves probably more than any other class, were responsible for Government expenditures. For example: the Minister of Finance, Mr. Bennett, himself, is responsible for the heavy governmental expenditures of the past 15 years. Who opposed the Canadian Government Merchant Marine project? he asked. He wondered if the heavy machinery manufacturers, the businessmen engaged in the paint, varnish and lumber industries, had opposed the scheme. "On the contrary, the greatest degree of pressure was brought to bear on the government of the day by these same businessmen to proceed with that program" he declared.

Those who have watched Parliament Hill know that this is true. Who are the leaders of the deputations which, day in and day out, come to Ottawa demanding expenditures? Nine times out of ten they are businessmen, the prominent figures of the communities which seek expenditures. All for economy as members of Board of Trade, they are all for something else when some public work is in the offing promising benefit for themselves or for their district.

But Mr. Stevens, while he was at the glass house threw one other stone most effectively. Thus: "And what have these same businessmen done on their own behalf? They have increased the mortgage bonded indebtedness of industries and business corporations in Canada from \$20,000,000 to \$1,178,000,000 in the past 17 years or by 500 per cent. Yet business expansion and output have only increased 50 per cent in the same period."

"Turn your eyes on your own activities. See if criticism cannot be recoiled to yourselves in this respect." The Journal, in its humble way, has no need to the thing again and again. Pointed to the fact that business men, active in criticism of the Canadian, National Railways and the Government on the score of extravagance have been doubly guilty on the same time and in the matter of their own enterprises. All of us were crazily optimistic at the same time and in the same way. Thinking we were on the top of the world and that things must go on and up unceasingly, we built overheads and created problems for which our economic organization was hopelessly inadequate. Governments were no worse than private business. If anything, in truth, the politicians were the least blameworthy.

To have a politician like Mr. Stevens, capable of telling the truth and not afraid to tell it, is a good thing. And incidentally, there were one or two other things in the Minister's Montreal speech that industry might well ponder profitably.

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FOR YOUTH

Be strong, be stern— Yet take thy time for laughter! The hour is now— Wait not for some hereafter To prove you men. The world is our today? Well, take it so. Since so you find it. Say "The clock's run down; Let us now seek the key, For it is lost; And time shall not go free Upon its way— Not time, nor life, nor men— 'Till the old clock Is well wound up again." Be grim, be grave— Yet take thy time for singing; Find the old key And set the old chime ringing. —Barbara Young.

Paying for Education

(Vancouver Province)

There is an idea abroad in Canada—and it was given emphasis by Sir Henry Drayton in his tour from east to west and back—that Canada is paying an absurdly high price for education. Sir Henry, in fact, seems to regard education as one of Canada's extravaganzas, like her excessive railway mileage. Evidently with the idea of setting the country right on the matter, the Bureau of Statistics has issued three bulletins on educational costs.

The first one dealt with the expenditure for education as a factor in the cost of raising the Canadian child and demonstrated that it cost \$6750 to raise the average child to the age of self-support, and that education accounted for only \$750 of this. In other words, the cost of raising six children and giving them average schooling is no more than the cost of raising seven completely illiterate.

The second bulletin dealt with expenditure for schools considered in relation to national income and other items of national expenditure. Education, it was shown, took about 3 1-2 cents in each Canadian dollar. The expenditure on education in 1931 was \$65,000,000 and the total expenditure by Canadian consumers in that year was about \$4,760,000,000. Food, clothing and shelter accounted for 55 per cent, of the total sum expended; direct taxes, which accounted for the greater part of education cost, took 7 per cent. Savings accounted for 8 per cent; and other expenditures for 30 per cent. This residual 30 per cent includes a good deal of tax money paid out in the purchase of such things as tobacco, liquor, gasoline, motor vehicles, the total tickets and the like. The bulletin notes some expenditures outside those usually regarded as essential; for instance, \$131,375,000 for alcoholic beverages \$85,672,000 for tobacco, \$39,233,200 for recreation, \$7,772,000 in billiard parlors and bowling alleys and \$23,085,700 in barber shops and beauty parlors.

The third bulletin of the series compares education costs in 1913 and 1931. Between these two years the per cent of the country's total income increased 40 per cent, and the cost of elementary and secondary education 160 per cent. From a superficial point of view, it would appear that the cost of education has grown out of all proportion. But in the same time telephones have increased 200 per cent, and automobiles 2300 per cent, and as the bulletin suggests, the case is no better for saying we have gone wild on education than for saying we are overspending on telephones and motor cars. Changing times require new means of communication transportation. Changing time give the school a new role in society.

A comparison of the cost of a day's schooling in the two years under consideration would be fairer than a mere setting side by side of the lump sums expended, and the bureau has endeavored to make this comparison. Taking into consideration the altered value of the dollar, the increase in the number of pupils and the improved average attendance, it estimates that the cost per pupil at school on the average day in 1931 was only 2 per cent, higher than in 1913. When it is taken into account that the school year has been increased by about two weeks in the interval, it appears that the actual cost of a day's instruction in 1931 was actually 1 per cent, lower than in 1913. This actual reduction, too, has been made in the face of the fact that more pupils are being given a secondary

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