

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN Notes by the Way

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Widespread Satisfaction

The great subject of discussion yesterday throughout city and country was the masterly Budget presented by Premier Bennett in the House of Commons. On every hand commendatory remarks were heard, and from the comments in the mainland press, there can be no question but that it is hailed as a practical fulfillment of the Premier's pre-election promises. In the present world crisis, and after nine years of Liberal misrule and extravagance in this country, additional taxation measures were inevitable. The question was, upon whom would the taxes fall? The Bennett Budget has answered that question: they will fall upon those most able to bear them, upon the corporations and large business interests. For example, the income tax on corporations has been increased from eight to ten per cent. while an additional \$500 exemption is given to individuals with small incomes. The sales tax, which has been increased from one to four per cent. will necessarily be absorbed to a very large extent by the middleman and retailer. The special excise tax on imports of one percent will scarcely affect the ordinary consumer who doesn't indulge in the consumption of imported luxuries. The three-cent postage rate will affect chiefly the large business houses; it will mean very little in the run of a year to the average man in this Province, especially as postage within a town or postal district remains at 2 cents. Of equal importance are the tariff changes announced in the Budget. These changes, as noted in The Guardian yesterday, are designed for the purpose of building up the great basic industries of the country—particularly coal, steel, and agriculture, each vital to the development of the Maritime Provinces. These protective measures were an essential part of Premier Bennett's election platform, and their prominence in the Budget constitutes another election promise that has been fulfilled.

Great as is the satisfaction over the Bennett Budget today, we predict that it will be even greater when the beneficial measures outlined for the encouragement and development of the agricultural and industrial interests of the country are put into effect.

The King's Birthday

Today, His Majesty King George V. celebrates his 66th birthday. Last month—on May 6—the twenty-first anniversary of his reign was commemorated. He ascended the throne on the decease of his father King Edward VII. As King Edward reigned for rather less than ten years, his distinguished son has more than doubled the term of his illustrious predecessor.

The tremendous events which have characterized his reign, and the shattering of so many ancient dynasties in recent years, have but served to establish more firmly the affection and esteem in which the British Sovereign is held throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.

It will be the wish and prayer of all his people, on this significant day, that His Majesty may long continue to adorn the high office to which he was called in the providence of God, and by the will of the people.

Knocking the Farmers

In order to "get back" at the Federal Minister of Agriculture for his lighting speech in the debate on supply, the Liberal members of Parliament made a concerted attack on the Agricultural estimates. Their objection centred around the grant of \$5,000 to the National Dairy Council. Our dairy farmers in this Province, whose organization is represented on the National Dairy Council and who are aware of the

vigorous fight which the Council put up against the dumping of New Zealand butter into Canada under the King Government, will form their own opinion as to the motives which inspired this opposition. As the Hon. Mr. Weir pointed out, the National Dairy Council is composed of thirty-three representative men, elected by dairy organizations in every Province in Canada, and from every branch of the dairy industry, from the producer to the exporter. The organization's one object is to further the welfare of a business with an investment of over \$50,000,000 (exclusive of dairy farms). The tactics of Liberal politicians in objecting to the grant of \$5,000 for this organization are in significant contrast to the support which the King Government gave to that camouflaged free-trade propaganda organization miscalled the Consumers' League which opposed the Dairy Council's plea for tariff protection and whose election literature was circulated free of cost through the mails under the franking privileges of Liberal members of Parliament.

A Timely Suggestion

At a meeting of the Canadian Historical Society, held at Ottawa a few days ago, some discussion took place regarding the need of a new biography of Sir John A. MacDonaid. On June 6 Canada's "Grand Old Man" will have been dead forty years; and apart from the admirable work in two volumes completed by his private secretary the late Sir Joseph Pope, shortly after Sir John's death, there is no biographical reference of note. The Pope biography will always remain an invaluable source of authoritative information, but with the passage of years a vast field has been opened to the historian of the Confederation period, and Sir Robert Borden has suggested that a new work on Sir John A. MacDonaid be now undertaken. The suggestion is a timely one and should meet with general approval.

Leave it to Mr. MacLean!

Now that the Bennett Government has succeeded in getting the dairy industry back on an export basis, Mr. A. E. MacLean, M. P. for Prince, rises in his seat in Parliament to say that it is all due to the Mackenzie King Government! Believe it or not, this is what Mr. MacLean said, as reported in Hansard of May 29:

"The reason we are producing milk today and exporting butter to the United Kingdom is that during the last few years of Liberal regime, under the capable Minister of Agriculture who was in office in that period, the dairy herds of Canada were steadily built up. The result is that today we are producing all the butter we need for our own uses and are also in a position to export a surplus to the United Kingdom."

A Sane Optimist

No less an authority than Sir Thomas White, Canada's maritime finance minister, has joined forces with those economists and financial experts who have recently expressed the view that the bottom of the present world-wide depression has been passed. In a recent address Sir Thomas forecast an international banking system having as its basis the gold reserves of the world.

For domestic trade, he recommended the "old-time remedies, thrift economy and hard work," which, he said, were already being administered. Pointing to depressions of the past, he contended that the close of each had seen the world further ahead than the close of the last, and already the bottom of the present slump had been passed.

Editorial Notes

Bennett's Farmers' Budget should be hailed with great appreciation by Premier Lea, who boasts of being the first Farmer Premier of Prince Edward Island.

It would be wonderful if we could be relieved of all the mistakes and debts and enjoy only the wisdom and property of the past. Unfortunately that is impossible. We have to take the world as it is. The liabilities cannot be separated from the assets. If the new generation enjoys the advantages of the scholarship, inventions and accumulations of past ages it cannot successfully repudiate the charges with which the inheritance is burdened.

Mr. Henry Ford is quoted in the New York Times Magazine as making a series of highly interesting statements regarding the present economic situation and its cure. In these days of economic uncertainty, he declares, emphatically that mass production has justified itself, that the machine is man's best servant, and that high wages are still the key to prosperity. Falling back upon his own experience, he declares that he was never able to reduce the price of automobiles until he had first increased wages. In the first place, he argues that poorly-paid workmen never produce the quality or volume of work of those who are well paid. The mere doubling of workmen would not mean a doubling of production. Quality and volume would both fall off, making production costlier instead of cheaper.

How many people in Ontario takes the Mail and Empire, are familiar with the Summer resorts in the Maritime Provinces? We can name off-hand several score who frequently seek a sniff of the ocean along the coast of Maine. It would be good business during this period of depression to spend their surplus money among our own people. The sea-side resorts in the Maritimes are at least equally beneficial and delightful and they have the advantage of offering repose and quiet. The point is to "See Canada First," and tourists will be well rewarded by visiting the Summer resorts on the Atlantic coast in the Maritime Provinces.

Before the Vancouver Canadian Club recently Professor C. K. Allen of Oxford University told how highly Cecil Rhodes valued an academic education and the cultural breadth and intellectual and social contacts such an education gave. Rhodes was as practical a business man as ever lived. Yet, throughout eight busy years in South Africa, he thought it worth while to slip away to Oxford now and then to put in a term in residence until he was able to qualify for his degree. It wasn't the practical training he received that he valued, but the imperishable. And practically all his fortune was left to give the same sort of training to selected young men from the British Empire and the United States. One of the important things Oxford gave its Rhodes scholars, suggested Professor Allen quoting President Wilson was a point of view.

Four Sons of Freedom Doukhobors who received summonses on an assault charge in reply wrote to Stipendiary Magistrate Cartmel of Nelson, B. C., informing him that they would pay no attention to the papers, as they did not believe in courts. The magistrate immediately issued bench warrants and the four were arrested. The action, doubtless, was a shock to their disbelief, but they know now that the arm of the law is a very tangible thing in this part of the world.

A writer in a London Weekly asks why is it that women spend large sums on labor-saving devices and then go and spend the money and time they thus save upon dreary diets and physical culture courses to replace the exercise that would have come to them had they dispensed with the devices? It is a foolish question and one that shows the man has no appreciation whatever of the benefits and necessities of modern civilization. There is no fun and no variety in doing the work that a device will do, while there is a lot of fun and a lot of broadening change in taking physical exercises.

Sir Richard Squires makes prompt denial of the existence of anything resembling a financial crisis in Newfoundland. The non-receipt of tenders for the new \$8,000,000 loan is, the Prime Minister states in no manner attributable to the general financial situation in that Dominion, which, he declares, is excellent in comparison with that of other countries. And he points out that the whole loan represents only a small portion of the cash now on savings deposit in Canadian banks doing business in St. John's. The non-receipt of tenders, he explains, is due to the fact that the loan was not advertised, and he expresses confidence that as soon as the public realize the "gilt-edged" quality of the investment, the loan will be absorbed rapidly. These are difficult days, and it over-subscribed.



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

That Body of Yours

NOW IS THE TIME FOR HAY FEVER INOCULATIONS

I'm just a little afraid that many sufferers from hay fever may have the feeling that they are getting rid of this trouble because they had less trouble, less irritation of eyes and nose, in 1930.

In some cases undoubtedly they are getting gradually better, but the truth of the matter is that there was less pollen, less irritating particles in the air in 1930 than usual, and so there was less suffering from hay fever, or rag weed fever as it is sometimes called.

I know most sufferers have their favorite remedies and I have none to suggest because the use of adrenalin alone, or in combination with other drugs is now being very generally used. That small loss of epson salts taken daily is helpful is also generally known.

However as the majority of hay fever cases begin from the middle to the end of August, it is at this time that inoculations to prevent hay fever should be taken. Most physicians like to have four to eight weeks time to get in the necessary inoculations before the onset of the trouble.

As mentioned before, although some people are more prone, more likely, to have hay fever than others, more sensitive to the pollen, nevertheless it has been shown that if the upper layers of the skin on any part of the body are scraped and the true skin exposed, the pollen from rag-wood or other grasses and plants will set up an irritation. Thus if you could keep entirely away from the pollen of these grasses you would not have hay fever. I think it worth while to try the inoculations because there is no question but that they help in many cases. In two cases in my own family the inoculations were effective in one and gave no relief in the other, and yet I gave both the same dosage.

I have seen cases where inoculations have been given for three successive years before results were obtained, and other cases where the inoculations have been of no help whatever. Other cases have secured considerable relief but not a permanent cure.

My thought is that if you have tried all the suggested cures, and have not tried the inoculations that you should try them at least for the one season. And as they should be given from four to eight weeks before the expected arrival of the attack, now is the time to get the inoculations started.

Of course if you can arrange to go to a district where hay fever doesn't exist, it simplifies the problem.



TRULY GREAT

My walls outside must have some flowers, My walls within must have some books; A house that's small; a garden large, And in it leafy nooks:

A little gold that's sure each week, That comes not from my living kind; But from a dead man in his grave, Who cannot change his mind:

A lovely wife, and gentle too; Contented that no eyes but mine Can see her charms, nor any voice To call her beauty fine:

Where she would in that stone case live, A self-made prisoner, with me; While many a wild bird sang around, On gate, on bush, on tree:

And she sometimes to answer them, In her far sweeter voice than all; Till birds that loved to look on leaves, Will dote on a stone wall.

With this small house, this garden large, This little gold, this lovely mate, With health in body, peace at heart, Show me a man more great. —W. H. Davies.

is only too easy to get into the public mind impressions detrimental to a country's welfare. It is unfortunate that more effective plans for launching the loan were not made in advance, but it is earnestly to be hoped that this handicap will be overtaken and surmounted and that the Newfoundland loan, like the Canadian Conversion Loan, will be over-subscribed.

The Public Forum

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

MORE EXPENSE

Sir.—In perusing my morning paper, I find a notice of the promotion of Inspector C. A. Millar to the position of Superintendent of Provincial Police with headquarters in Charlottetown.

Now in connection with this new-born Department we already had the following list of titles.

Attorney-General, Chairman of Prohibition Commission, Secretary of Prohibition Commission, Commissioner of Prohibition Commission, Commissioner of Provincial Police, Sergeants, Inspectors, Constables, Filing Clerks, etc., etc.

And to all these titles must now be added "Superintendent of Provincial Police." We are wondering what the duties of this new office are. We might venture the guess that it is to look after all the other officers or is he to have supervision of the fleet of cars and motor cycles used by the force.

Perhaps you can tell us Sir, where this farce is going on. I am, Sir, etc., ONLOOKER.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS

Sir.—At the last session of the 10th Legislature, a Superannuation Act was passed by the Government for the purpose of superannuating teachers after a certain number of years of service, which I believe was a real good thing as it will encourage teachers to remain in the profession. But the act only concerns those who are actually engaged in the teaching profession at the present time. What about those teachers who have already retired from the service on a gratuity pension of \$150? Those teachers are not spoken of at all, nor is there any provision made for them so that they could be brought in line for the new pension. I think one Pension Act is sufficient in any province, and I am certain you will not find in any province, in Canada where any government has two pension acts on their statute books. As the writer of this letter is an old teacher and one who thinks that he has not been treated fairly, I am certain that I will have the support not only of those teachers who have already retired from the profession, but also the support of the majority of the teachers of Prince Edward Island. The old teachers spent long in the profession and taught in a period when teachers received very small salaries, and worked very hard for the enrollment of pupils in the country schools; that period was much larger than it is today, as 1/2 as 45 and 50 pupils. Now I think we are entitled to fair play and I claim that some provision should be made to bring those teachers under the new Superannuation Act and let the old Pension Act be abolished. Let all teachers, who have been in the profession, be eligible under the new Superannuation Act. I understand that the fund from which teachers' pensions are to be paid is made up of their yearly salary. I feel certain by the teachers contributing 2 1/2% of that of these old teachers would be perfectly satisfied to contribute to this fund also by paying 2 1/2% of the salary that those teachers would be eligible for under the present schedule of salaries, according to their class. This amount could be taken from their pension or they could pay it in to the committee half-yearly. I am merely making this suggestion, perhaps some other teachers might see some other way. I would like to see some of the old teachers take this matter up and express their opinion through the public press and I would also like to hear the opinion of some of the present teachers and now would be an opportune time to have matters of this kind brought to the attention of the Government in order that the old act be abolished and all teachers come under the new one.

I am, Sir, etc., AN OLD TEACHER

REVISED HISTORY

Sir.—In your Tuesday issue Mr. J. P. Doull undertakes to revise the Guardian record, by some unexplained inaccuracies of his own, in re your paper and its antecedents.

He describes Mr. B. D. Higgs as forming a company which purchased "the flossam and jetum of the Protestant Union" — calling it the Island Guardian, a weekly paper as it had been under the names of Presbyterian and Protestant Union.

As a "pipe dream" this story might be passable. In fact Mr. Higgs had no part in forming that company. It was formed by a company consisting of Rev. W. R. Frame, J. W. Mitchell, Chas. Palmer, K. C. H. J. Cundall, John D. McLeod, Wm. Findley, James M. Auld and Archibald Kennedy. Chas. Palmer became President and Rev. W. R. Frame Secretary, and his first editor.

After the death of Rev. Mr. Frame, in 1888, he was succeeded as editor by John L. McKinnon, and he in turn was succeeded by Mr. B. D. Higgs, in June 1889. In January, 1891, the Daily Guardian was established.

Mr. Higgs died in 1896. In the interim the paper was continued under the temporary editorship of W. D. Taunton, M. J. McDonald and H. V. Woodworth, successively, until the appointment of J. E. B. McCready in the same year. It was never edited by Duncan Marshall, as stated by Mr. Doull. Marshall, as provincial organizer of the Patrons of Industry, conducted a paper called the Patron of Industry which happened to be published in the same office.

Nor is Mr. Doull correct in saying of the Presbyterian, "Mr. Lawson sold to a company headed by a Captain Evans of Newfoundland." It was in fact sold to a company, originating in the Orange Order, headed by the late Joseph Wise, as President, with Rev. Stephen G. Lawson as editor, and John Evans employed as business manager.

The paper was not a "signal failure", although its business end failed under nautical captain mismanagement. Nor was it only a "weekly", as stated, for a long time it was a "Daily" also.

The shareholders then decided to dispense with the then editor and business staff, and placed the Protestant Union in the hands of a Committee of shareholders consisting of John M. Duncan, Lewis P. Tanton and Norman J. Campbell, under whose management there was a steady financial improvement.

From this Committee it was sold to the Palmer-Frame Company, to be expressly conducted as an out-and-out temperance publication. Rev. Mr. Frame did not succeed Mr. Higgs. It was the reverse—Mr. Higgs succeeded Mr. Frame.

I am, Sir, etc., HISTORIAN

The Unhatted Age

(Vancouver Province) It is noted by Mr. Punch that the Society of Journeymen Felt Hatters has declared war on the hatless. Mr. Punch, in one of his frivolous moods, merely makes light of the thing. It will need more than that, he thinks, to make them (the hatless) take cover. But the phenomenon of the hatless, we feel, is not to be dismissed in this light-hearted manner. If the growing hatlessness of these present times portends anything at all besides mere hatlessness, it may portend something very serious indeed, and we ought to be seriously-minded about it.

There can scarcely be much doubt, we should think, about the fact of growing hatlessness. More and more it is to be observed that men, and especially young men, are appearing in public places, hatless and unashamed. They work without hats, they go to work without hats, they play without hats.

If you meet a hatless man on the streets nowadays, it does not necess-

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arily mean at all, as it would have done a few years ago, either that his hat was taken by mistake in the restaurant, or blown off by the wind at the corner. It does not even mean that he hasn't got a hat, or that he can't afford one. But it means, most likely, that he deliberately goes hatless, for one reason or another. And just as there is now a generation of children in our modern cities, for whom the sight of a horse is among the rarer adventures of their tender years, so it may come about that the children of the day after tomorrow will have no personal experience of hatted men at all.

We can understand well enough that this is a serious business for the Society of Journeymen Felt Hatters but we do not see what they are to do about it. How can they "decline on the hatless?" Nevertheless, hatless are helpless against the cult without to succumb to the cult of rebellion. It is all very well to claim that it is in behalf of the mass. It is well enough to talk the benefits of the ultra-violet of the sun, enjoyed by the hatless and not by the hatted. It is enough to say that hats—men anyhow—were generally expensive, difficult to keep track of, and mightily unbecoming to look at.



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