THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Subsidy Settlement Alibi

The report of the subsidy claims committee of the Charlottetown Board of Trade, submitted at a council meeting of the Board on Saturday, makes interesting reading. The purpose of the committee's interview with Premier Lea was to discover the reason for the delay in securing a settlement of our claims as recommended in the Duncan Report of 1926, and the plans of the Provincial Government with respect thereto.

The substance of the Premier's explanation was the failure of the other Maritime Provinces to co-operate with this Province in pressing for subsidy settlement. It is an explanation somewhat difficult to reconcile with Ex-Premier Saunders' statement in the Legislature in 1930 that he had been advised by the late Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, to come to Ottawa "alone, rather than in conjunction with the other Maritimes"; and that he had done so. It will be recalled that on his return from Ottawa, in January, 1930, Ex-Premier Saunders was quoted as saying that "an audit board of expert accountants had been appointed by the King Government to make the final adjustment of Prince Edward Island's subsidy claims"—a statement which naturally created surprise in our sister Maritime Provinces, and which was shown by the Halifax Herald to be incorrect and misleading. The "board of expert accountants" referred to was simply the Dominion Audit Board, which had no jurisdiction to make any final settlement. One session of the Board was held, at which the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick took the position that while their ready co-operation could be relied upon, the preliminary nature of the investigation must be recognised as having no decisive bearing upon the larger questions involved in the Duncan report. The chairman of the Board subsequently resigned to accept a position with the Quebec Government, and his report, if he made one, was never published. The whole transaction had the appearance of being a subterfuge on the part of the King Government and the Saunders-Lea Government to side-track the responsibility of settling our subsidy claims. This suspicion was strengthened by the campaign statements of Ex-Premier King during the federal election. In his opening speech at Brantford, Ontario, Mr. King declared that the subsidy claims of the Maritime Provinces had been settled "to the satisfaction of all concerned." When he got to Charolttetown on June 21 he told his audience that Ex-Premier Saunders had come to Ottawa "on two or three occasions" seeking a settlement independently of the other Maritime Provinces, and that he, Mr. King, had said: "Don't press us at this time."

Further confusion was caused by the filing of a subsidy claim at Ottawa for $408,796.94 signed "Albert C. Saunders, Premier, Walter M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture, J. O. C. Campbell, Counsel," on the very day on which a "pamphlet" issued under the authority of "Hon. W. M. Lea, Acting Premier" was published in the Patriot setting forth a subsidy claim of $3,372,166.57, plus $200,000 cash payment for damages arising from expropriation of the Dalton Sanatorium and for maintenance and improvements in public lands. The purpose in publishing this latter claim in the local Liberal organ has never been explained. It was not presented at Ottawa; it did not coincide with any claim advanced by Premier Saunders, nor does it appear to have tallied with the claim subsequently made by Premier Lea to the Board of Audit. So much, at least, may be inferred from the refusal of Mr. Lea to divulge the amount of this latter claim when questioned by the committee of the Board of Trade.

In the circumstances, it is not surprising if the governments of our sister Maritime Provinces should now be indifferent to the belated requests for co-operation with the Lea Government in securing a subsidy settlement. Since its election in 1927, the Government has shown an unwillingness to work in harness. It has endeavored to plough a lone furrow, to negotiate, as it were, behind the backs of the other Maritime governments, to score a political advantage over them with the aid of "friends at Court." And the net result of its efforts has been to undermine the sentiment of harmonious co-operation which existed between us and our sister Maritime Provinces under the Stewart Government, and to create mistrust and suspicion instead. This, in effect, is what the Premier's statement to the Board of Trade committee amounts to—a humiliating confession of failure to co-operate in obtaining any realization of our financial claims against the Dominion Government.

The Government Exposed

Irresponsibility, written legibly over the entire record of the Saunders-Lea Government, was never more manifest than in the astounding proceedings of the past few days, in which legal counsel was retained to represent this Province at Ottawa and to engage it as a litigant in expensive proceedings without the knowledge or consent of the Government, or even of the Premier. Still more surprising has been the attitude of the Government organ with respect to this matter. In its news columns it published the facts as given by the Canadian Press; in its editorial columns it loudly repudiated them. It claimed that no counsel had been retained, that The Guardian was drawing on its imagination, that in any case, the action of the Government could not be determined until the actual hearing of the case, or until it had "materialized into something more tangible than an imported floating rumor." Then came the despatch from the Ottawa correspondent of the Canadian Press, stating explicitly that "C. L. Moyer, barrister, who appeared in the Supreme Court of Canada a few days ago on behalf of the Province of Prince Edward Island at the time a date was set for hearing the radio reference, stated he had been retained by Hon. T. A. Campbell, Attorney General for the Province."

There, so far as the public is concerned, the matter rests. The Liberal organ offers neither apology, explanation nor excuse for its previous misstatements, and the Premier, after his one oracular utterance: "Its news to me," has relapsed into silence. Perhaps, when the House meets, he will be persuaded to say a little more in this subject.

Meanwhile, let us glance at the legal quibbles which our contemporary still puts forward, though it has abandoned the pretense of discussing or even of publishing the facts. It says that "no counsel as such could represent any province" before the actual date of hearing; that the Province has not been involved and was not represented by counsel but "merely by an agent, to assent to the dates being fixed."

None of these contentions is in the slighest accord with the facts as given by the Canadian Press. Prince Edward Island was certainly represented by counsel at Ottawa last week. That counsel was Mr. Moyer, a gentleman, we understand, who has been closely associated, in a secretarial capacity, with the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. His services were retained by the Attorney General, and he acted, without any authority from the Government, as the accredited representative of this Province. How much Mr. Moyer received or was promised for his services we do not know. We do know, however, that he not only committed the Province definitely as a litigant to the action now pending, but he indicated that his argument before the Court on April 7, would follow the lines taken by Quebec.

It may still be possible for the Lea Government to dissociate itself on the other, from these uncalled-for proceedings by repudiating its "counsel" and making a clean breast of the whole matter to the authorities at Ottawa. We hope, in the interests of the Province, that it will succeed in doing so. Meanwhile the incident will afford the public much food for thought, much insight into the attitude of the Premier, his Attorney General and his party organ, towards their respective duties and responsibilities.

Notes by the Way

Congress ruthlessly overrode President Hoover's veto of the Veterans' Loan Bill.

It is a striking illustration of the difference between the United States and Canadian systems of government.

If Mr. Bennett or his government brought a measure to Parliament or a resolution, and Parliament rejected it, Mr. Bennett would resign office. So, in similar circumstances, would Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. They would interpret such a rebuff as an indication of want of confidence, and the theory of British parliamentary government is that when a Ministry has lost the confidence of Parliament, it is its duty to resign.

It is different at Washington. Under the United States Constitution Congress can, and does, reject policies of the President without anything in particular happening. Congress, indeed, can vote no confidence in the President again, and the only consequence is that the President gets annoyed, makes a statement to the country, tries to put the blame on Congress.

Frederick P. Wensley, ex-chief constable of Scotland Yard, in his "Secrets of Scotland Yard Revealed", after years of experience as had of Britain's great detective force says, "—the only way to stamp out crime is to impress the criminal with the certainty that he will be caught and punished."

Coming from the man who for two decades was considered the greatest detective in the Empire and who organized and kept efficient what is considered everywhere as the greatest crime prevention organization in the world, his words should give amateur criminologists food for considerable thought. His theory is that if the police are lax and the criminal has a fair chance of getting away then crime is bound to flourish. On the other hand, he holds, make detection and punishment the rule rather than the exception, following crime, and the battle with the criminal is more than half won.

We may trust the Prince of Wales, wherever he is, to do the best he can for his country and its commerce. Says the National Review London. He is the best "traveller" we have got, and we shall look forward to his giving a great stimulus to Argentine interest in British goods. His visits to the various States of South America will not only interest the people native to those countries, but will bring cheer to the Englishmen and Scotsmen who, living in exile, welcome everything which binds the work they are doing to the beloved Homeland they have had to leave.

Just at a time when a naval building race between France and Italy seemed inevitable, an agreement has been reached which to all intents and purposes makes the London Treaty of last year a five-power instead of a three-power accord. The whole was threatened by the seeming inability of France and Italy to agree. Now this has been arranged by the good offices of Great Britain, and once more the Old Country registers a spectacular diplomatic victory wherein her own gain is remote and indirect, but the cause of world peace is immeasurably advanced.

Editorial Notes

Our contemporary's correction of our reference to Rt. Hon. Mr. Duff as acting Administrator of the Government in the absence of Chief Justice Anglin is duly noted. We prefer, however, the authority of the Parliamentary Guide, which quotes Sec. VIII of the letters patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated June 15, 1905, as providing, in the absence of a Governor-General and Chief Justice, that the senior Judge "shall act in the administration of the Government." Our contemporary also refers to sessions of the Provincial Parliament which were opened by the Chief Justice and Administrator. As we made no reference to Provincial Parliaments, we are at a loss to understand the connection between our "ignorance" on the one hand, and its erudition, so charmingly exhibited, on the other.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

CLIMATE AND DIABETES

Some one asks why diabetes is found so much more frequently in a cool bracing, changeable climate than where the weather is warm, less bracing, and less changeable.

Some one has answered this by stating that it is because more sugar is eaten in the cooler and more changeable climate.

Now as a matter of fact more diabetes is found where more sugar is used, but it is unfair to say that sugar is the cause of diabetes.

Why?

Because in certain climates that are changeable and stimulating and little sugar used, the number of cases of diabetes is just as large.

This shows then that sugar is not the cause of diabetes.

The real cause for so many cases of diabetes and also of the use of large amounts of sugar is that the bracing and changeable climate leads to the desire for sugar. Sugar gives heat and energy in less time than other foods hence the great demand for it.

Dr. C. A. Mills, Cincinnati, tells us that the increase in diabetes is much more marked when the prosperity of the people permits them to induge the desire for sugar and other starches without stint.

However another real important point is that prosperity makes things so much easier for everybody physically-motor cars, elevators more time for leisure-that with the appetite and desire for sugar and starches increased by the stimulating climate, and not used up or worked off by exercise, the amount of sugar and starches used is so much more than the body requires, that diabetes occurs.

The lesson is certainly evident to all of us.

People who have lived in these warm and even climates, with little change from day to day, and very little difference in temperature in winter and in summer, tell us that we should be very grateful indeed for the cooler and more stimulating, and more changeable climate.

As you know the haemoglobin-the-food-in the body building red cells of the blood is much richer in amount in the cooler, more stimulating atmosphere than when it is warm and changeless.

Instead of simply making us want more sugar and starches it should make us more desirous of taking regular outdoor exercise.

This would mean a lessening in the number of cases of diabetes.

The Wizardry Of Science

(Montreal Gazette)

The proverb about truth being stranger than fiction finds its match in the fact that scientific discoveries and inventions during the past century have emerged in greater volume and at a swifter pace than during a thousand years before the world heard of electricity. But the throb of this spark which, we are told, came to Franklin adown a kite-string has changed the face of continents and out done the marvels recited in "Arabian Nights". The question has been put as to whether a time will come when all the changes will have been rung upon the elements at our behest and things run into a sort of hackneyed repetition or dead end. There is no sign of it. The twentieth century thus far has shown a resourcefulness of human ingenuity which might even astonish the savants of the Victorian era. and "there were giants in those days". The miracles of yesterday become the commonplaces of the present hour. At the annual exhibition of the Physical and Optical Societies, recently held in London, a screen two feet square was shown upon which flickered the pictorial representation of the Horse Guards trooping the colors, of Jack Hobbs playing cricket, of a dozen other scenes familiar to London sight-seers. It was a demonstration by television, and one expert predicted that within the next five years it is possible that televisor apparatus, installed in the home, will enable the family to glimpse as well as listen-in upon scenarios conjured up from the uttermost parts of the earth. Nor was this the whole story It was pointed out that in these days science sticks at nothing. Measurements are made and accurately recorded of such eerie occurrences as the flow of the wind past speeding airplanes, the pressure friction between two objects, the amount of moisture concealed in wool, and many other indices of the inner glance and touch whereof modern science is capable. Not to dwell upon the construction of a 200-inch telescopic reflector to be set up at the Carnegie Institute, and which Sir Arthur Eddington confidently declares will enable astronomers to wrest further secrets from the electron, the atom and the stars, mention was made of a device which makes it possible for the captain of a ship to "follow visually the bottom of the sea as he passes over it". We are told that every fold, every dip, every pinnacle, is dialled by sound and drawn electrically in front of his eyes on a sheet of paper. With this amazing apparatus installed upon a liner was recently revealed in the Firth of Clyde a submarine chasm never before suspected by the Hydrographical Department although known to local pilots.

While we pause for breath and reflect that every tool is the extension of man's hand, and every invention a fresh sparking of his brain, the imagination received another jolt as we are informed that the irregularities of earthquakes and the constituent parts of noise are subjected to analysis. And if this laboratory record fails to catch, what shall be said to a person taking out of his vest pocket a microphone amplifer the size of a half-dollar, and so making his voice heard to the farthest corner of a huge auditorium "Clearly as if the tones thundered" goes on this account, and the speaker predicted that long-distance phone conversations of two thousand miles radius, or more, are scientific achievements within reach of human skill, Since the dawn of the twentieth century we have seen a revolution of the means of world converse which puts into the shade even the far-reaching results of the Darwinian postulate, and as new worlds swim into our ken, while the genius of an Einstein seems to dissolve all our old-time categories of time and space, it becomes obvious that the term relativity belongs to applied science. There are vastly more fish in the sea than our nets have ever caught. The Miltonic phrase comes pat—

"So easy it seemed
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought impossible".

Ottawa Weekly Letter

(By Robert Lipsett)

One of the most widely discussed acts of the Bennett Government is the recent order-in-council banning imports of furs, lumber, coal, pulpwood, fish and grain into Canada from Russia.

The action was a definite response to an alleged trade offer from Russia whereby the Soviets agreed to buy certain machinery in Canada, provided Canada permitted the importation of Russian coal. Such coal was sent into Canada in large quantities last year and the question of an embargo upon it was under consideration when importers suspended the movement for the winter months.

In addition to dealing with this specific question the Government now lays down a general policy. Evidence of persuasive character has been forthcoming to show that the products banned are largely produced by forced labor, or in any event by labor which is paid a few cents per day—the average is said to be 28 cents. The position taken is that admission of such goods in competition with Canadian products must inevitably mean a lowering of Canadian standards of living, if not the destruction of industries and consequently larger unemployment difficulties.

The broader academic question was raised as to the wisdom of helping Russia to make a success of her five year plan by absorbing her products. Obviously the action of no one country could be more than a minor factor in the eventual outcome of the experiment and Canada's policy represents what the Government believes to be the best interest of Canadians rather than an incursion into Soviet affairs.

A point which has been raised by opponents of the Government is that Canada in need of export markets. is deprived of this Soviet business by the Government's act. This is not entirely true. The Soviet's need, among other things, farm machinery. Canada makes good farm machinery and there is nothing in the world to prevent the Soviets buying it. But when the price of buying it is to throw Canadian labor into direct competition with prison and peasant labor the Bennett Government says the cost is too high.

There was also the suggestion thrown out with the Soviet offer that Russia—if the proposition was accepted by Canada—would agree to a conference on wheat marketing. There is nothing in the history of Soviet statesmanship to give confidence to her undertakings. A conference, of course, means nothing. Any agreement arising out of one would be observed just so long as it suited the interests of communism to continue it. And any agreement would most undoubtedly be the beginning of a web of other economic encroachments upon Canada.

The Public Forum

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

RADIO ORATORY AND PREACHING

Sir,—I have just read with much interest and appreciation, the article from the Ottawa Journal in your issue this morning. To use a slangy phrase, there is nothing the matter with the editorial. The radio is a wonderful discovery and invention, but why try to make it do the impossible?

Who wil say that the Gospel can be preached effectively by radio? Endowed, as the apostles were, with power from on High, could they have founded christianity through it? Imagine Paul convincing the Roman governor by means of radio! I have asked persons, why they don't attend church? Their answer smacked of an apology, "O well, we have the radio!" Yet I had reason to believe that the same persons never listened to radio services.

Yes, the radio is made an excuse for not going to church. It is regrettable that our Protestant clergy have given up the good work of holding services in our public institutions—having left the work to the radio! I cannot see that they thus fill the implied command, "Go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in."

I am, Sir, etc.,
SYMPATHIZER

The Poets' Corner

MORNING AT THE WINDOW

They are rattling breakfast plates
in basement kitchens,
And along the trampled edges of the
street
I am aware of the damp souls of
housemaids
Sprouting despondently at area
gates.

The brown waves of fog toss up to
me
Twisted faces from the bottom of
the street,
And tear from a passer-by with
muddy skirts
An aimless smile that hovers in the
air
And vanishes along the level of the
roofs.

—T. S. Eliot

Anonymous Writers

(Toronto Mail & Empire)

Correspondents who were recently favoring us with their views as to the propriety of our publishing letters under pseudonyms may be interested to learn that a French publishing house has announced that in future the names of its authors will be witheld from the public. It is taking this step because it believes the tendency of authors is to indulge themselves in too much advertising, while too little is given their books. One may doubt if an author of standing would consent to have his name suppressed, particularly if he was proud of his work. The French firm, therefore, will probably have to be content with men who are unknown and for the sake of securing publication at all will agree to almost any terms. We presume they will be permitted to use nom de plumes and in this case may hope that they will become as famous as Mark Twain, Lewis Carroll and S. S. Van Dine.

As regards letters to newspapers which are published without the names of the senders, there may be very good reason for this suppression. A man might be able to advance very good reasons for a certain course of action and desire that attention should be confined to their merits rather than to their source. Anonymous correspondence no doubt tends to a discussion of the matter in hand rather than to the personality of the writers. There may be very good reasons why a man who has a special knowledge of some subject might in the public interest desire to discuss it, and at the same time not make public his indentity. He might have no unworthy motives and what he had to say might be of the utmost importance. To refuse to hear him unless his indentity were proclaimed would surely be foolish.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BACKACHE
BLADDER TROUBLES
RHEUMATISM
4087 THE PROPRIETORS

Saving Money!

From a business standpoint you are really not making any money unless you are saving some. Money you save is profit—the balance remaining after expenses have been paid. The habit of saving regularly EACH WEEK is certain to show you a profit.

This Bank Invites Your Savings Account. Interest Compounded Half Yearly.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
ESTABLISHED 1832
Capital $12,000,000 Reserve $24,000,000
Total Assets over $265,000,000
With the object of giving the best possible service to our maritime customers the Eastern Supervisor's Department is located in Saint John, N. B.

MONEY
GIVEN AWAY IN PRIZES

$10.00 first prize, $5.00 second and $5.00 third prize, to the first three persons from whom the correct missing word is received, in the following Brahmin Tea ad

Use Brahmin Tea and prove
Its ——— and superior flavor

Send your answers to Higgs & Co., Ltd., Charlottetown, together with the side of a pound package of Brahmin Tea, with the word "Brahmin" on it.

As many answers as "Bra hmin" labels may be sent.

BRAHMIN Tea is sold only in red, airtight packages.
THIS CONTEST CLOSES MARCH 28th.

DR. L. B. EVANS
of London, Eng.

Noted Physician treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of Stomach Conditions, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach with a prescription which we have procured and sell under the name of Evans Stomach Mixture.

We alone have the sole rights on this prescription and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers.

Don't fool with your stomach, serious conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble.

Get a bottle today. Price 85c.

THE 2 MACS
149 Great George Street.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

FARMERS AND HORSEMEN

Just read this through and see if it does not interest you. This is the season when your horses and cattle need a good tonic after being closed in all winter. You will know by looking them over whether they are in good shape or not.

THE ISLAND CONDITION POWDER

has been made and sold in this store for nearly forty years and we know of none that can equal it for obtaining results.

You get a big package for the price but it's all medicine—not filled with cheap meal to make it look like a bargain.

Use it and you will be convinced of its efficacy—35c package.

E. A. FOSTER
CENTRAL DRUGSTORE