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FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1929

MR. KING vs. MR. SAUNDERS

The argument advanced by Premier Saunders in his speech yesterday on the Draft Address that increased payments to the teachers would only mean increased taxation, and that this in turn would mean political suicide for the Government, deserves careful analysis. Is it true that the Government did everything in its power to secure increased Federal subsidies? The leader of the Opposition, and later Dr. MacMillan who followed Premier Saunders in the debate, showed very clearly that such was not the case. Hon. Mr. Stewart, in the course of his speech on Wednesday afternoon, pointed out that under the recommendations of the Duncan Commission no Province can expect any further increase in subsidies until the whole matter of Provincial subsidies has been readjusted. The interim subsidy already received by this Province was given for the specific purpose of tiding us over until this final adjustment with all the Provinces was made. The Premier's contention that he pressed our claims "vigorously" at Ottawa during the year, is therefore quite beside the mark.

The question, as Mr. Stewart pointed out, is whether the Premier made any move to bring about a final settlement between all the Provinces and the Dominion Government, as recommended in the Duncan report. The answer is given in Hansard of Feb. 15th. During the discussion in Parliament on the return of natural resources to the Western Provinces, Mr. Murray McLaren, (St. John-Albert), pressed the claims of the original provinces and suggested that before the question was finally dealt with the Prime Minister should call a conference of the premiers of the various provinces, and have their views put forward. The reply is given verbatim:

PREMIER KING:—May I just say to my hon. friend, in reply to his last suggestion, that that is precisely what took place the year before last. We had a conference of the premiers with the members of the Government, and it is as a result of that conference that the Dominion has proceeded to deal more liberally with the western provinces than it was prepared to do theretofore.

MR. MCLAREN: Yes, but was it not at the same time suggested that an opportunity should be given to certain of the provinces to put forward their claims for compensation?

PREMIER KING: No one is denying that opportunity. MR. MCLAREN: But so far only the western provinces are being dealt with. Why not the other provinces.

PREMIER KING: My hon. friend said a moment ago that he was not in a position to present their claims. For some reason or other the claims have not been put forward by the provinces.

With the above explicit statement of the Prime Minister of Canada before them, the people of this Province will be able to judge as to the manner in which the Saunders Government exerted itself in securing a final adjustment of our claims at Ottawa.

THE SANATORIUM GRANT

Three important announcements were made by Premier Saunders during his speech on the Draft Address in the Legislature yesterday, one at least of which will be received with general satisfaction. This is the announcement that \$30,000 will be placed in the estimates for the purpose of erecting a thirty-three bed Sanatorium, the amount to be paid to a Board of Trustees who will undertake to operate the institution and to raise by public subscription an additional \$30,000. In addition to paying half the initial cost, the Government undertakes to contribute \$12,000 annually for maintenance. There is no question as to the urgent need of a Sanatorium in this Province, and the proposed institution will certainly help to relieve the situation. The capacity will be small, considering the number of tubercular patients in the Province; but the essential thing is to get the work under way. Additional information can be provided on application.

cements made by the Premier during his address. He stated that the Government will not be able to balance the budget, and further, that "owing to the limited revenue at the disposal of the Government and to the fact that he has been disappointed in not receiving any increase in Federal subsidy this year," it will not be possible at present to grant the teachers' requests for increased salaries.

STAY AT HOME

Reports from Boston and other cities in the New England States are to the effect that labor conditions are anything but attractive to Canadians. An effort is being made to induce the government of Massachusetts to inaugurate a system of public works to provide employment for the thousands of American-born or naturalized citizens who are in want. This means that if and when such public works are begun employment will be given only to Americans, to the exclusion of Canadians and other foreigners. There are many Canadians at present among the unemployed in those States, and already a number of them are returning to Canada. At this season of the year it has been customary for Canadians seeking a betterment of conditions to turn their faces towards the United States. They should heed the warning implied in the conditions above referred to. Canada with all its unemployment and low wages offers a more promising prospect, at present at least, to our young people. It has always been true that wages in the United States have been on a higher level than in Canada due to the fact that there is less industrial activity here, than in the American cities. There has been a slight improvement in Canada during the past few years, in spite of the fact that industry which should be carried on here has been handed over, raw material and all, to United States factories. The remedy for Canadian unemployment, as has been so frequently pointed out, lies in the exclusion of foreign products by a sane Canadian tariff policy. Then, and not till then, will our young people find work enough, at remunerative wages, to induce them to remain at home.

It will no doubt be urged by low tariff advocates that, notwithstanding the protective policy of our neighbours to the South, there is more unemployment there, relatively, than in Canada. The reason, however, for the unemployment in the Republic lies in the fact that in recent years our southern cousins had worked up a world-trade, and encouraged by the rapidity of its development, they assumed its further increase and produced accordingly. They did not take into account the lessened requirements of a world impoverished by the Great War. Europe, which was one of their great markets has fallen off tremendously in its importation of American goods. The British Empire has taken to trading within itself. Germany, France, Italy and other countries, once profitable customers, are now producing largely for themselves, and the United States finds itself with a surplus of manufactured goods on its hands.

This coupled with the fact that the industrial activity of those years attracted millions of foreigners from the ends of the earth, accounts for the present semi-stagnation in the United States. There has been over-population as well as over-production.

PERSONALS

In the course of his speech yesterday afternoon Premier Saunders admitted that his prediction last session that there would be a deficit was about to be fulfilled. When the public accounts are tabled, no doubt the Premier will be let in on the cause of the unfortunate repetition.

Notes By The Way

In the Canadian Cabinet are six men under 50 years of age. These are, Mr. Cannon, 42; Mr. Dunning, 43; Mr. Rinfret, 45; Col. Ralston, 47; Mr. Malcolm, 48; and Mr. Cardin, 49.

Six more are in their fifties—Mr. Lapointe, 52; Mr. Euler, 53; Premier King and Mr. Heenan, 54; Mr. Elliott, 55; and Dr. J. H. King, 57.

Six are in their sixties—Mr. Stewart, 60; Mr. Veniot, 65; Senator Dandurand, 67; Mr. Forke, 68; Mr. Robb and Mr. Motherwell, 69. The average of these ages is a small fraction under 55 years.

The Cabinet of the United States is older, the ages of its members ranging upward from 51 to 74 with an average of 59 years. This leads the New York Sun to remark that in the new Cabinet "youth will be served—by its elders."

Under the Australian treaty 18 million pounds of butter came into Canada last year—enough to supply every man, woman and child in the Dominion with two pounds each, or every household of five with ten pounds of imported butter. The authors of the treaty would have us believe that this is a good thing for Canada, but they are having a rather discouraging experience in trying to make Canadian farmers believe it.

Since the last general election in Great Britain, there have already been 58 bye-elections and five more are being held this week. When these are over no more will be held owing to the near approach of the coming general election. The big majority of members gained by the government at the last election was much in excess of proportion to the popular vote in its favor, and as always happens in such cases, the Baldwin government has lost seats in the by-elections to both the Labor and Liberal parties—ten to Labor and four to the Liberals—but is still very strongly supported in Parliament. Ten members of the House of Commons have died within the past three months.

"Nothing is more important," said Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce the other day, "than to assist Canadian industrialists to find new markets." The Mail and Empire admits that this is important, but finds that the King Government's practice is the opposite of its professions. It has assisted American industrialists amazingly to find new markets in Canada. The total value of United States exports to this country in 1928 was \$918,156,508 as against \$836,582,373 in 1927.

"That gain of \$80,000 in a single year was a handsome one upon which the United States may well pride itself. It is the crowning one of a long series of such gains here at Canadian producers' expense and the United States would be an ingrate if it did not feel under deep obligation to its friend, the King Government thereof. Its own Government has labored for the promotion of United States trade and industry, but its own Government could not bestow the favors United States trade enjoys in Canada's home markets."

King Government propaganda in and out of Parliament would have us believe that everything is prospering and to prosper in Canada. There are notes of dissent from this. Agnes MacPhail, the only lady member of the House of Commons and who usually votes with the Government told the House the other day "the agricultural industry in Canada is a sick industry."

Hon. H. H. Stevens, Conservative from Vancouver, told the House that "Canada is faced with a shrinkage of population that is appalling. From 1921 to 1928 we lost in numbers, all the immigrants who came to Canada in addition to 240,000 of our native born. It is a challenge to the Government and to Parliament," he said. These voices from opposite sides of the House—and there are others of like import—have not the ring of prosperity. If agriculture is sick—and farmers from coast to coast are protesting—and population is shrinking as statistics show, is not our prosperity somewhat clouded?

The consumption of cigarettes in Canada has assumed alarming proportions. During the fiscal year ending with March, 1928, they paid \$25,569,643 in excise duties. This means the duties paid on cigarettes made in Canada. "The number is accurately known," says The Times-Globe, "because before any manufacturer can market his products he must place the entire revenue stamps upon the packages containing the cigarettes." There were more than four billions—four thousand millions—of cigarettes made and duty paid in Canada, in that one year, nearly six times as many as were produced in 1912.

The number of cigarettes imported and smuggled into the Dominion is not known. In spite of the almost



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

WHY MAN IS CONSTIPATED As you know that body of yours is kept at a certain weight and in normal condition by means of the food and drink taken into the mouth, and the oxygen from the air which is taken into the lungs.

Regularly about 6 pounds of food and water is taken into the mouth, and about 1 1/2 pounds of oxygen goes into the lungs in 24 hours. This food and oxygen keep all the tissues built up, thus maintaining the weight of the body, supply all the juices for digestion, and give the blood the materials to carry around to all parts of the body.

The cells all over the body use these materials supplied by the blood, and give out to the blood as it passes through, the wastes that have resulted from their work.

Now these wastes must get out of the body or trouble comes, because these wastes are poisons. The blood carries these wastes to the four places where they can be thrown out of the body, the skin, the kidneys, the lungs, and the large intestine, and they are thrown out as perspiration, expired air, urine and faeces.

As you know the perspiration is thrown out without your knowledge, and likewise the carbon dioxide from the lungs. The urine passes from kidneys to bladder and is passed out with your knowledge for if retained it causes pain and discomfort. You must get rid of it at least two or three times in 24 hours.

Unfortunately however, because man has changed his habits of life, it is possible for him to retain the wastes in the intestine for days, sometimes weeks, because there may be no pain or acute discomfort arise.

Why? Because man doesn't eat the kind of food that Nature intended him to eat.

If he did eat this kind of food, the waste from the intestine would move along and out of the body just as do the other wastes. Man would have to remove it just as he does the urine.

And as you know the right kinds of food as fruits, vegetables, whole wheat bread, butter, coarse cereals, onions, spinach, figs, raisins, prunes, and so forth. These foods have a substance like straw and this rough straw like substance very slightly irritates the walls of the intestine and makes them move.

"Tickling" the body anywhere makes the muscles want to move. The point then is that Nature expected us to eat some of this food daily, and if we do the wastes should move out from the intestine two or three times a day.

The Poet's Corner

HOW SWEET THE MOONLIGHT SLEEPS

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank! Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music Creep in our ears; soft stillness and the night Become the touches of sweet harmony. Sit, Jessica; look, how the floor of heaven Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold;

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st But in his motion like an angel sings, Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims; Such harmony is in immortal souls; But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay Doth grossly close it in, we can not hear it.

The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils; The motions of his spirit are dull as night, And his affections dark as Erebus; Let no such man be trusted.

—W. Shakespeare. (The Merchant of Venice, Act V, Sec. 1)

prohibitive duty of \$11 per pound there are many Canadian smokers who prefer the foreign article and who pay the price. Cigarettes are much cheaper across the border than in Canada and they are smuggled by every known means of transport from the humblest and slowest up to airplanes. Guesses have been made of the number of "cig" smokers in Canada. They range among millions. Yet we are reliably told that the cigarette is the most injurious and unhealthful of all forms in which tobacco can be consumed.

Dummies and Mutts (By Gerald Gould in the London Saturday Review)

I like the scientist who assumes laws of thought. What step has man ever taken, of which it could be said with certainty, or even with significance, that he was thereby nearer to reality? The neat little atom of the past, which could be represented to the layman as something extremely hard, seemed to him "real" by analogy with other hard things that were larger. Looking at a table, he could tell himself it was really made up of atoms, which he would be able to see and feel if his senses of sight and touch were acute enough—just as he would be able to hear notes beyond his actual ear's compass, if only that compass were wider. But he can extend no such analogy to an electron or a Psi.

And so we return to our mutts. Psi no more, Zanes, Psi no more! Men of science were deceivers ever, and discard their dummies as they go from strength to strength. The mutt's instinct tells him what the philosopher is old by his philosophy: that he may call "reality," if he will, the world of direct experience—or may withhold the term for something mystical and by definition inexplicable; but that no abstract science can collar so majestic a conception for its own property. Tables are real, and divine goodness is real; but electrons, it appears, are dummies. (Dummels, the brighter mutts will counter, are just as real as anything else. And so in a sense they are. But, for that very reason, no nearer reality than anything else!)

The late F. H. Bradley, who perhaps saw as deeply as any man ever did into difficulties of defining reality, wrote: A nature without extension I admit to be possible, but I can discover no good reason for taking it as actual. For the physical world, which we encounter, is certainly spatial; and we have no interest in trying to seek out any other. If Nature on our view were really, the case would be altered, and we should then be forced to entertain every doubt about its essence. But for us Nature is appearance, in, consistent and untrue; and hence the supposition of another Nature, free from extension, could furnish no help. This supposition does not remove the contradiction from actual extension, which in any case is still a fact.

Nature is the subject of the scientists: they look there for reality; and here is the philosopher telling them it is inconsistent and untrue—a tallod's dummy. That opinion should be recalled, when we stand on those shadowy borderlands, where the last of matter seems to have slipped through our material fingers, and the solid worlds appear to be getting themselves defined in terms of energy and activity and exclusion and repulsion—all jolly, heart-warming things, but difficult to imagine as extended in space.

Meanwhile, the men of science can have their dummy. Do we mutts grudge it to them? Not an atom! Not, for that matter, an electron! Not a Psi!

Why should we ask to, or want to? It is obvious that advanced physics is something not to be grasped save after long years of special application. It is difficult, it is abstruse, it is abstract. On what conceivable grounds should we expect those who have acquired their expert knowledge by the dedication of time and brains, to render the substance of that knowledge to us in easy words? If the explanation were easy, the matter to be explained would not be hard, and eminent men would not have dedicated time and brains to it. We do not ask this irrational ease in any other technical connexion. The mutt who is baffled by the symphony does not suppose its meaning can be written out for him in simple language. The mutt who cannot do the length of the swimming-bath does not set forth to swim the Channel. Why should the unscientific mutt, like me, expect to grasp, in ten minutes over his eggs-and-bacon, marvels that would have made Newton gasp?

Down, mutt, down! Ask no questions and you'll be sold no pups! But do not be too apologetic either; for in part it is the scientists who are to blame. Even Professor Eddington, so wise and scrupulous, does almost seem to let pass the fallacy that science is getting at reality—and it is that, which encourages mutts to suppose they ought to know the conclusions arrived at. (From the supposition that we ought to know, it is but a natural step to the supposition that we can!) We do, however, owe to Professor Eddington a most serviceable phrase, for protection against fallacies. "The electron, he says, "is only a dummy used to help our inadequate intelligence to deal with these problems;" and he adds:

Conditions not infrequently arise in which the electron is no longer a useful aid to comprehension; we throw away the dummy and expose the Psi, which is supposed to be the reality underneath—or the nearest we can get to reality. (I dare say that Psi in its turn will prove to be a dummy.)

There is surely a confusion here. It is admitted that the electron is, in a certain sense, not reality itself yet more real—as if the stripping away of one theory, one "dummy" one unit after another, must necessarily at last reveal a core, an ultimate, a residue, a whatnot, to which the sacred label of "reality" can be applied. Yet for this assumption there is no warrant, either in experience or in the

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.

TEACHERS' SALARIES

Sir,—In connection with the oft-repeated statement that the Prince Edward Island Government pays for the provincial treasury a higher percentage of the teachers' salaries than is paid by other provinces, it is interesting to note the following article which appears in the March number of the Educational Review.

"The Government of Alberta favors amendments to the School Law by which teachers are to be removed as far as salary and tenure of office are concerned from the orbit of purely local influence and are to come under a provincial scale of salary, the salaries to be raised by a uniform tax rate over the whole province as has been recommended for New Brunswick by the Chief Superintendent of Education and Others, including the editor of The Educational Review. We congratulate the Alberta Teachers' Federation and the Government of Alberta in the proposed improvement of the system of raising school monies and of the Teachers' Status. Alberta's example will provide a powerful stimulus to Eastern Teachers and Governments."

We are, Sir, etc.

P. E. I. TEACHERS' FEDERATION

"CO-OPERATION IN P. E. ISLAND"

Sir,—We note in your issue of the 13th an article under the above heading signed "Department of Agriculture." We agree with the general

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