

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett, F. J. I. Associate Editors—Frank Walker, and D. K. Currie.

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

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1935.

DOESN'T IT MATTER?

Mr. B. W. LePage, in a signed statement in yesterday's Liberal organ, implies that the Guardian "misrepresented" his statement, made at Afton Hall, that the \$23,000 of the taxpayers' money had been given by the Government to the Exhibition Association to remove clay at the Exhibition grounds.

If the Guardian "misrepresented" him, what about his own party organ, wherein the same statement appeared on Saturday?

Mr. LePage now says "it matters little to the public whether the Exhibition Association actually received the money or not."

It surely matters whether a man seeking public office can make deliberate misstatements with impunity.

LEA'S LEGACY

One contention advanced by the Liberal candidates at Afton Hall was that the Conservatives claimed the Lea Government overdraft to have been a million and a quarter dollars whereas it was only a million and forty thousand dollars. The actual amount of the "Lea legacy" was \$1,041,240.88 in overdraft, plus accrued interest and unpaid bills of \$151,286, plus the Liberal share of the sinking fund provision for 1931, amounting to about \$38,000. The Conservatives had also to provide \$78,000 to redeem a \$125,000 bond issue which Mr. Lea, as treasurer in the Bell Government, made at six per cent for a term of ten years.

THAT R. C. M. P. PLEDGE

In the Liberal "manifesto," slurs on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are preceded by the following statement: "The Liberal party has been the pioneer of police organization in this Province."

Mr. Campbell might have gone further and boasted that the Liberals were also the pioneer promise-makers with regard to the Mounted Police. Does he forget that the establishment of the Mounted Police in this Province was one of their own pre-election promises in 1927? Does he forget the assurance then given in the Liberal press that "with the assistance of those well-trained and continent-famed Royal Mounted Police we may count reasonably upon a thorough clean-up of illicit stills, smuggling and bootleggers, making a most convincing argument that Prohibition does prohibit?"

The Temperance Alliance, to whom this pledge was given, discovered during the campaign that it was only a bluff and that no effort was being made to implement it. They promptly got after the Liberal leader and threw such a scare into him that he despatched the following SOS call to Senator McArthur, who happened then to be in Montreal. The telegram, signed by the Liberal leader under date of June 19, 1927—just before the election—read as follows:

"Insistent demand by Temperance Alliance for Mounted Police. Fear adverse results politically unless granted. Feeling running strong. Indignation meetings held. Make sure Police here before next week."

So critical was the situation for Liberal promise-makers that two Mounted Police officers were actually despatched from Ottawa to the Province. They were visible for a few hours on the eve of the election. After the election they disappeared and were never seen or heard of again!

It was only after the MacMillan Government redeemed this broken Liberal election pledge of 1927 that Liberal politicians began seeking excuses for slurring the character of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police!

"BUDGET BALANCERS"

"Premier MacMillan announces as the chief plank in his platform and his paramount appeal to the electorate in the present campaign a policy of EXPANSION IN PUBLIC SERVICES"—Liberal Manifesto, delivered by Mr. Thane A. Campbell, "campaign leader pro tem."

Here is indeed a volte face! Premier MacMillan has not yet announced his platform. He made no statement with reference to "expansion" in public services. That was the policy of the Lea Government in 1928, abandoned by Mr.

J. P. McIntyre, whose \$27,000-a-mile highway cost \$4,000 last year in repairs. Now the same gentlemen, defeated on the "expansion" are seeking votes on the diametrically opposite policy of "contraction."

And in the ten columns of Liberal "Manifesto," not one word about the debt increase of over half a million dollars in their last eight months of office!

The "budget balancers" will promise anything to get back. But the best answer to their "Manifesto" is their Record of Performance. Place that against the MacMillan Government's Record and their "Manifesto" vanishes into thin air. It will be found that instead of usurping the seat of judgment, they should still be apologizing in the dock!

EDITORIAL NOTES

The old Roman Emperors had nothing on Mussolini as a martinet.

Interest now centres on Premier MacMillan's speech tonight at the Capitol Theatre, at which he will announce the Conservative platform.

After the provincial election the next big event will be the farewell visit of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Bessborough who are scheduled to arrive here on Friday, July 26, and leave the next evening.

Mr. Stevens party will make the sixth to enter the Federal field. We have the two old straight-line parties, Liberal-Conservative and Liberal, then the C.C.F., the United Farmers, and the Labour.

It is a matter of extreme gratification that two such strong, dependable and resourceful statesmen as the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett and Hon. W. J. P. MacMillan are to lead the Conservative forces in the Federal and Provincial elections respectively. They have been tried and tested and are to be trusted.

There is a possibility that Premier Taschereau will have as the principal plank in his election platform that municipalities be relieved of the burden of direct relief. This is evidently one of the "ideas" that the New Brunswick election has given him, and is halfway house to old age pensions.

The advent of Mr. Stevens in the field with a new party is likely to draw more support from the Liberals than from the Conservatives. Hon. R. B. Bennett has already reformed under way as far as the constitution will permit. The Liberals have no policy, only stand-patting, and those of their number who are restless under such inactivity are likely to vote for Stevens candidates.

According to the Royal Bank Monthly letter for July within the last month the agricultural situation throughout the entire Dominion has improved as the result of generous rains. The latest index of the physical volume of business and the indices of manufacturing and marketing show that the activity of business in 1935 has been above the levels attained in 1934 and that a gratifying volume of mineral production is being maintained. Iron and steel, automobile and newspaper production have been satisfactory; car loadings have increased; new gains have been made in export trade and employment is more general than at this season for some years.

The airfield display in England draws attention to the fact that the British Government is ready to throw another \$5,000,000 (almost \$25,000,000) into the pot to keep her air armaments abreast of European air expansion. A supplementary estimate seeking this amount for personnel, work and technical equipment will be introduced in the House of Commons this week. The fund, which may be swelled if considered necessary later, is for the year ending March 31, 1936. At the same time, it is learned that Great Britain has been making good progress in carrying out recently announced plans to safeguard the population against air attacks. The Home Office expects to circulate local authorities before the end of the month, outlining their responsibilities, the assistance they may expect from the Government, the responsibility of employers and instruction for the general public. The question of mass panic, which is considered one of the greatest dangers of air raids, will be specifically treated in the circular.

Relics, nearly a century old, of the earliest days of British railways, have been brought to light during the reconstruction of Buryleigh Bridge, Derbyshire, on the London Midland and Scottish Railway gain line from London and

Notes By The Way

The school child of twenty years ago knew little or nothing of air-planes or radio or automobiles, but today these are a part of his life. Child life is also organized today as never before with Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, camps, clubs, sports and athletic teams. The process of relating education to this more socialized existence is in itself a problem of importance.—London Free Press.

For months, says the New York Sun, thoughtful Americans have been asking themselves how the great mass of debt piled up by the Roosevelt administration is to be liquidated. President Roosevelt has a plan, continues the Sun. It is based on the old formula of soaking the rich. Tax them living through income taxes raised higher and higher. Tax them dead through increased inheritance taxes. Tax the big corporations so that the little ones may benefit, even if the smaller corporations may have richer stockholders than the big ones. Tax not only for revenue, but in order to destroy.

King George has been the recipient of many richly deserved compliments during his Jubilee year, but none more aptly phrased than an appreciation voiced during the course of an address by Rev. John Gardner in the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Long Island, N.Y. His reference was as follows: "King George V of England, is a man of rich and rare sanity and a great deal of his power comes through his sagacity in knowing what to say, when to say it and when not to say anything." This summarizes an ideal which it would profit all to follow.—Brantford Expressor.

The obvious grief on Hitler's face as revealed by photographs taken when he tried to comfort the survivors of the German munitions plant explosion suggests that rumor was right in setting the number of dead at 1,000 instead of the officially announced 52.

The democratic state is the creation of the people. It is subject to change if the people desire change. But while the state remains it must function with authority. Its authority must not be challenged by force by any section of the community. To permit that or to condone it is to authorize anarchy. The state has the authority to call upon all its forces—police, military, naval and civilian—to maintain its authority. The state acts through the government—the government elected by the people. Governments in Canada are changed by ballots, not by bullets. The police forces of the community are the servants of the community. The community must stand by its own servants. The police are merely the agency of the people themselves.—Regina Leader Post.

A citizen of one of the larger West Riding towns had occasion to make a claim from the railway company for the unused half of a summer ticket. As the railway people emphasize the point that they do not charge or refund fractions of a half-penny he was surprised to receive a postal order for \$3 6d 1-2d. On presenting the order for payment the Yorkshirman was handed \$3 6d, with the explanation that the post office does not pay out half-pennies. Nonplussed for a moment at the prospect of losing the unexpected copper, he recovered his poise swiftly and asked the officer to give him back the order. Then he bought a half-penny stamp, attached it, and demanded \$3 7d. The post office paid.—Manchester Guardian.

A toll of 15,200 dead and 300,000 hurt in automobile crashes in the United States during the first six months of 1935 is reported by the Travelers' Insurance Company. The number of deaths is about two per cent less than for the first six months last year, the report shows.

The disintegration of the forest resources in any land usually proceeds by stealth. No one advertises the fact by a rise in the bank rate, or by streaming headlines on newspaper pages. Depletion, nevertheless, goes forward lowering the value of all forest industries, cutting down the capital assets of the provinces, pinching off the raw materials to which workers must look for their daily bread. The Canadian Forestry Association in its educational program for 1935, as in previous years, steadfastly holds to the belief that an informed public, and nothing short of that, will automatically solve all conservation problems, whether they apply to the woodlands, or to the protection of fish and game. Hence, the present season has been ushered in by a powerful effort on the part of the Association to enlist the masses of the Canadian people as guardians of their own forest resources.—Forest and Outdoors.

As Eden argues at Paris, 29 German veterans of the World War are welcomed at Brighton, Eng., on a visit to the graves of 18 German military prisoners. The visit takes on national and even international importance, since the Prince of Wales declared in a London speech that the British and German ex-servicemen should extend the hand of fellowship to one another. The European great powers tried collectively an approach to Germany and got nowhere. Britain, France and Italy retained into a front of opposition. Dr. Goebbels returns to the theory that European security must begin with an understanding with Germany. It dares even to go ahead alone. Now comes the crisis. Will Europe fall in and follow so bold a lead?—Christian Science Monitor.

Derby to Manchester. They consist of a number of stone blocks, each about 2 ft. 3 in. square, with a thickness of 12 in., which have been identified as part of the original permanent way, laid down in 1839-1840, of the old North Midland Railway. This latter system employed these stone blocks instead of wooden sleepers for supporting the chairs and rails, particularly in cuttings, and this type of sleeper was fairly common on early British railways. The stone "sleepers" found near Derby have been identified by the marries, still visible, of the cast-iron chairs which had been bolted to them. Since their displacement by timber sleepers, they have been used to form part of the abutments of the bridge, carrying the main line over the River Derwent, which is now being replaced.—Engineering.

That Body of Ours

A NEW TREATMENT FOR ECZEMA

You are reading much about the tendency to hay fever, eczema, and asthma with which so many are afflicted. They have been born with this tendency toward any one or all three of these ailments, and naturally anything that will correct the tendency or relieve the symptoms is eagerly sought.

Of all the ailments of the skin eczema is the most common. In fact over 50 per cent of skin ailments are eczema. It is of considerable interest then to sufferers with eczema to learn of the new cure reported by Drs. T. R. Cornbleet and E. R. Pace, Chicago. They record in the Archives of Dermatology, Chicago, the treatment of eighty-seven cases with maize oil (Indian corn) with gratifying results. A few of the patients had asthma and this was benefited in some as well as the eczema.

The improvement seems permanent and there have been few relapses in the four and a half years since the treatment has been used. A number of patients who had had eczema since infancy have remained well for as long as three years. In most of the cases the condition commenced in infancy and was still present although sometimes the symptoms were less severe than any other times. The skin between at- tacks remained thick, scaly and spotted.

Before the maize oil was used practically every other form of treatment had been tried without success in all these cases. The patients were all more than five years of age, and were mostly youths and young adults. The average time necessary to obtain a cure is from twelve to eighteen months.

The maize oil was given by mouth, the patient began taking one table-spoon before or after meals—which ever suited best. The dose was increased gradually until four table-spoons was taken three times a day. An "especially refined" maize oil was used in these cases, being likely a little "easier to take" than the usual kind. It was found that the oil was more palatable when taken slightly chilled.

The above should be of great interest to all sufferers where the symptoms are due to this inherited tendency to eczema. It should be remembered of course that all the patients were over five years of age.

Educating The Sea-Cooks

(Toronto Globe)

The day appears to have arrived when the sea-cook joins the white-collar section of humanity. This is an age of education. There are degrees for almost all kinds of human endeavor; Bachelors of this Doctors of that, and Professors of the other. And into this expanding company steps the hitherto-well-berated sea-cook, the man whose grim duty it is to appease the appetites of able-bodied seamen, the sturdy lads of the merchant marine who know nothing about digestion.

Henceforth the sea-cook will be graduate of a training school for his kind. There are in Old London several such institutions of learning at which he may secure his "parliament." And surely that will mean also a white collar. Would "Ph.D." be too pretentious a degree for the man who essays to satisfy the appetites of the salt-water-bitten, hard-working and ravenously hungry crew of a merchant vessel, and needs all the philosophy there is to be cultivated?

There is room for speculation as to how hardy seafaring men will greet these dietitians, who may stress the value of vitamins rather than bulk in their diet, along with the cook's galley. No cook could pass through these schools without acquiring the vitamins and calories habit. If he doesn't why go to school?

But the main point involved is the school standing of the new sea-cooks. For generations the sea-cook was a sea-cook because he wasn't considered of much use in any other capacity about the ship. Any one could cook, after a fashion and "A.B.'s" could eat anything anybody cooked; they had to. Those days are gone. The old order has changed yielded to education. There will be fancy dishes in the sea-cook's menu; but will furnished seamen be satisfied with the dietitians' ideas about food? The prospect is brightened somewhat by the additional news that these sea-cooks' schools specialize in gravy.

Derby to Manchester. They consist of a number of stone blocks, each about 2 ft. 3 in. square, with a thickness of 12 in., which have been identified as part of the original permanent way, laid down in 1839-1840, of the old North Midland Railway. This latter system employed these stone blocks instead of wooden sleepers for supporting the chairs and rails, particularly in cuttings, and this type of sleeper was fairly common on early British railways. The stone "sleepers" found near Derby have been identified by the marries, still visible, of the cast-iron chairs which had been bolted to them. Since their displacement by timber sleepers, they have been used to form part of the abutments of the bridge, carrying the main line over the River Derwent, which is now being replaced.—Engineering.

A New Book Of Verse By Mr. Kenneth Leslie

To write poetry at all, it seems that one must write as a bird sings, effortlessly. Such is the impression, at any rate, which lyrical verse achieves. The poet may spend long hours in the polishing of his words, but the magic that distinguishes his work from prose, that transmutes the common coinage of words into golden melody, is a thing essentially of inspiration; the mind in creation being "as a factitious coal which some invisible influence, like an inconstant wind, awakens to transitory brightness."

Of Canadian poets now writing, none shows in his work a greater freedom from pedantic rules, and a greater reliance on inspiration, than Mr. Kenneth Leslie, of Halifax, whose first two published volumes, "Windward Rock" and "Din" were reviewed previously in the columns of this paper. Mr. Leslie is now revisiting Charlottetown, and he has brought with him a new sheaf of poems, "Lowlands Low," from which we are privileged to quote on this occasion.

"A warm rain whispers; but the earth knows best and turns a deaf ear, waiting for the snow. The foam of bloom forgotten, the rolling crest of green forgotten and the fruit swelling, slow. The shearing plow was here and cut the mold and shouldered over the heavy rain-soaked lands, letting the hot breath out for the wind to reach deep down with comfort in its hands."

The sap is ebbing from the tips of the trees to the dry and secret heart, hiding away from the blade still green with down in the roots it closes the door of clay.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Sir,—Law enforcement, especially as relating to drunken drivers, is a plank in the Liberal platform. Like others it is made in true Lee fashion.—"To get in on."

What is the Lee record of this in the past? Drunken drivers in open violation of the Criminal Code were allowed to escape jail by payment of a fine until the Department of Justice at Ottawa interfered to stop the laxity.

Prohibition enforcement was selective as to persons liable to prosecution. One prosecutor under the Act, while shadowing a suspected drunken driver, was an expensive imported detective.—"Stop that or you'll be sacked." This officer was later in reality "sacked" because his vigorous enforcement of law was inimical to Liberal vote getting.

Hon. Mr. Lea is most careful to confine his promised enforcement to "drunken drivers" alone. His caution is commendable from the standpoint of election strategy, but scarcely attractive to lovers of clean law enforcement.

TEMPERANCE

TEACHERS SALARIES

Sir, The Liberal Platform promises "investigation" into the "feasibility" of cheaper school books, and several other matters. These are only bait, not pledged to perform, and relate to matters already thoroughly investigated by the present government.

It has carefully avoided "investigation" into teachers salaries, or other salient features of better education. The reason is, their record will not stand up to investigation.

Our Province has had two outstanding champions of education. The first a Liberal, the Hon. L. H. Davies founder of our free school system, and Hon. Mr. MacMillan our present Premier. The depth of his interest, his ability and the services he has rendered is so firmly established that even his worst detractors have never ventured to call them into question. And McGill University has openly recognized this in the Degree of Doctor of Literature or Law.

The former, Hon. L. H. Davies, (later Sir Louis), to stimulate and encourage teachers passed the teacher's bonus law. By this the government supplemented in a like amount whatever extra pay any school district voted from their own funds to teachers.

The country became too generous to suit Liberalism. To get efficient teachers and the best there was in education they voted remunerative supplements. Liberals wanted this money to squander in other ways and in 1897 they reduced this bonus and in 1898, a year later, repealed it absolutely. It was restored again by the Matheson Conservative government in 1912.

We have again the Lee resolution, moved in the early days of the Stewart government, demanding a reduction in teachers salaries. Can the leopard change his spots, or can the Liberal change his character? I say they cannot? What they have done in the past they will repeat in the future; if you give them the chance.

I am, Sir, etc.

on grief and growing and this late warm rain babbling false promises in the pasture lane.

For mastery in a quite different style, the reader is referred to today's Poet's Corner. Individual lines in Mr. Leslie's verse—such as "the bugle touched by sunset to a flame," and many others that might be quoted—are as evocative as a Whistler etching; but these will best be appreciated in their context. Here is a charming love-story, told in sixteen lines:

"I had a golden master key that turned a rusty lock for me, undid the hard perplexity that guarded his your door. I passed with that key's fitting grace the gateway of your frightened face and through your heart's dear hiding place I ventured to explore.

But now its skill has won the day within your heart, there I must stay; my key won't work the other way; forever I am bound. And so because I made so free a locked-up prisoner I must be, and where I would be king my knee must humbly touch the ground.

And another, with a quite different climax, entitled "Trouble"

Two maids fell to weeping "My love is a thief," said one, "And the thought of it fills me with grief."

"But mine is a minstrel—a thousand times worse—with his kiss on my lips and his mind on a verse!"

The volume includes over fifty poems, varying in style, mood and subject matter. It cannot fail to delight those who have followed Mr. Leslie's previous work appreciatively, or indeed all to whom "the love of lovely words" has become an inheritance.

A Twenty-Cent Yarn

(Exchange)

A correspondent of another newspaper repeats the hoary fiction that unemployed men who avail themselves of the Government relief camps established for their welfare are required to "work for twenty cents a day in these institutions."

This is the dangerous sort of misrepresentation that seeks to obtain its objective by concealment of the whole truth, says the Ottawa Journal.

Relief camp workers receive from the Government free food, free clothing, free beds, free medical services, free hospital service, free emergency dental service, free tobacco, free recreation and entertainment.

The cost of the Government—which is to say, to the people of Canada—for each man per calendar day is slightly more than a dollar, or per working day, on the basis of a five-and-one-half-day week, about \$1.25. The figure is kept to this point by the purchase of supplies in huge quantities. The young man in private employment who enjoys a similar standard of living has mighty little left at the end of the week out of \$15.

Relief workers are not paid wages. They are maintained in decent comfort at the expense of the State, and in addition receive 20 cents per day for the purchase of small luxuries not included in maintenance. Even this small sum has an inflated value, because the camp canteens sell goods practically at cost—and if a small profit is earned it goes into the recreation fund. But the standard maintenance is so ample for most requirements that when a survey was made of a camp in Saskatchewan it was found the average bank account of the workers was \$8—

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The Poet's Corner

RORY'S PRAISE OF ELSPETH In Barra Glen I found my bright woman; her hair is a flame. She is my wife through the church and a treasure; she is my pulse and my joy and my pleasure. . . . and torment. She is my love, and quick to boll over like milk on the hearth-stone. . . . and the touch of her hand is the law and the propheth.

Last Saturday dawn I was pulled by a salmon out of the black rock at Myra, but I gathered the prize from the mouth of misfortune and took the bright boyo ashore in my arms.

In the Gulch all that day I was telling the tale and drowning with Phil of the Bot- tie the taste of brown water. The story was stalling when I ventured homeward, light foot and light heart, a song in my soul and the salmon on shoulder for peace.

And peace well enough I walked into . . . I could sniff her afar like the wind off the ice-fields; I could see her arise like the spread of a scowl in the sky oves Smoky.

Caresing a thorn pin she rose up to Then the darkness came down and I stayed till the dawn, when I roared with a storm in my head. Oh, she is my love and my joy and her hand is the law and the propheth!

—Kenneth Leslie in "Lowlands Low" clearly the distinction between the decent and harmless men who are assumed to make up the bulk of Evans' "army" and the leaders who are bent on trouble, doing their utmost to turn a not unnatural protest of dissatisfied youth into an insurrectionary movement.

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