

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester H. McLean, M. P. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. H. Burnett

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Those Election Roads

All over the Province the blundering incompetency of the Lea Government in squandering the taxpayers' money on road work which is already falling to pieces is being criticised and condemned.

How many thousands of dollars has the Lea Government squandered, first in road machinery and imported gravel which could be purchased much cheaper in this Province, then in "experiments" of hard surfaced highways costing \$27,000 a mile?

Not one cent of additional revenue outside the taxpayers' pockets, has the Lea Government secured by its own efforts since taking office in 1927.

In 1919 Premier Lea, Hon. J. P. McIntyre and other members and supporters of the Lea Government canvassed the Province in a campaign of abuse and criticism of the Arsenault Government's proposal to take advantage of the Federal highway policy.

Wait till the frost comes! Within the next few weeks our farmers will have an opportunity of saying what they think of an administration that in a time of economic depression has not hesitated to place a mortgage on every farm in the Province for the purpose of building shoddy election highways at a cost per mile that would keep a dozen farmers in affluence for a much longer period than the Lea Government roads are likely to survive even in memory.

Shameful Propaganda

It is evident, from the virulent propaganda appearing almost daily in its columns, that the local Liberal organ will go to any lengths to abuse and misrepresent the Bennett Government. At the present time the situation in Western Canada, resulting from extended crop failure, is so grave that prayers, as against a national calamity, have been offered in churches all over the country.

Commenting on the Government's attitude, the Toronto Globe

leading Liberal newspaper of Eastern Canada, said:

"The Government is taking the wise course at last—and it will find that in all whole-hearted and efficient efforts to meet a tragic situation, as well as to cope with unemployment generally, it will have the support of right-thinking people of all parties, in Parliament and in the country."

But the opinion of right thinking people seems to have little weight with our local contemporary when it is a question of the Bennett Government. Alone of all the newspapers in Canada, it refers sneeringly to the relief measures adopted and asks what the representatives of this Province were doing when they "opened not their mouths" to protest or to demand, as the price of their votes, similar concessions for their own constituents.

Fortunately the voice of the local Liberal organ does not carry far in this broad Dominion. Its opinions, one way or the other, are a negligible factor in either the Liberal or Conservative policies at Ottawa. But it is well that our own people should know, in advance of the provincial election campaign, just what sort of propaganda to expect from the Lea Government organ. The sample above quoted is not likely to be forgotten when the electors go to the polls.

A Valuable Booklet

Mention has already been made in The Guardian of the comprehensive report of Dr. G. Ennis Smith, superintendent of the Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside, for the year 1928, 1929 and 1930. The report, which runs to over 60 pages, copiously illustrated with diagrams and statistical tables, is published by the Federal Department of Agriculture and deals with such important subjects as the factors controlling reproduction with silver foxes, seasonal nutritional requirements, inheritance, influence of cod liver oil, experimental feeding, flotation of worm eggs in salt solutions, physiological effect of vermicides, control of lung worm and bladder worm infestation, physiological effect of aphrodisiacs, polygamous mating, temperatures, digestibility of food stuffs, and raw cereal rations. The report, which may be had on application to the Federal Department, should be in the hands of all fox breeders.

Editorial Notes

What has Sheriff MacFadyen done to be turned down by the Lea Government as returning officer?

Will Mr. Butler retain his spirit of loyalty and devotion to Mr. Lea now that the office of Sheriff for Kings has passed his door?

The Guardian, says the Liberal organ, is "indeed hard up" when it goes outside the Province to quote the Moncton Times as predicting the defeat of the Lea Government. We suggest that the shoe is on the other foot. It is our contemporary that is "hard up," for there is not an outside newspaper in Canada, Liberal or Conservative, that has ventured to make any other prediction.

Holders of the Victoria Cross, highest award for gallantry in Britain's armed forces, will not, in the future, be automatically deprived of the medal if convicted of "treason, cowardice, felony or any other infamous crime," as has been the case in the past. This important change is one of the new provisions governing military medals announced in the London Gazette. It stipulated, however, that the award of the V.C. may be cancelled by the King, who may also restore the decoration, if and when, the recommendation for annulment is withdrawn.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Liberal propagandists are still at work as will be seen by the following from a Sydney Post with reference to a meeting held in Sydney the other day. "The delegates in attendance at the Mine Workers' Convention in Sydney displayed good sense in the summary shift they gave to the attempt of two or three Liberal partisans to ride a political resolution through, scoring the Bennett Government and furnishing spurious material for the MacKenzie King Opposition. The resolution was not only mendacious, but was stupidly blunt in its partisan wording. It declared that action "had not yet been taken by the Government to solve, or assist to solve the unemployment problems of this country," and that "unemployment had greatly increased as a result of the policy pursued by the present Government." There was not a delegate present who did not know that both these statements were the direct opposite of the truth. And it is also right to remember that there was not a delegate present who endorsed either falsehood by his vote. The resolution failed to get a single vote,—not even from its Grit mover or second,—when it was finally put to the meeting.

The recent provincial by-election in Saint John, N. B., in which the Conservative candidate polled 3,018 votes as against 1,602 by his Liberal opponent is a fair indication of the trend of public opinion not only in that district alone but practically throughout the Dominion. The usual stock argument about the depression, unemployment and the various faults of the Bennett Government in being the sole cause of these was worked by the Liberal candidate and his supporters for all it was worth and with the result above mentioned. The people know what the Bennett government has done and is doing for Canada and will not be misled by partisan propaganda. The result in St. John should be taken as a warning by Liberal propagandists in this Province who are trying to inject federal politics into the provincial. It is the provincial government not the federal that is on trial.

There is always too much of a tendency to allow residences to deteriorate in appearance because they still continue to serve most satisfactorily the function of shelter. Beauty may be only skin deep, but even that degree of depth has high value. The house that needs paint, that has warped or split siding, loose brick, cracked stucco, and so on, may be just as comfortable as ever and just as impervious to weather, but it has lost value and will continue to lose value.

The only way to prevent depreciation is to offset it. Repairs must be made as demanded, and blemishes of appearance must be corrected as they occur. Materials are cheap and labor is plentiful and eager. Repair and improve your house now; save money; make yourself feel better and improve the aspect of your community.—The Canadian Lumberman.

"It is desirable that every man should cultivate a hobby that will interest him and occupy his time when he has abandoned the pursuit of money. We believe, however, that the average man who has been engaged in business for forty years becomes too fond of money and can find no pleasure in life equal to that of adding to his store of wealth, and the modern idea of education, as pursued in school and college, is to instruct the pupils in the art of making money, instead of converting the raw material into a finished product of culture and refinement. The result is that the average man is simply a money-getter from the cradle to the grave. Indeed, his education has not fitted him to cultivate an intellectual hobby, either in literature or art; nor has he the technical knowledge required to pursue a hobby of a mechanical nature, and so he passes a tedious old age as a man without a hobby."—London Free Press.

Outside Germany, where of course it was a foregone conclusion that the Hoover plan for a reparations holiday would be welcome, Great Britain and Italy were the only two European countries which gave this proposition unconditional acceptance. But the Italian Government has gone one better. It is announced that, upon its own initiative, and irrespective of what other powers decide to do, the Italian Government has given notice that all its own European debtors are absolved from making payments during the period specified, and also has informed the British and American authorities that the annuity quotas will be laid up for one year pending the outcome of the international negotiations now afoot. This decision has been made precisely at the moment when the indemnity payments to Italy, fal l. due from



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

EATING DURING THE WARM WEATHER

With the arrival of warm or hot weather, there is naturally a little change in the diet of most people, but the idea that the food intake should be cut down by one half is a serious mistake. Perhaps you feel that as the bulk of the food eaten—about 80 per cent—is to keep you warm so that all the processes of the body can do their work properly, that when the weather is warm, the body will keep warm naturally, and not much food need be eaten.

As a matter of fact the body needs in the warm weather about 90 per cent as much food as in the cool weather, and if the individual gets outdoors in the summer and plays or works hard he may need as much food as in the cool weather, perhaps more.

However as some foods heat the body more than others without giving any more energy or having any more building powers, it is well to cut down on them during the hot weather—oatmeal, pork, puddings, and so forth. These should be replaced by more salads, fruits and vegetables.

Meat and eggs once a day should be eaten by everybody, winter or summer, as they build up the body better than any other food, by keeping the blood rich in iron. This should not be forgotten by mothers who have youngsters playing outdoors during the long summer days. Mothers see that the youngster gets plenty of milk which is Nature's best food to grow strong bones in children, but the meat and eggs repair soft body tissues broken down by the play, which is equally important.

Although the every day foods all have the necessary vitamins it is well to remember that a mixed diet is your best assurance that you will get some of all the vitamins daily. Thus eggs, milk, bread, green vegetables supply vitamin A. Lettuce, peas, beans, eggs, spinach, yeast, supply vitamin B.

Tomatoes, oranges, lemons, spinach, onions and milk supply vitamin C.

Cod liver oil is Nature's best method of supplying vitamin D, but milk comes next.

It is unfortunate that we are not all born with a liking for spinach as it is very rich in vitamin A, B, C, and has some vitamin D also.

The main thought then in hot weather eating if you do no outdoor work, or take outdoor exercise, is to cut down on cream, butter, oatmeal, and rich pastries and slightly on meat, but not on fruit and vegetables.

Keep the vitamin list in your mind, but you can see how your every day diet practically includes them all.

The Poets' Corner

THE HILL OF SILENCE

They sleep in silence on the hill; No dreams disturb them in their narrow cells; No strife assails to break their rest, Ambition's call is stilled at last; The perfect peace is theirs in full.

Clustered there in small estates, The grandeur of their holdings matters not; The deeds of those who neighbor them Arouse no hatred in their hearts. They sleep in silence on the hill.

We seldom think of those upon the hill; We cannot bear the shadows of their night. They left behind them all they held of joy, And we, enamored of the heritage, Forget the sleepers on the hill.

—W.A. Fraser, in the Toronto Globe

INCREASED NEWSPAPER POST TO YIELD \$200,000

OTTAWA, July 7.—Increased postage rates against newspapers with a circulation in excess of 10,000 copies an issue, will yield about \$200,000 a year, Premier R. B. Bennett told the House of Commons tonight. The bill increasing the rate on papers with that circulation, other than religious, scientific or agricultural, was passed. The rate increased from one to one and a half cents.

Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria; as also her own monthly instalment to England.

Mr. MacKenzie King's Insincerities

FROM HANSARD

Speaking in support of his bill creating a tariff board, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett said in part: "When I heard the right honorable gentleman opposite (Mr. MacKenzie King) talk of motives, and talk of ulterior purposes, and talk of the use of language in some subtle sense, and talk of shackles and of rivetings upon the people, I realized that this was all so much camouflage and waste of time and worse than that, an insult to the intelligence of any honorable member of this House. For surely the right honorable gentleman realizes—he has been in Parliament long enough now to realize—that the very first rule that governs with respect to legislation is this, that the plain and obvious meaning must be attached to the that are used in their ordinary sense. It is not open to the courts which in the end determine what meaning must be attached to the words in a statute to attribute to them meanings that are not apparent on the face of the words. They take the obvious and simple meanings that attach to words.

"Last evening while the debate was proceeding I sent to the library to get a book which every lawyer knows well, with respect to the interpretations of statutes, and one of the very first rules laid down in that book is that words must be used in their ordinary sense.

"It is sound maxim of law that every word ought, prima facie, to be construed in its primary and natural sense, unless a secondary or more limited sense is required by the subject or the context.

"All through it is stated that statutes are and must always be, interpreted in the ordinary, plain meaning of the words. There is nothing in this bill which requires any subtlety or requires any honorable gentleman opposite to attribute ulterior motives to those who prepared it. The bill is simply expressed in simple language. . . .

"The right honorable leader of the opposition found in every word something that was at variance with the plain ordinary meaning that is attached to the words and that would be attributed to them by a tribunal or any man who might read them. Just why he should endeavor to fasten upon this word and that word and give to it a limited meaning, or attribute to the authors of this legislation, the Government of the day, a sinister purpose or an ulterior motive. I cannot for the life of me understand. Why is it that he always has ulterior thoughts in his mind? Why is it that he always deals with sinister things? Why is it that he is always talking about subtleties of language? The answer is simple and plain. Plain speaking, in simple terms, is something that he cannot understand because during the long years during which he was head of the Government in this country language was used to disguise thoughts, and he cannot understand that there should be a Government that uses language to express the plain meaning it has in mind—uses clear, unambiguous language, so that it is patent to everyone exactly what is meant. . . .

"It was only a short time ago that I heard it said, and it appeared in one of the newspapers, that this Government would not point a tariff board because the great manufacturers of the country did not want such a board, and it was suggested that this Government had not sufficient courage to create this board. Now we are told that we are to be condemned because we are doing it, and that we are doing it for the feudal barons of the country. Now, sir, just let me make this observation at this point: What does the right honorable gentleman mean by those words which flow so glibly from his tongue on every occasion, "feudalism" and "courts provided for the lords of the country"? What does he mean by "rivetting" "shackling", "ulterior motives", "sinister purposes"? What do all these words mean? Who are these men; who are these people against whom these attacks are levelled, who are these men who are thus sneeringly held up to execration and disdain in this House of Commons and elsewhere? Who are these men who are spoken of as the lords of special privilege, and whose rights are contrasted with those of the people? They are our fellow Canadians; they are men men who have made their way in this country by dint of courage, enterprise, skill and ambition."

Mr. McMillan (Huron): "And special privileges."

Mr. Bennett: "Special privileges? What are they? The honorable gentleman glibly used the words used by his leader. What is a special privilege? A special privilege is one which appertains only to the individual or the class, and there is nothing of that kind here. Every man may engage in any trade or business in this country which is not prohibited by law, and I know

of but few, if, as a result of his efforts, by his vision, his ambition, his foresight, his energy and his industry he achieves success, is he to be held up to ignominy and shame by the right honorable gentleman opposite and spoke of as lord of the feudal days desiring special privileges? But I notice that at election time the party of my right honorable friend is always around where they are, and I resent as much as any man can resent these attacks against Canadians who have achieved some measure of success; whose success you glory in when it serves your purpose at election time and vilify because you think it is cheap clap-trap politics in the intervening time."

Around The World

WHAT'S AROUND THE WORLD?

(Toronto Mail and Empire) It was Montaigne who said that anybody was entitled to talk nonsense, that the only real crime was to talk it solemnly. We are reminded of this in reading some of the descriptions which our American friends and neighbors are giving to that flight by Post and Gatty. These two young men put on a great show. They were brave, efficient, knew what they wanted to do, did it. But to speak of their flight as something that is distinctly wasn't, to adjective it into something mightier and greater than the world has ever seen, with these two young heroes first and nobody else as such a good second, is just juvenile nonsense. The sort of unproportioned boastfulness and hyperbole indulged in occasionally by youngsters.

We have before us a copy of the New York Evening Journal. Over a page of photographs is this streamer: "Speed, Courage, Skill, Endurance, Shrink Mother Earth," and under them, in black-faced type, this: "Roaring home after circling the world on a flight that has no parallel in history except Magellan's first journey around the globe. . . Tremendous endurance, courage and skill, coupled with the driving speed of their gallant plane, has carried them across mountains, oceans and plains—all the way around the world."

"No parallel in history except Magellan's first journey." "All the way around the world." Well, we don't remember our geography lessons very well, and we've become a little hazy about the exploit of Magellan, yet we have a notion that both these statements are what a distinguished American statesman characterizes as "Bologna." We seem to remember, for example, that the equatorial circumference is 24,901 English miles, which is exactly 9,000 more miles than were flown by Post and Gatty.

"Around the world." Whether the phrase has any real meaning, depends upon a number of things. Technically, perhaps, Post and Gatty did fly around the world; actually they merely flew around the top portion of it. They crossed only a small stretch of the Atlantic, crossed but a few miles of the Pacific; never got near Africa, or India, or China, or Japan; were thousands of miles from South America. Is that really "around the world"? Or anything faintly approaching it? The truth, of course, is that Post and Gatty flew over but one portion of the world that had not been flown before. Their flight was remarkable; but was it as remarkable as Kingsford Smith's jump across the Pacific to Australia? Or as Brown and Alcock's first hop across the Atlantic in 1919?

Nobody need try dim the glory of brave men in a brave act. But people, surely, ought to maintain a sense of proportion, ought not to permit loose thinking and more slovenly language to make them slop over with statements that are absurd. Around the world ought to mean around the world. It ought to mean that, just as around an orange must mean around the middle of the orange, not just around its button. Finally, and most important of all, hyperbole and meaningless adjectives ought to have no place in describing a scientific venture.

All that these childish world-artists are doing is to spoil the effect of a really fine achievement.

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NEW YORK STATE TROOPERS FLY. PULASKI, N. Y., July 5.—(U.P.)—Sergeant Vincent D. Cooper, "D" troop, Onondaga barracks, is the latest state trooper to earn an airplane pilot's license. At present there are two others in addition to Cooper qualified to fly. They are Lieut. T. M. Hughes and Trooper Joseph Fitzpatrick.

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