

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SOUND FINANCING

At recent Liberal political meetings the chief criticism of the Provincial Government seems to have been with regard to its borrowings of "more than half the present total bonded debt." Coupled with this statement is the implication that the total debt of the Province has been increased to the extent of these borrowings, and that the P. vince, by such reckless expenditure, is drifting into the fate which befell Newfoundland.

The misleading nature of these statements will be seen from the fact that, apart from the borrowings incurred for the necessary reconstruction of Prince of Wales College and Falconwood, the Conservative bond issues were chiefly for the purpose of meeting bank overdrafts and reducing interest rates on debts incurred by their predecessors, the Lea Government, and that up to the end of 1933—the latest date covered by the Public Accounts—the actual increase in debt incurred by the Conservatives was but slightly over half a million dollars. The facts in connection with Government financing in this regard are worth briefly reviewing.

When the Conservatives came into power in 1931 the funded debt, in round numbers, was \$1,760,000. In addition there was a bank overdraft of \$1,041,000 and \$150,000 of unpaid bills that were paid within a month after the Conservative Government assumed office.

There was also \$384,000 due on Government loan account which the Conservatives had to take care of. In all, the total debt at the end of the Liberal regime was over \$3,837,000.

At the end of 1933 the Public Accounts show the total debt to be \$3,911,000, or an increased debt under the Conservatives of \$74,000, due to the Prince of Wales College and Falconwood rebuilding enterprises.

The borrowings of the present Government were not new liabilities but the funding of those already incurred. The present government is steadfastly endeavouring to improve the funds and this year further substantial reductions in bank interest rates were obtained by means of bond issues, the last issue of \$500,000 being sold at less than 3 per cent—the Province in this regard setting a precedent for all Canada in favourable interest rates. This fact, it may be noted in passing, was commented on favourably by Mr. W. M. Lea, opposition leader, at a recent Trade Board function held in honour of Sir Henry Drayton, Mr. Lea citing the issue as evidence of the high financial credit of the Province.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

Since his election to office in Ontario, Premier Hepburn seems to glory in showing his partisanship. To officials suspected of Conservative leanings he said in advance that if they were gentlemen they should resign; they were going to be fired and they should pack up their bags and get out. And now he is doing his best to incite possible disturbance by hunger marchers in Toronto, and to interfere with Mayor Stewart of that city, whose announced intention of protecting Toronto citizens against any such disturbance is plainly in accord with his official duty.

"The fact of the matter," says the Mail and Empire, "is that there is no reason why a hunger march should be staged in this province. Throughout the depression, governments and municipalities have taken care that no man, woman or child should suffer for want of food, clothing or shelter. In view of this circumstance it seems absurd to us that the new government should consider making a grant of \$1,500 or of any other sum to encourage the marchers on their tramp. We fear that this is just another case of ministers playing the demagogue and representing themselves as the only friends of the unemployed. The truth is that they themselves, by their wholesale dismissals of civil servants and working men, are adding greatly to the volume of unemployment. It is necessary that the public treasury should economize, but savings could surely be effected in some other way than by depriving small wage-earners of their livelihoods."

CEREAL CROPS

Interesting data on cereal grain crops for annual pasture are given in the June number of Scientific Agriculture as a result of investigations by Dr. Kirk, Dominion Agrostologist, Ottawa, J. G. Davidson, assistant superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask., and S. N. Hamilton, Division of Chemistry, Ottawa. It is pointed out that annual pasture crops, posted \$60,000,000 import demand by

are important in many parts of Canada, and that, while the superiority of oats as the one best annual hay crop has been generally recognized throughout Canada, it is not so clearly appreciated that oats are also the best annual pasture crop. The data submitted in Scientific Agriculture supports the view that the oats crop is even more valuable for pasture than for hay as compared with other cereals.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is surprising how many grave crises France faces and survives.

Publicity men have at length discovered the Island. May it prove an El Dorado for them as well as us.

The Tourist Association should be on the alert to get part of the allotment provided for this year's Dominion tourist activities.

A coat of white wash makes a marvellous improvement in the appearance of dilapidated property. Water fronters should try it.

A prisoner's ball-game causing twelve deaths, and burning injuries to 26 others, is reminiscent of another catastrophe caused by a prisoner, one Samson.

A mechanic here from Halifax last week told a number of citizens that compared with the conditions in his city we did not know the first thing about depression. Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.

"The government have spent thousands of dollars on our roads and the truth is that they are very little better than they were five or ten years ago."—The Patriot. A sorry reflection upon the Lea-MacIntyre much vaunted regime.

"You can't take the breaks off a Highlandman" will have to be modernized, for four brawny privates of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, who visited the World Fair were held up in a Chicago drug store and relieved of several hundred dollars.

After all, if Dillinger could be located sitting quietly enjoying a "Manhattan Melodrama" in a cheap picture house, he might have been arrested and made to stand trial according to civilized court traditions. In the eyes of the law murder by police is no more justifiable than murder by a civilian.

Moncton Transcript suggests that it is a reflection on the judiciary to recall that the two commissioners whom Premier Hepburn has appointed to investigate Hydro were former active Liberal politicians. Evidently, judging by their actions at the hearing, Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. George S. Henry are under no misapprehension in the matter.

If there is going to be a Fall session and early summer election in 1935 then Liberal prognosticators "have missed their guess." The prime reason given by Liberal propagandists against an election this Fall was because Premier Bennett wanted to attend the King's jubilee celebrations in London next June. If there is going to be a summer election there is not much likelihood of the Prime Minister being out of Canada.

Allowing there to be a Parliamentary Session in October, Premier Bennett will have little time to devote to the necessary preparations. He has arranged for Maritime Conferences at Ottawa the end of this month and beginning of next. He is booked for Saint John Museum opening August 16 and for Jacques Cartier delegation arrival here on the 24th. He is also expected to take part in the Jacques Cartier proceedings at Ottawa on September 2; and if he takes his "rumoured voyage abroad" that month also, the Fall Session in October will be on his heels.

Sir Herbert Robinson, leading English grain trader, President of the London Corn Trade Association, in a letter to the Times, estimates the probable wheat requirements of Europe and extra European countries as around \$60,000,000 bushels. Against this, Sir Herbert said the great exporting countries might have these surpluses, excluding their normal carry over: United States, none; Russia, none; Australia, 50,000,000 bushels; Argentina, 140,000,000 bushels; Canada, 350,000,000 bushels, sundries 20,000,000 bushels. He added these to balance the export that annual pasture crops, posted \$60,000,000 import demand by

Notes By The Way

Rarest and costliest of the world's blooms are orchids. They grow in the remotest and most inaccessible parts; in the mighty forests of Brazil and on the Amazon in Borneo, Cochin China, Central Africa, and the Burmese and Indian forests. The orchid is a parasite and grows on the limbs of trees. Unlike most plants, it seeks the shade rather than sunlight, and is found in heavily-timbered and damp places, where, although the sun seldom penetrates, the heat is so fierce that vapour rises like a mist.

"Great latitude," says Lord Hewant, must be allowed to "opinion, and even to 'prejudice.'" Mere exaggeration, even gross exaggeration, is not unfair comment. A critic can use ridicule, sarcasm and irony as weapons, so long as he does not use them unfairly. "You must be extremely liberal," the jury were told, "when considering matters on which men's minds are moved in things like music, and taste and style in music."

The tyrant who resorts to terrorism usually must continue it or at least threaten to do so, else he will fall by counter terrorism. So we see Adolf Hitler telling the people of Germany that for traitors—by which he means traitors to him, not to patriotism—there are firing parties waiting. This self-exalted man, who sees himself as the law, the German state, his will the law, and his decision the verdict and sentence of Germany's highest court, is evidently afraid at home. He is also afraid lest those abroad shall turn from Germany and decline to associate with a nation that tolerates such rule and "justice." For the world is quite unconvinced by Hitler's speech to the Reichstag. It notes that there was much assertion, but not a scrap of proof that the murdered seventy-seven were traitors to their country. It notes that amongst those killed was Frau von Schleicher. What the world asks itself is, how long will Hitler last? Only the German press praises; but then there are those firing parties.

Jack Ackerman took his stance and played his third stroke in a game of golf with W. J. Little, club professional, at the Bay of Quinte Club, Belleville, Ont. The ball came to rest almost at the rim of the cup. Just then, to the credit of Caddy Ernest Berry, "a yeow" quite sweetly swooped down, striking the ball with enough force to drop it in the hole. Ackerman's opponent, Little, verified the story.

John Bull certainly knows how to revel in his playtime. When the great and historic Derby was run, the English press devoted pages to all angles of the race. Derbys long past were re-examined. The scene at Epsom on the Sunday before the race was described by special writers. The horses were "written up" as though they possessed personalities. Jockeys were described. This was not because the people of Great Britain are so deeply concerned with horse-racing or with the result of the Derby. It was because the Derby was a national play festival, a symbol of the Englishman's appreciation of the value of playtime, a playtime he takes off from business with an air of al-makes him sanely balanced and his country an abode of level-headedness.—Vancouver Sun.

I have often thought that, as longevity is generally desired, and I believe generally expected, it would be wise to be continually adding to the number of our friends, that the loss of friendship, "the wine of life," should be thus continually renewed; and it is consolatory to think that although we can seldom add what will equal the generous first-growth of our youth, yet friendship becomes insensibly old in much less time than is commonly imagined, and not many years are required to make it very mellow and pleasant. Warmth will, no doubt, make a considerable difference. Men of affectionate temper and bright fancy will coalesce a great deal sooner than those who are cold and dull. The proposition which I have now endeavored to illustrate was, at a subsequent period of his life, the opinion of Johnson himself. "If a man does not make new acquaintance as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man, Sir, should keep his friendship in constant repair."—James Boswell.

Europe. The shortage is due to the extreme drought experienced throughout the grain growing world.

Toronto Globe has recovered its sanity after its election frenzy, and rises to remark that it "has no hesitation in expressing its conviction that an unfortunate course has been followed by the Administration at Queen's Park (the Hepburn Government) in proceeding to deal summarily with the situation which developed in connection with the prospective parade of so-called hunger marchers by independent and somewhat drastic action rather than by first exploring the possibilities of friendly cooperation with the Toronto Police Commission and the civic authorities." It adds significantly: "The Globe would not be true to the public it seeks to serve, nor true to its own past, if it did not frankly direct the attention of the Government it wholeheartedly supported to the dangers which surround the course it has summarily taken." This is the policy we expected the Globe would pursue when it sobered down after its election jag.

Chat Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

YOUR TEETH ARE CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE WHOLE BODY

It sometimes happens that when a patient consults a physician because of a tired feeling or because of painful joints, the physician, looking for the commonest causes first, discovers a chronic infection of the tonsils. Naturally the removal of the tonsils because the patient assures the physician that his teeth are all right.

As a matter of fact the trouble may really have started in one or two teeth and the tonsils some time later were infected by the poison from these teeth.

The thought then is that, before removal of the tonsils, an X ray should be taken of the teeth although the teeth appear to be free from trouble and are causing no pain.

In an address before the Breslau Medical Society, Dr. Netter, Berlin, stated that the tooth is not merely a hard formation, easily removed from the body, but is an actual highly organized part of the body, and whatever affects the teeth affects the whole body.

By reason of the close connection of each tooth with the rest of the body, any trouble or inflammation in the root or pulp of the tooth or in the gum, finds an easy entrance into the body.

The defence forces of the body are often called into action for years fighting off this tooth causing damage in various parts of the body. During all this time the tooth itself may be causing the patient no trouble whatever.

You can thus see how a patient never thinks of his teeth as causing trouble because they never ache or give any warning of their infected condition.

Dr. Netter has observed 200 cases over a period of eight years, in which, after treatment of the infected teeth, together with special and general treatment, the organic symptoms in various parts of the body disappeared.

Furthermore, there disappeared, in numerous cases, also acne (pimples), sores on the face, and the previous tendency to colds.

The thought then is that your teeth should be examined once or twice a year by your dentist and that the examination should include not only every one or two years, an X ray examination also.

Slavery Abolition Centenary

(Montreal Star) This week witnesses in London the concluding celebrations of the centenary of the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire. The act of emancipation which resulted from the persistent efforts of the British Quakers began nearly two hundred years ago set free every slave in British territory in 1834. Today the celebration is chiefly of significance because it serves to draw attention to the unpleasantry fact that slavery still flourishes in various parts of the world, with Great Britain leading the movement to secure its total abolition everywhere.

The average man in the street will probably be astonished that slavery still exists in such countries as Abyssinia, Arabia, China, and on the East and West coasts of Africa. But the Anti-Slavery Society, which is very active, has proof conclusive that today millions of people are secured and marketed to the accompaniment of every kind of cruelty and suffering, just as they used to be in "the good old days" when the slave traffic flourished in the Mediterranean and across the Atlantic.

It may be thought that there should be little difficulty in abolishing such slavery as remains. The actual fact is that it is the most difficult task of all. For instance, though the Emperor of Abyssinia has given his promise that slavery shall be abolished in his kingdom, many of the nobles who make a large income from the slave traffic have set themselves resolutely against him and are doing their utmost to prevent his carrying out his promise. In China the various missionary agencies do what they can, but they are virtually powerless to achieve much in the present disturbed state of the country and in view of the enormous area over which slavery's activities still operate.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

WANTED—A UTILITY BOARD

Could our Board of Trade, or other body of influence, call on the neighbouring provinces with a: Please can you lend us the loan of your Utility Board? They keep these for use rather than for ornament.

Land on the mainland we filled our car with gas at 30c and in rural places at 28c. Talking to a dealer I was informed that this was the price fixed by that Board. Further the same dealer let me into the secret that he was allowed 4c profit, (less evaporation this would net 3c).

In this Province the city price is 33c and 32 in the rural. The dealers gross profit here is 3c or 2c net, hardly a fair profit to the handler. We have water carriage, and every landing facility, why this discrimination against us?

The same informant told me that they had a 21-2c per K. W. electric rate, and 60c service charge, as against 7c rate and \$1.00 service charge here. They have Hydro petition, but also the generated from fuel current Time for our people to wake up.

I am, Sir, etc. ECONOMIST.

NIGHT RAIN IN SUMMER

Open the window, and let the air Freshly blow upon face and hair, And fill the room, as it fills the night, With the breath of the rain's sweet might; Hark! the burthen, swift and prone! And how the odoriferous limes are blown! Stormy Love's abroad, and keeps Hopeful coil for gentle sleeps.

Not a blink shall burn tonight, In my chamber, of sordid light, Nought will I have, not a window-pane, 'Twixt me and the air and the great good rain, Which ever shall sing me sharp lullabies; And God's own darkness shall close mine eyes; And I will sleep, with all things blest, In the pure earth-shadow of natural rest.

—Leigh Hunt.

Centennialism

(Montreal Gazette) Augustine Birrell, in one of his essays, laments the fact that the human mind tends to become so parochial in its affiliations and outlook, and he descends upon the value of cultivating more assiduously what he terms the historic sense. "Take short views" is a maxim pronounced by one of our famous English essayists. And so far as this advice helps us to attend closely to the vague habit of star-gazing, it may be accepted. But it may be easily overdone, and Birrell has no sort of sympathy with this advice. On the contrary, he would have us pull out the telescope and review things in long perspective, and avers that short-sightedness and narrow-mindedness which is too oft a characteristic of many of the onlookers of our age. It is pointed out that the historic range of vision has its advantages in correcting our cramped and small notions concerning some device or devices which are frequently trumpeted up and abroad as though they are entirely new and for the first time have come within the human ken. And this, forsooth, is put in evidence as the certificate of human progress.

A study of the past serves to offset this sort of myopic glance; and, fortunately, there are some signs that in these days when we are told that the expert oculists are being wondrous for the blind or the near-sighted, the mental perspective is also being improved. Things are changing in this respect. The evolution of ideas and of systems is being contemplated in the light of history, and we have not only a wider view of the world as things are, but there are certain tokens that a better acquaintance with the "gods of yesterday" is coming into vogue, in spite of the fashions and modes of thinking and living that obtained generations ago. In other words, the standard of "centennialism" bids fair to become our measuring reed.

This year, for example, comment is made upon the centenary of Carey and Spurgeon, and, at farther remove, the celebration of the coming of Jacques Cartier to the St. Lawrence. The growth of Canadian cities, Toronto, Cornwall, and some others, is noted. And last year, drawn into similar focus, we had the demarcation of Bunyan and of Goethe. These are mentioned as instances of our striving to become acquainted with the starwars of a former age and troubling to better post ourselves upon the concepts which in times past had away as also the peculiar conditions under which men went about their labors. And this research, or discipline, is a good thing.

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50 Years Ago

And Since

By FRED COOK

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

Sir John Macdonald firmly believed that in the great struggle between the North and the South, in the American Civil War, the South would win. Speaking in the Canadian House of Assembly on April 19, 1861, he said he was personally opposed to the principle of representation by population on the ground (1) of its being a violation of the Union compact, and (2) because it was a recognition of the principle of universal suffrage, which until the last day of his life he viewed as one of the greatest evils that could befall a State.

"Unless," said he, "property were protected, and made one of the principles upon which representation was based, we might perhaps have a people altogether equal, but we should cease to be a people altogether free."

And then Sir John proceeded to discuss the great question of Confederation which had been advocated by both parties for some years. He said: "The only feasible scheme which presents itself to my mind as a remedy for the evils complained of, is a confederation of all the provinces. In speaking of a confederation, I must not be understood as alluding to it in the sense of the one on the other side of the line, for that has not been successful."

"When I say this, I do not say so from any feeling of satisfaction at such a result. Far from me be any such idea. I heartily agree with Mr. McCee in every word of regret that he has expressed at the unhappy and lamentable state of the States; for I remember that they are of the same blood as ourselves. I still look hopefully to the future of the United States. I believe that there is a vigour, a vitality in the Anglo-Saxon institutions of the United States that will carry them through this great convulsion, as they have carried them through in our Mother Country in days of old. I hope with Mr. McCee that, if they are to be severed in two, as severed in two I believe they will be, two great, two noble, two free nations will exist in the place of one."

"But while I thus sympathize with them, I must say, let it be a warning to ourselves that we do not split on the same rock on which they have committed—and it was, perhaps, unavoidable from the state of the colonies at the time of the revolution, was in making each State a distinct sovereign power except in those instances where they were specially reserved by the constitution and conferred upon the general Government. The true principle of a confederation lies in giving to the general Government all the principles and powers of sovereignty, and in the provision that the subordinate or individual States expressly bestowed upon them. We should thus have a powerful central Government, a powerful central Legislature, and a powerful decentralized system of minor Legislatures for local purposes."

Years later, discussing Canada's relations with the United States, at a time when the outlook was not remarked to me that in his judgment if Lord Palmerston had refused to recognize the rights of the Southern States, he believed that the South would have been victorious and that in such event it would have incurred to the benefit of Canada. "Far better for us," he observed, "to have had the aggressive North satisfied in between two federacy on one side and Canada on the other; then Canadians need not have feared Northern aggression."

Happily the relations between the United States and Canada today are much better than they were forty or fifty years ago. Many of the questions at issue in those days have been settled for all time, although in a manner not altogether satisfactory to Canada. Sir Richard Cartwright in his "Memories of Confederation," an address which he delivered before the Ottawa Canadian Club in 1906, referring to the Halifax Fishery Award, said it was "the one negotiation which

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THE DONKEY MAN A man advertised a donkey for sale, and someone called to make inquiries about the animal. The door was opened by the advertiser's small son. "I have come to inquire about the donkey for sale," said the caller. "Father, you're wanted," cried the boy. "Crickets is an idea. It was an idea of the gods. They looked at poor humanity and its often tragic efforts and though we made them wince we occasionally found favor in their fortitude, a sense of fairness, an unconquerable gaiety of heart, and perhaps an aphorism about the wisdom of sometimes forgetting."—Sir James M. Barrie.

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