

The Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1938

Highest In The Maritimes

According to the Canada Year Book and kindred official data the receipts from Dominion direct taxation per capita by provinces were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province, Per Capita. Rows include Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.

We are here the fifth most highly taxed people in the Dominion—higher than Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta. What have Messrs. Sinclair and Larabee to say for themselves now?

Amending The B. N. A. Act

The Dominion Government is sending or has sent to each provincial administration a draft amendment of the British North America Act designed to empower the Dominion Parliament to enact and apply a national unemployment insurance law.

The attitude of the Dominion Government, suggests the Gazette, is so uncompromising as to suggest a greater desire for a constitutional amendment than for unemployment insurance.

The Gazette charges that a deliberate effort has been made recently to represent the provinces as standing in the way of something which the framers of the British North America Act actually intended should be done.

Insult To Injury

Newspapers of all shades of political opinion continue to protest against the prostitution of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to American advertising interests.

Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, took a prominent part in inaugurating the stations in question officially, and Canadian listeners who heard him proclaim that they were the most powerful yet built in the country, placing the Corporation's facilities at the disposal of many more people than hitherto, may have thought to themselves that he was justifiably proud of this nation-building work by which Canadians were destined to be linked more closely together.

Now it is revealed that Mr. Howe has just sold Canadian air facilities for some \$600,000 to American interests, who are using it for advertising purposes. In view of this fact, says the

Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph, what other conclusion can we come to than that the idea underlying the proposed Canadian National network, of which two units are already functioning, was not to link Canadians together, but to sell them as listeners to commercial sponsors in the United States?

"Indeed," says our Quebec contemporary, "the whole Canadian broadcasting scheme itself will have become Americanized when the network is finally complete for, in the United States, a similar network is operated by the National Broadcasting Corporation which lives by selling time to national sponsors for commercial programmes. There is only this difference left that, whereas in the United States no license fee is charged to set-owners whose cars are sold to the sponsors, here in Canada their cars are likewise sold but they are obliged to pay a license fee as well, which thus becomes insult added to injury."

To cap this, the Transport Minister has announced a twenty-five per cent increase in radio license fees. This is rubbing it in with a vengeance!

Editorial Notes

On the last lap of January.

Charles James Fox, first Coalition Premier, born this date, 1749.

The surprise is that the Mackenzie King Government should have appealed the Unemployment and Health Insurance legislation when their legal adviser, Mr. Rowell was so strongly in favour of its constitutionality.

More than 2,700 loans have been made to Quebec farmers under the Rural Credits Act. The Quebec Government has voted \$15,000,000 for rural credits.

Judging by the criticism of Mr. Morley it is competent direction our amateur actors most need. It is not everyone who can shout "Heigh presto!" that enters that charmed circle. Stage directors are born, not made.

The champion tax Government at Ottawa is increasing our radio tax 25% in order to subsidize U.S.A. cheap jack advertising broadcasts. Federal indirect taxes already cost us \$7,000,000 or \$250 per family. Is this \$650,000 additional to be the proverbial last straw?

For the first time since 1919, there will be no new moon during the month of February this year. The moon will reach the new moon phase on Jan. 31. The next new moon will come 29.5 days later, on March 1. Because the lunar month or synodic month is 29.5 days long, occasionally the month of February, which has but 28 or 29 days, passes without a new moon occurring.

Newspaper film critics of New York have chosen "Zola" as the most distinguished medical picture of 1937. And this is the picture, it will be recalled, that was banned from the Province of Quebec by the Board of Censors. Banned for reasons that never were made public for reasons that certainly were not obvious. Everward in the film masterpiece by critics and the public.—Ottawa Journal.

The rising cost of living here worries some people. In Japan they would feel really disturbed. Prices are 20 to 40 per cent up, the light and services take 70 per cent of the national revenue. Japan's conquest cost much. Note that Manchukuo is a burden. Not a source of revenue. Broken dykes and barren fields. Victory is ashes.—London (Eng.) Express.

And where, when Christmas is over, do the good cards go? There is no such market in "Christmas cards" as there is in "Christmas cards." The philatelist or the collector of cigarette cards. Here and there it would seem that a few cards are sold on record that in 1894 a public-spirited gentleman offered to an embarrassed British Museum his collection of Christmas cards in 70 large volumes. There will always be thrifty-minded nurses to suggest that the year's receipts should be scribbled on scraps of paper and heard of a modest home industry of charitable intent which consists in tracing from Christmas cards all the names of donors and their addresses of previous use with a view to fitting them for further migrations. But such devices are not to be true traditions. Few strings of immortally flutter the gay ranks of the Christmas cards. They are born, like the butterflies, for death. Some few of them now and then are immortalized in the pages of history. But when Twelfth Night has come, and the holly and the mistletoe and the paper decorations have departed, and no was man will ask what has happened to the gay and imprudent creatures so lately perched upon his mantelpiece.—B. E. C. Listener.

Overlapping of taxation, the multiplication of similar public services and the hopeless lack of uniformity in administration which obliges companies to make periodical returns to the federal and provincial Governments were pictured and warmly scored before the Rowell Commission by life, fire, casualty and accident insurance companies and by the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association. Lack of uniformity of taxation in different provinces and municipalities was attacked because it resulted in unfair cost distribution. It was also complained that these taxes had a retroactive effect, while the premium tax was defended. Its principle was accepted by life insurance companies as its administration was simple and effective, and it could be made equitable. The life companies urged that the rate should be as low as possible, as the premium tax was a special tax not shared by all citizens but paid by "prudent citizens". They urged, too, that existing doubts as to the constitutionality of the premium tax should be removed. Establishment of one central authority was urged by the fire and casualty insurance companies. They asserted that the increased cost of operation of such a central office would be only a small part of the savings that would be effected by the elimination of the nine offices in the various provinces which generally duplicated the work now being done by the Dominion Department. Protesting against the multiplicity of taxes on fire insurance companies, Mr. J. A. Mann, K.C., who presented their brief, said that the burden of taxation rested more heavily upon insurance companies than on other corporations.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Ireland is much safer within the British Commonwealth of Nations than she would be outside. Let us look at the fate of weak independent nations such as Ethiopia and China. Nothing of that kind can happen to Ireland so long as she remains a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.—James Dillon (son of the old Home Ruler John Dillon.)

One of the most amazing things about the struggle in China is the way in which Chiang Kai-Shek maintains his hold on the loyalty of his people despite the succession of Japanese victories. This has made it difficult for the Japanese to secure reputable Chinese leaders to co-operate in the administration of puppet governments. In addition those prominent Chinese who are not strident to take working with the Japanese by considerations of loyalty are frightened by the terrorist tactics of the Chinese who have a more strident to take working with the Japanese who seemed disposed to become Japanese puppets.—London Free Press.

This continent may halt its march towards collectivism; it will likely return to the pioneering conditions of laissez faire, with every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. No longer is there a wealth of resources lying about for that possession brings responsibility. The blessings of a free capitalism, properly understood and practised, are too valuable to be sacrificed to the creed of any class. Ottawa Journal.

When thinking about game conservation in Alaska, it is just as good to consider the case of the Canadian bison in Buffalo National Park at Wainwright, Alta., where a herd of 700 were bred in thirty years. In thirty years grown to such proportions that every year it is found necessary to slaughter some of them. In 1900 there were 2,000 bison. Thirty years ago, the bison was considered to be on the way to extinction but now look at "em! The bison is now protected in good reserves should be able to accomplish several Alaska animals.—Sault Star.

Apologists for the current terrorism still justify it as a necessary precaution to safeguard the realm. But even some of the most ardent harbor doubt. If the external nation of those who depend on the straight and narrow path of the law, they will soon be none the less. What sacrifice does a cause demand? A good reason for Canadians or Americans to fear Canada is not going her part.—Victoria Times.

Technical military journals are authorized by the Government that the works now be pushed forward here by the Canadian Government, when completed, will make a contribution to the world area in the world. As such there will be no reason for Canadians or Americans to fear Canada is not going her part.—Victoria Times.

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That Body of Hours

By James F. Burton, M.D.

FINDING THE CAUSE OF ASTHMA

As a medical student I was taught that as the cause of asthma was unknown and there was no known cure, all that could be done was to give the usual treatment—amyl nitrite, nitroglycerin, and not to worry about the cause as the asthmatic seldom if ever died from an attack. To-day asthma is not thought of as a disease such as diabetes, Bright's disease, typhoid fever, but as a group of symptoms due to various causes which tend to contract or tighten the little air tubes so that a little plug of mucus gets caught in these tightened or contracted tubes and the individual has great difficulty in coughing up the mucus in order to get relief.

Naturally the first thought in the treatment of an asthmatic attack is to open up or dilate these little air tubes so that not only is the plug released but the air in the bottom of the lung can be breathed out more readily because the little tubes are open more widely. Thus adrenalin, amyl nitrite and other drugs that dilate or open up the little tubes give relief during an attack.

However, during recent years it has been found that various substances and conditions of the body itself bring on asthmatic attacks and every few weeks some new substance is discovered as a cause of these attacks. Among the conditions in the body known to cause the attacks are deformities of the nose and throat—enlarged tonsils, adenoids, enlarged turbinate bones—an alkalosis (instead of acidity) of the blood, and an allergy or sensitiveness of the individual to various substances. Among the substances known to cause asthmatic attacks are pollen of plants, fur of animal's feathers, house dust, molds, spores of fungi.

Thus when the cause of asthma is sought, the physician examines nose and throat, sinuses, X-ray of chest, tries to find if all the glands are working properly—not too slowly or too rapidly—and also has skin tests made to see if the patient is sensitive to various substances or to such common foods as eggs, wheat, beef, milk, potatoes and orange juice.

You can readily see that it may take a long time to find the cause or causes of asthma in any individual. In the meantime breathing in amyl nitrite will usually relieve the attack and the breathing exercises—trying to breathe out every portion of air in the lungs—often prevents an attack.

The Poet's Corner

KNOWLEDGE

What is more large than knowledge and more sweet? Knowledge of thoughts and deeds, of rights and wrongs, Of passions, and of beauties, and of Knowledge of life; to feel its great heart beat Through all the soul upon her crystal seat. To see, to feel, and even more to know; To till the world's old wisdom till it grow A garden for the wandering of our feet. Oh, for a life of leisure and broad hours! To think and dream, to put away small things. This world's perpetual leaguer of dull naughts; To wander like the bee among the flowers. Till years really find us laden, feet and wings Grown heavy with the gold of many thoughts. —Archibald Lampman.

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G. F. HUTCHESON

PUBLIC FORUM

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

A GOOD RECORD

Sir,—It may be interesting to compare rates for electricity in Truro with those in Charlottetown under the proposed new schedule. Truro according to the 1931 census had a population of 7,901 whereas Charlottetown had 12,261 but it is fair to compare these two localities for Truro has 358 commercial customers, 2,946 domestic and 123 power customers. Truro purchases its power under a 20 year contract from the Pictou County Power Board, but it also maintains a steam plant as a standby and during last summer generated the power for its own use and also supplied the Power Board with over a million k.w.hrs.

Mr. Chandler in his report stated that in Charlottetown there are 2,529 domestic consumers and that the average consumption was 54 k.w.hrs. well, here are the rates: Truro \$2.25, Charlottetown \$2.86, difference .61 cents, a saving of \$32.20 per annum. For 72 k.w.hrs. the cost is: Truro \$2.70, Charlottetown \$3.30, difference .60 cents, a saving of \$2.20 per annum.

Commercial: For large consumer, 950 k.w.hrs. 10 k.w. connected load. Truro \$4.75, Charlottetown \$4.00, difference .75, a saving of \$87.00 per annum. For small consumer, 200 k.w.hrs. 2 k.w. connected load. Truro \$9.25, Charlottetown \$12.00, difference \$2.75, or a saving of \$33.00 per annum.

All that is necessary to add is that Truro has a municipal plant and notwithstanding its low rates turned into the Town Treasury in 1936 profits amounting to \$29,580.42. Not too bad for municipal ownership. I am, Sir, etc. J. F. W.

Words From The Gaelic

(By Sean O'Faolain in the Commonwealth.) There is one marvellous word, which must be some form of slang but which deserves to become part of the King's English purely on its merits. It is used every day of the week in the little city of Cork and maybe elsewhere in the south of Ireland. The word is "streele". Schoolboys in Cork, who go swimming, never say, "Let's go for a swim", or "What about a spot of diving?" They say come for a "gulve" and surely the word has a great power of suggestion when once associated with bodies cleaving the water.

A similar word is "streele", which means to drag one's legs untidily as one walks and aptly describes a slattern maid "streeleing" around the house. That is speech-language, rasped by many tongues, made smooth, like an old penny, by the thousands of lives it has touched. The mental associations of such language are all directly linked with life—not with books.

Some words of that speech-language have long since slipped into the King's English, such as "bog", or "whisky", or "bother", all of which are from the Gaelic. It is significant that most Irishmen insist on spelling "whisky" as "whiskey", with the "e" in place of the "y" (water of life) still in their racial memories. The same thing applies to American English. One begins to wonder if for several reasons, Anglo-Irish will not soon begin to add more such words to the vocabulary of English literature.

For one thing, speech-language is more powerful to penetrate into literature than any synthetic or technical lingo, and in Ireland there is, still, far more authority in speech than in letters for the correctness of words in common use. Hardly linked to use such words as "stripling", "trumpy", "maid", "victuals" and that pleasant word for handwriting "clipping". But class condescension and the weight of a literary tradition and the sobriety of a watery book-education kept these words very much below salt, whereas, in Ireland, no writer, no critic, would resent such words as "firk", "firk", "after" (for afterward), "back" (for faction or support), "stranger" (for visitor or tourist, without alternative), or even such metaphorical words as "fabrick" (for an old rambling house), the word "streele" which I have already mentioned, or a verb like "reddren" (for kindle)—and so on.

Report Of The P.W.C. Committee

FOR A NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

P. W. C. was allowed to have one delegate in the transportation pool which equalized transportation at \$40 from any point in Canada. The local committee of twelve selected Douglas Black to represent the college and raised the sum of \$67.10 for his expenses. The S. C. M. also sent a delegate. He, however, did not receive any rebate from the transportation pool. The money was raised as follows: Staff Students 22.10, Lieut. Governor DeBios 10.00, Mark McGuigan 5.00, C. H. B. Longworth 5.00, Mr. Shaw 5.00, N. D. McLane 5.00, T. W. L. Frowse 2.00, Mayor Turner 2.00, Dr. Clark 2.00, G. F. Hutcheson 2.00, Judge Stewart 1.00.

The students are very grateful to those whose contributions have made possible their participation in the conference. LYN BURNETT, L-2070 Chairman Conference Com.

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