

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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

\$2.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and United States

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1930

Hon. Mr. Lea's Reticence

Hon. W. M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture and prospective Premier, is much more reticent about our subsidy claims on his return from Ottawa than was Premier Saunders on a similar occasion last January. His statement is far less illuminating than the statement published under his own authority during the Premier's absence at that time. In fact, if it be permissible to quote the utterance of a former Liberal minister there is something in Mr. Lea's interview with the local Liberal organ last Friday which has been left out. He tells us only what we knew before, namely, that Ex-Premier Saunders, Hon. Mr. Lea and Mr. Campbell conferred with the Dominion Board of Audit at Ottawa on the question of our subsidy claims and were accorded a patient hearing. What the nature of their presentation was we are left to guess. Surely, since Mr. Lea took part in the conference, the claims set forth before the Audit Board cannot have been less than the amount specified in Mr. Lea's "pamphlet" of January 21st, which stated that "in view of the adoption by Canada in adjusting the claims of the Western Provinces on the principle... of granting arrears in subsidy, our claim is now for a subsidy of \$3,172,166.57." In addition to this amount which Mr. Lea is convinced we are entitled to receive annually, there are two cash settlements of \$100,000 each included in the prospective Premier's "pamphlet." One is for maintenance and improvements in public buildings; the other is for "damages arising from expropriation of Sanatorium." The latter claim has to do with the handing over of the Dalton Sanatorium, a subject with which Mr. Lea is naturally very conversant and which, doubtless, he emphasized very strongly at Ottawa.

Perhaps Mr. Lea's omission of any reference to the amount of the claims set forth before the Audit Board is due to a desire to give our people a pleasant surprise in the near future. He may have discovered, since his document on our subsidy claims was published, that there are other matters upon which we are entitled to receive compensation. He may even have succeeded in bringing our subsidy claims up to a round four million! Ex-Premier Saunders, though his own figures were somewhat at variance with Mr. Lea's, himself declared that Mr. Lea's statement in January was, if anything, too modest; a sentiment in which other Liberal speakers heartily concurred. But even with a subsidy settlement of \$3,372,166, and a cash settlement of \$200,000, to which Mr. Lea is convinced we are entitled, we shall get along very well if Parliament passes the necessary legislation this year. Of course, it will have to be this year if the King Government is to fulfill its pledge to implement the recommendations of the Duncan Commission. With this increase in subsidy there will be of course, no need of holding an educational taxation plebiscite. The teachers' salaries can be increased directly out of the provincial treasury; the pre-election promise of the Saunders Government to grant Old Age Pensions can be fulfilled; delinquent children sentenced to reformatories can again be looked after as in other civilized countries; further assistance can be given to public health, and provincial taxes can be greatly reduced if not wiped out altogether.

In the present circumstances, however, it is regrettable that Mr. Lea has not chosen to take the public more fully into his confidence. Time is passing, and the King Government's days are being numbered. He

surely might let us know whether he has discovered other claims over and above the three-and-a-half million set forth in the pamphlet published under his authority last January. Having occupied himself so diligently with this matter when he was neither called upon nor expected to do so, great things are naturally expected of Mr. Lea in this connection now that he is about to assume the leadership of the party and the responsibilities pertaining thereto.

The Vulnerable Spot

The relation of the Dunning budget to the Imperial Economic Conference which meets in London in September is seized upon by the local Liberal organ as the main factor to be decided in the federal election. It is precisely this feature of the King Government's tariff policy concerning the manner of granting additional preferences to British countries, that is "the vulnerable spot" in the Budget, according to no less an authority than the independent Financial Post, the most reliable journal of its kind in Canada. The Post points out that a solid and enduring framework for intra-Empire trade development can only be built out of a system of preferential arrangements, negotiated directly with due regard for the needs of each of the partners to the several bargains, and providing that equal benefits shall be received for benefits granted. A survey of editorial comment in various Canadian newspapers, it says, reveals that the budget is being more widely criticized on the score of this weakness than for any other of its features.

The statement of Mr. Dunning that the Canadian government did not intend to meet the other countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations in a spirit of petty bargaining is resounding in its patriotic and imperial sentiment, but thoroughly dangerous in its practical implications. It distinctly insinuates that the negotiation of a trade treaty between two British countries is petty bargaining. Since the present government has negotiated trade treaties, during its regime, with Australia, New Zealand, British West Indies and Newfoundland, it has contributed its full share of "petty bargaining." But these treaties have never heretofore been considered as petty bargaining by Mr. Dunning or his colleagues. The Post continues:

"A bargain is an arrangement for the exchange of certain benefits. Contrary to a belief current in Socialist circles, it is possible to have a bargain in which both parties to the transaction gain benefits that are more valuable to them than the contributions they make. That is the basis of all modern business. No business arrangement is permanent in nature unless it gives satisfaction on both sides. Empire preferential agreements that give such satisfaction will endure and help to hold the Empire together."

"The day that sees the signatures of the Minister of Finance and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on a definite trade treaty between Great Britain and Canada will mark the beginning of a new and greater era for the British Commonwealth of Nations. Such a treaty will not emphasize separatism, but rather indicate that there is a definite business basis for Imperial unity."

This has been the attitude consistently adopted by Hon. R. B. Bennett and the Conservative party, and its reasonableness and justice will not be disputed by any business man in Canada. If therefore the election is to be fought, as the local Liberal organ predicts, on this feature of the Dunning Budget the Conservative candidates will have every reason to go to the people with confidence and sincerity.

Editorial Notes

A new form of hit-and-run case is reported from Detroit. The man knocked down by the car jumped up and ran away. Whether he was wanted by the police or was under the impression that he had injured the car is matter of conjecture.

Notes By The Way

In the last twelve months it required in the United States, something like 640,000 miles of automobile operation to kill a man. This figure may be off a few thousand miles one way or the other, but it is near enough to show two things: First, that the danger of death by auto accident is not quite so great as one would imagine; but on the other hand it demonstrates that there is a furious lot of automobile mileage run off in the course of a year.

In England Parliament can be dissolved, elections held, and Parliament reassembled—all in the same month. In this country it takes at least four times as long. Allowing even for greater distances, something appears to be either lacking or superfluous.

The negotiations between the British and Egyptian Governments have broken down because of Egypt's impossible claims to full sovereignty over the Sudan. That such a rupture has taken place must be a matter of sincere regret to the well-informed people of the whole British Empire. The safety of the Suez Canal is one of the cardinal points of British world policy. That policy is threatened by anything which makes for danger or uncertainty in Europe.

Andre Giraud, French journalist better known under his pen name of Pertinax, whose writings lately have been critical of the trend of British foreign policy, predicts there will be more wars, and says he fears that one will come within the next ten or fifteen years. He seems to think there is a source of war danger in the party principles that are being sought as a basis of peace amongst the nations.

For 90 years the United States has entertained various plans for building a canal across Nicaragua. The first definite step toward its construction will be taken in September, when army and civilian engineers, appointed by President Hoover, will start to survey the route.

A few days ago occurred the one-hundred and second anniversary of the birth of Jean Henri Durrant, in whose mind the idea of the Red Cross organization originated. No humanitarian agency in all history has done more to relieve suffering and distress than the Red Cross and no benefactor of the race is better entitled to the world's gratitude than the Swiss citizen who laid the foundations of this agency.

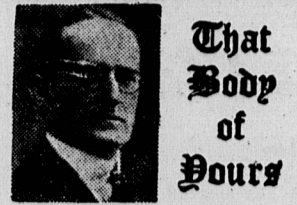
Some people are not satisfied unless they have something to complain about. Already this season there is wide-spread complaint regarding the absence of rain and the prediction is made that the crops will be short. It should not be forgotten that Prince Edward Island has never experienced either a disastrous draught or damaging rains. This season's crops will be up to the average.

The provision against the dust nuisance on the road promised some time ago by the Minister of Public Works has not been applied, and the dust nuisance is already a menace to the travelling public. Will anything be done about it? Or shall we go on taking the dust?

It is hoped that the usual preparation will be made in good time for aquatic sports. In addition to the boat racing which will no doubt as usual be carried out, arrangements should be made for other contests, especially for swimming matches, and we trust the Charlottetown Yacht Club, which is to be credited with most of our aquatic amusements will make arrangements in this regard, and so help to make a lively and interesting waterfront for the summer.

A few years ago much publicity was given to penal reforms which had been instituted in the United States—reforms which were for the most part ill-conceived. They were based on the assumption, apparently, that everything possible should be done to make a stay in prison enjoyable and profitable. Not so much has been heard of these humanitarian arrangements during the last four or five years. The last year has revealed conditions in so-called "up-to-date" prisons which have driven the inmates to the most violent acts of desperation.

The Five-year scheme in Russia may or may not be working according to plan. The communist farmer may or may not be practical policies. He would be a very bold man who would pronounce definitely on either of these issues in the abstract. But what is not questionable is that unless the towns can be fed an almost impossible situation is automatically created. The refusal to sow has always been the peasant's ultimate answer to attempts to coerce him. It is quite an easy answer, for it involves merely doing nothing at all; and it is a very difficult one to meet effectively.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

NOISE.

Perhaps you wonder why I talk so much about the harmful effects of noise. As you know sleep is just as necessary to life as is food, and the run down condition of many individuals can be traced more to an insufficient amount of sleep than to any lack of food or lack of digestion of the food they do eat.

However this matter of noise has become so serious in its damaging effects upon the human body that, as mentioned recently, a Noise Abatement Commission has been organized.

They are studying noise from the scientific standpoint, and already the first preliminary report as to the actual effect of noise on man is at hand. The effect of noise on the heart is measured by the electric cardiograph which gives exact knowledge of the strength of the heart—that is the ability to do its work of pumping blood to all parts of the body.

This machine shows also, the rhythm or regularity of the heart beats.

Another instrument, sphygmomanometer measures the pressure of the blood. And still another measure the actual pressure within the skull.

What have they learned so far about noise?

(1) That the normal development of infants and young children is seriously interfered with by constant loud noises.

(2) In attempting to overcome the effect of noise, a great strain is put on the nervous system leading to actual mental disturbances in many cases.

(3) Noise interferes seriously with the efficiency of workers and makes concentration on any task difficult.

(4) Noise interferes seriously with sleep even if a few individuals apparently get so used to certain noises that it doesn't seem to bother them.

(5) Hearing is apt to be impaired in those exposed to constant loud noises. To sum it all up it simply means, with loud noises close at hand, you unconsciously tense mind and body, in an effort to do your own work, of brain or body, despite the disturbing effect of the noise.

This effort is really a strain, which uses up energy that you should have for your work. Wastes are created quicker than they can be removed from the system and so you are tired that much sooner.

As mentioned before, you are doing from 25 to 40 percent more work than you would need to do, if your surroundings were quiet.

Noise is more than a nuisance. It is an enemy to health.



I HAVE LOVED FLOWERS THAT FADE

I have loved flowers that fade, Within whose magic tents Rich hues have marriage made With sweet unremembered scents. A honeymoon delight,— A joy of love at sight, That ages in an hour:— My song be like a flower!

I have loved airs, that die Before their charm is writ Along a liquid sky Trembling to welcome it. Notes, that with pulse of fire Proclaim the spirit's desire, Then die, and are nowhere:— My song be like an air!

Die, soon, die like a breath, And wither as a bloom: Fear not a flowery death, Dread not an airy tomb! Fly with delight, fly hence! 'Twas thine love's tender sense To feast: now on thy bier Beauty shall shed a tear. —Robert Bridges.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

CANADA'S CAPITALS

Q. What are Canada's Capitals? A. Canada has ten capitals—one federal and nine provincial. Ottawa is the seat of the Dominion government, the one having been chosen by Queen Victoria. Halifax is the capital of one of the original four provinces that formed Confederation in 1867, along with New Brunswick and Upper and Lower Canada. The Capitals of the western provinces were chosen when they entered Confederation in later years. Most of the provincial capitals have imposing Parliament Buildings and some of them Government Houses in keeping.

Nova Scotia's Liquor Law

(Toronto Saturday Night)

The Bill providing for the establishment of a system of Government Control of the sale of liquors in Nova Scotia has successfully passed through the troubled waters of Party manoeuvring and political opposition. The will of a large majority of the people as expressed in the recent plebiscite has been put into effect and Nova Scotia joins seven of the other Canadian Provinces in providing for Government Control, leaving Prince Edward Island as the sole remaining adherent of prohibition among Canadian Provinces.

The Nova Scotia Act in its entirety represents what Premier Rhodes believes to be a gathering together of the best features of the Control Acts in other Canadian Provinces.

Nova Scotia has "gone Quebec." Although the Act adopts a system of "permits" patterned after the Ontario law and the mode of enforcement under an officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police similar to that in New Brunswick, the principal features of the Act bear a closer resemblance to the Quebec law than to the enactments of any of the other Provinces. The Nova Scotia Commission will attempt to educate its customers into drinking beers and wines and will seek to limit the consumption of highly spirituous liquors.

Provision has been made in the Nova Scotia Act for the sale of beers and wines in hotels and for the establishment of beer parlours and taverns which are to be operated by the Government. The Commission may also grant permission to clubs to have liquor to be served to members of the club on the premises. It is true that the provisions with reference to beer parlours and beer and wine in hotels are surrounded with the qualifying condition that no such sale shall become lawful until the residents of the municipality, city or town in question hold another plebiscite and vote for such sale. In the case, however, of industrial centres such as Halifax, Sydney, New Glasgow, Glace Bay, etc., there is little doubt that the majority of the people are in favour of the sale of beer and wine by the glass and it is fully anticipated that before the coming summer is far advanced such a system will be in force in these places.

The demand for beer and wine in hotels will also be strong in such centres as Digby, Yarmouth and other districts which cater to the tourist industry and in which place large modern hotels are in operation or in process of completion.

Under the Nova Scotia Control Act, Government stores for the sale of spirituous liquors may be established in municipalities, cities and towns that gave a majority in favour of Government Control in the recent plebiscite. No Government stores may be established in municipalities, cities and towns that voted against Government Control in the recent plebiscite. For instance, the County of Hants voted dry as did all the towns in that County. There will, therefore, be no Government store in Hants County. On the other hand the County of Kings which also voted dry will have a Government store within the County in view of the circumstance that the town of Kentville gave a majority in favour of Government Control.

Towns and municipalities which voted against Government Control will not, under the present Act, have the opportunity of reversing its decision and must remain dry at least for a year when it is probable that provision will be made through an amendment to enable dry districts to hold a further plebiscite. Of the 45 cities and towns in Nova Scotia, 34 will have Government stores and 11 will have no stores.

The Nova Scotia Control Act provides for the appointment of a Commission of not more than three members to administer the Act. It is probable that at the present time the Commission will be composed of only two members, one Commission, the Chairman, a resident in the City of Halifax and the other Commissioner, a resident of Cape Breton Island.

Spirituous liquors are to be purchased only by holders of permits, which permits are to be issued by the Commission for the sum of \$1.00 and are good for one year. No permit is necessary for the purchase of beer and wine. The Commission has wide discretionary powers as to where and when liquor stores are to be established but no beer and wine is to be served by the glass nor is any tavern to be established in the same building in which is operated a Government Control store for the sale of spirituous liquors.

Three classes of permits are to be issued by the Commission, namely, "Individual permits," "Special permits," and "Banquet permits." A special permit enables druggists or persons engaged in mechanical or manufacturing business or any scientific pursuits to purchase liquors for purposes named in the permit. Provision is also made in the Act for cancellation of permits for cause. Rigid penalties are provided for violations of the Act and the person illegally purchasing liquor is equally

You Can Own \$5,000 Life Insurance for 24c a day (less than you pay for a gallon of gasoline) participating in the Dividends of the Company. THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA B. H. HUGHES, District Manager Cameron Block, Charlottetown

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. RETAIL Drugstores Sell All Patent Medicines At Prices Locally Advertised. J. G. JAMIESON, HUGHES DRUG CO., J. ERNEST H. WORTH, VICTOR COYLE, REDDIN BROS., E. A. FOSTER, JOHNSON & JOHNSON, HAROLD WORTHY, TWO MACS, RANKINS

FARMERS Farmers. During the months you are fattening your hogs, rearing your young foxes and growing your potatoes, etc. how do your wives keep your table up and clothe your children? The old reliable poultry money coming in each week saves the day. Give your women folks a boost by purchasing some real chickens for them. S. R. Pendleton KENSINGTON, P. E. ISLAND

FOUND One of the best preventatives known for SMUT OR RUST ON GRAIN. A cheap but thoroughly effective remedy. Grain Growers would be wise to act promptly in order to have seed properly treated before sowing. One pint to every 40 gallons of water. Full directions given with every order. FOR SALE AT The Two Macs DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street All Mail Orders given prompt attention. Man! Look up at this skyscraper, the size of the good twist you swap a few cents for when you ask for HICKEY NICHOLSON "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING