

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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U. S. GANG LAND

One of the saddest commentaries on the decay of respect for law and order in the United States is the appeal by the authorities in penitentiary inmates for assistance in solving the Lindbergh kidnaping mystery. Another side light on this decadence is found in the Associated Press dispatch charging one of the Supreme Court Judges with conspiring with a criminal's attorney regarding the sentence to be imposed. It seems hardly credible that kindred justice could descend to such a level. Yet this is merely a spade to gubernatorial dependence upon an uneducated democracy. It is admitted that essentially there is no failure or better way of governing than through a democracy, but the philosophers and economists throughout the ages who have advanced and argued for such a system have produced an educated people a people whose judgment could be trusted and who would not be persuaded by their own undying or other corruption and embezzlement. The United States is not an ideal nation for carrying out such a policy of democratic government. We do not get this from our lack of appreciation of the freedom enjoyed in the United States. The failure of democracy to respect law and order is self-evident and admitted by the highest authorities. President Hoover is just about to complete four years as President and is now seeking re-nomination and re-election. In his inaugural address as President four years ago he emphasized the failure of the United States in this respect. "We are steadily building a new race," Mr. Hoover said, and after referring to the corrupt and unimportant people included in the term of American citizens, he referred to the failure to live up to the high ideals set by previous Presidents as the objective of "our new civilization in the Western Hemisphere." "The most malign of all these dangers," he said, "is the corrupt and disintegrating of law." "There was lack of the enforcement of the law everywhere and discipline was everywhere either delinquent or inefficient."

BUDGETS BY PROVINCES

It is significant that despite the heavy losses suffered in the fire which destroyed Fairwood Hospital and Prince of Wales College, Prince Edward Island is practically the only province in Canada that is proposing to balance its budget this year without increased taxes. The "Guide of the Budget," notes the Financial Post, has taken an added importance to the average taxpayer. In some of the Provinces, notably British Columbia, the increased weight of taxation will be decidedly noticeable. Records of previous years indicate that the balance of provincial budgets is not always maintained, but, faced by necessity, added effort may be expected this year in every Province in keeping expenditures in line with revenues. Few new sources of revenue are being tapped by the Provinces. The fuel oil tax in Ontario and British Columbia is one. That on corporation head offices and branches in Ontario is another. Manitoba will levy a new special tax for relief on liquor and tobacco. The four Western provinces will all depend on income tax for substantial revenue with British Columbia leading with a graduated and cumulative tax and no exemptions. Direct taxation is more in evidence this year than for many years. British Columbia's tax on liquor and automobile drivers' licenses are new. Increased taxation of gasoline met with widest legislative favor, with seven provinces seeking to add to revenues from this source. British Columbia and New Brunswick increased the tax by two cents per gallon, and five other provinces by one cent. Corporation taxes have been generally raised upward with banks, insurance companies and trust and joint companies particularly singled out. Motor licenses were increased by five of the Provinces. Succession duties, revenues from which have fallen off markedly in the last two years, have been generally raised. Details of provincial tax increases as revealed in budget speeches and subsequent legislation have been compiled by the Financial Post and afford an interesting comparison. Alberta, with a deficit of \$2,300,000 in the year ended March 31, 1931, is expected to have a deficit of about \$4,300,000 in the year just years in office, and at the close of the year ended and proposes to show a surplus of \$2,000,000. To make this possible the Government has had recourse to emergency taxation and has curtailed expenditures. Anticipating decreased revenues from liquor profits and other special sources and faced with the necessity of reducing borrowings with balancing the budget, Hon. J. W. Jones, provincial treasurer of British Columbia, has brought in a budget that proposes drastic changes in direct taxation. At the same time a three-year policy of retrenchment in government expenditures is announced together with treasury control of departmental disbursements. The deficit for the year ended March 31, 1932, will be approximately \$2,000,000, according to Mr. Jones. Saskatchewan has experienced a sharp decrease in revenue while expenditures have increased with the result that a deficit of \$2,350,000 was reported for the year ended April 30, 1931, and a similar deficit is indicated for the current fiscal year. With substantial increases in taxation, the Government expects to balance the budget in 1932-33. With the exception of 1929, Manitoba has shown a surplus for each year since 1922-23 until the year ended April 30, 1931, when a deficit would have been shown had the Province not made up the difference out of a deferred subsidy account. Deficit of around \$1,300,000 expected for the current year will also be met from this account. Ontario has been able to keep deficits in the past two years down to comparatively low figures. A surplus is anticipated in the estimates for 1932-33. This will be made up by increased taxation amounting to \$4,210,000 and expenditures cut amounting to \$4,575,000. Among other tax increases the gasoline tax has been raised to 6 cents a gallon and a new tax of one-half cent per gallon is levied on fuel oil. Quebec has had an unbroken record of surpluses since 1926. The surplus reported for the year ended June 30, 1931, is the smallest for many years. The surplus anticipated for the current fiscal year is considerably lower and estimates do not provide for a much greater surplus in the fiscal period 1932-33. The Quebec Government in the past has refrained from making any drastic increases in taxation but the budget presented last November for the year 1932-33 includes increases in corporation taxes, gasoline tax, mail tax, tax on railways and tax on security transfers. The New Brunswick budget for the year ending Oct. 31, 1932, calls for a surplus of \$1,500,000 and it is anticipated it will break a series of deficits which has run for the past four fiscal periods. Estimated revenue of \$1,700,000 is larger than that reported for any previous year. Nova Scotia has reported numerous deficits in recent years but taxation was not increased in the past fiscal year. Deficit on current account in 1930-31 was \$20,000, to which can be added \$24,000 set aside for bond retirement, which brings the gross deficit to \$44,000. Increased expenditures included \$200,000 for mother's pensions and \$1,000 additional for education. Increase in revenues came chiefly from motor licenses and liquor sales. In Prince Edward Island the deficit of 1931 is the largest for many years. The estimates for 1932 provide for a small surplus largely through reduction of expenditures.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The current issue of the Dairy News Letter issued by the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Branch contains an interesting reference to the growth which has taken place in dairy herds and milk production throughout Canada since 1905. In that year Canadian dairy cattle numbered 2,392,120 head and showed a total milk production of 4,364,408,000 lbs., an average of 1,864 lbs. per cow, with a butter-fat content of 2.15 lbs. In 1929 the total number of cows was 1,584,758, giving a total production in milk of 14,349,000,000 lbs., an average of 1,854 lbs. per cow, with a butter-fat content average of 2.16 lbs. 35-4-35

NOTES BY THE WAY

The wedding together of the British Empire in a strong family economic group is regarded as the chief benefit resulting from the tariff plan by the Import Duties Bill. The new national organization embraces the Dominions and Colonies, and all three scattered territories that go to make up the British Empire. The "Buy British" plan that worked such wonders last year has become the clarion call of a new Reformation. Review of Review.

In recent disturbances in Spain the popular cry was "Down with the Republic!" The men who are guiding the affairs of state have reason to be apprehensive, for it is not long since the same people were saying "Down with the Monarchy!" In such circumstances, leaders who are not strong are easily displaced. The Spanish Republic does not seem to be firmly established yet.

Mr. Mackenzie King, however, has been unending for the past ten days that he ought to be permitted to substitute his direction for that of the legitimate manufacturers of the people, and because the vote of his own party in the House of Commons is not strong enough to enable him to carry his point the Liberal leader has resorted to manoeuvres of obstruction. As a time when the State needs to economize its resources in order to give the maximum aid to the unemployed, Mr. King already has wasted ten days in futile debate, indifferent to the fact that the cost of each day of a parliamentary session would be enough to sustain thousands of families. Mr. Bennett has received a clear mandate to govern, and he would be lacking in his duty if he failed or delayed in submitting measures that will assure for the country a government that will govern.

Some day, sooner or later, governments will take the stock market in hand, brokers will do a strictly brokerage business and will not speculate with customers' funds, and playing on margin will be abolished. But all these are counsel of perfection and it is not probable that we shall live to see the day of their fulfillment.

History teaches us that the Montreal Herald that there never has been a period of gloom and despair in world history from which the world did not lift. And there never has been a depression period of any length which was not followed by a period of prosperity of much greater length.

The markets for Canadian products in the West Indies are not very great, perhaps, but they are considerable and are capable of development. In the past the United States has had a large share of the business in the West Indies, competing with Britain as well as with Canadian products. The West Indies may not have any part in the coming Economic Conference at Ottawa, except through the Colonial office in London but the people are intensely loyal to British subjects and naturally are disposed to trade within the Empire. The markets are to be studied, however, and it may be noted that stocks for the boxes in which oranges are shipped to Canada are made in the United States.

It is all an extraordinary illustration of the rapid change that can come about in the monetary fortunes of a nation. Financially, the United States seemed as strong as Gibraltar. Only a few years ago it was on the crest wave of prosperity. It had money to burn. Revenue was coming in so fast that the treasury didn't know what to do with it; the stock market was providing higher and higher millions were being paid off the national debt; taxation was being decreased. So confidence was our neighbors in their prosperity. Mr. Hoover talked of a coming era that would be unlike anything else throughout all the ages; and American emigrants and advisers were all over the world telling other peoples what to do. Now everything has crashed like a house of cards. The United States Federal Treasury finds itself short by \$2,300,000,000—a staggering deficit—States are unable to balance their budgets; municipalities are bankrupt; and the wheels of industry have stopped to leave 1,000,000 unemployed.

CLOTHES MAKES A MAN

Please, ma'am, could spare me an old coat? But, my good man, the one you are wearing is nearly new. I know ma'am, but it's this coat that's ruining my profession.



That Body of Yours

By James W. Carter, M.D.

FOODS CONTAIN ALL NECESSARY VITAMINS

Nothing that has happened in relation to food in recent years has excited the minds of everybody as has the discovery of vitamins. In newspapers and magazines, in the windows of food shops, almost everywhere in fact, we are hearing and seeing about vitamins. The very name vitamins, via meaning life, stimulates the imagination. What are vitamins? All we know now is that they are absolutely necessary to life. They are much like the juices of our ductless glands in that they seem to regulate some of the processes of the body especially those that have to do with growth and health. Some scientists liken them to the spark plugs in an automobile engine which seem to energe or give life to the gas or explosion of gas thus producing power. Others speak of them as a sort of binder or connecting link which unites or links up with other foods and is so vital in itself that it makes each of these other foods exert much more energy than when eaten by itself. For instance the ordinary cereal—wheat, corn, or rice—gives up more protein, that is body building food, if milk with its vitamins is added to it than if it were eaten alone.

As you know the vitamins are given names by using the letters of the alphabet. A, B, C, D, E, G, K, W, X, Y, and Z. A, B, C, D, E, G, K, W, X, Y, and Z are soluble in fat and are found in the foods and green plants, and liver oil. Vitamins B, C, and G are soluble in water and are found in yeast, green vegetables, fruits, eggs and milk. Just as everything new is apt to be emphasized or made to look most important so also with vitamins, with the result that many people are naturally wondering if they are getting enough of all the vitamins, and are perhaps beginning to buy various foods because they contain certain vitamins.

The Radio Danger

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

In its fight against nationalization of Canadian radio broadcasting, the Ontario Radio League is inundating the country with literature designed to alarm the average possessor of a receiving set. In these circulars and in daily broadcasts the League is informing all listeners-in that their license fee will be multiplied thirty times if the Government takes over the service. There is no truth in such statements. This campaign is financed by interested private stations, some of which are controlled in the United States; and the prospect is that if the campaign were to succeed Canadian broadcasting would shortly be owned and dominated by the all-powerful private monopoly which now operates in the Republic. The inevitable result of such a catastrophe would be that Canada for all time would be subjected to United States advertising—in the injury of Canadian industries and workers—and to American propaganda tending to undermine the national sentiments and even the national consciousness of our own people. We are in receipt of communications from subscribers protesting against the sacrifice of Canadian nationality to a United States monopoly. Far from favouring public ownership as a general principle, the Mail and Empire is strongly of the opinion that it is absolutely necessary in the case of broadcasting. The question is before a committee of parliament today, and the Government will soon be called upon to make a decision one way or the other. In our judgment some form of Government control of this new and all-pervading medium of inter-communication and propaganda is necessary if the Dominion is to be protected against universal Americanization.



The Poet's Corner

Two angels of the quiet everyday. Pinned for a moment in the twilight grey. To watch a woman standing in the gloom. Waiting up dishes in her living-room. The younger angel beckoned to the other. "Why does she smile so tenderly, my brother?" "Why is her cheek so carmine, like a rose?" "Hush! She is happy dreaming of new clothes!" Her garments were all spotted, yes, and torn. Patched skilfully, but still so sadly worn. That stranger marvelled, by the sight distressed—The daughter of a king as meekly dressed!

Now she has chosen for her daily wear. Fashions as lovely, yet exceeding rare. White, all a shimmer with its own pure grace. Blue, that is heavenly as the sky's own face. Silver and gold are the threads entwined. By careful needlework and patient thought. Not ready-made, for the designer's dream. Is evident in every hem and seam. And did in these, her tailored rags all gone—How fair she sit! How good to look upon!

Half timidly the younger angel said "Her husband has to strive for dull bread. With four small children needs love and care. A poor man's wife can have no room to spare. That crab old dress she's wearing well, I know She got it in the sales five years ago." Right tenderly the other angel smiled: "I meant the raiment of her soul, my child!" —Pay Indehaven.

Analysis Of Genius

(Montreal Gazette)

What is genius? This query has aroused far more interest and much keener debate than once centered around the political puzzle, "Who is Junius?" And it is likely that both these puzzles will only be solved when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed. Montaigne's another book has recently been published in which a German professor, after ruminating upon the biographical memoirs of about eight hundred personages, hailed as great genius, comes to the same conclusion as did Aristotle twenty-three centuries ago, or as did Dryden in his day when he wrote— "Great wits are sure to madness near allied. And thin partitions do their bounds divide." As to the second line of this couplet, it is not difficult to concede the argument. For has not Emerson declared that all mortals suffer from a little determination of blood to the head? It is upon the first line there has been a wide difference of opinion; and all the definitions from time to time put forth about genius and its special quality only serve to show that it can no more be explained by an epigram than the sunshine can be explained by an algebraic formula. To say that genius is just the knack of hard work is drab prose. It gets us nowhere. To say that genius is the indefinable industry for taking pains suggests the conditions of its development, but throws no light upon the gift itself. Talent works conscientiously and itself unconsciously, puts us upon that fine description of poetic inspiration whereby Shelley so aptly speaks when he tells us it is a "live mind blowing upon the embers and quickening them into flame." Max Nordau says that a genius is a person who discovers new activities never practiced before, or who practices or performs old activities after a method quite peculiar and original with himself. That much may stand as indicating the way in which men and women of genius are eccentric to the common average of mortals and somehow seem to do their work rather by the light of nature than by any such tardy and grinding exercises as mortals of lesser faculty must perform underpans.

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