

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Premier's Responsibility

The Liberal organ complains, in language characteristic of the Liberal organ, that The Guardian "deliberately" took advantage of the absence of Premier Lea to review the Dalton Sanatorium question and the Premier's responsibility in connection therewith. The Guardian's publication in the Liberal organ of what purported to be the full text of Premier Lea's speech in which he dealt controversially and at considerable length with this matter. If the Premier was absent at the time his speech on the Draft Address appeared in the Patriot, that is surely no fault of The Guardian's. We had suggested that the session should be called earlier in the year, so as to enable the House to prorogue before the interprovincial conference met at Ottawa. The Premier preferred to take his own course. The legislative opening was delayed and had to be adjourned for a week because the Premier had changed his mind and had decided, after all, that he would attend the conference. If the Premier's actions or speeches are not to be discussed during his absence from the Province, why did the Patriot "deliberately" seize the opportunity of publishing his speech during his absence, and of commenting editorially thereon?

So far as concerns our contemporary's contention that The Guardian's insistence on Mr. Lea's responsibility had the effect of reducing the subscriptions for the new Sanatorium, the truth is the reverse. The objective of the campaign was exceeded, according to the report of the Commissioners. If it had adversely affected the campaign, the responsibility would lie with the Government who sponsored it without making any attempt to obtain the compensation justly due by the Federal Government.

If, as our contemporary endeavors to show, the Province had no claim upon the Federal Government, why did Premier Lea include a claim of \$100,000 for the Dalton Sanatorium in the "pamphlet" published under his own name in the Patriot of Jan. 21, 1930? Until this question is answered all the protestations in the world will not convince the public that Mr. Lea had properly discharged his duty when he returned from Ottawa empty handed, after being asked by a member of the Federal Government what amount he considered the Bell Government would be prepared to accept as a satisfactory settlement.

Premier Lea now admits that there was a contractual agreement to hand over the Dalton Sanatorium in the same condition as it was received, which the Federal Government failed to do. He admitted last year that he had not read that agreement before he went to Ottawa to meet the federal representatives in 1921. He also admitted, in a letter in the Patriot in September, 1929, that at that conference in 1921 "Mr. McCurdy asked me what sum I had in mind, suggesting was \$25,000, \$50,000 or \$75,000," and that this was for the purpose of "sounding us to see what claim, if any, we were considering." Mr. Lea made it painfully obvious that he had no sum in mind and had given the question no consideration. Yet he was Commissioner of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary-Treasurer at the time, and was there as the accredited representative of the Bell Government.

In the face of these admissions, what do his present protestations of responsibility amount to?

A Historic Harbor

Newspaper readers are familiar with all the details of the arrival of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Bessborough, but those who are a little rusty in their history will be

interested in what Mr. T. H. Blacklock, staff writer of the Toronto Mail and Empire, has to say about Halifax harbor where the newcomers landed. When Lord Bessborough set foot on Canadian soil for the first time on Saturday, says Mr. Blacklock, he opened another chapter in the history of a British domain whose growth, geographically and politically in the past two centuries provides one of the great dramas of the modern era. One hundred and eighty-two years ago Hon. Edward Cornwallis in the frigate Sphinx conveying 13 transports, sailed into Chebucto Bay, founded the City of Halifax and became the first British Governor of British territory now known as Canada. This famous triple harbor was surrounded by the primeval forest and the only inhabitants were the warlike Micmacs.

Halifax is now a great capital city of a great province. Its history is entwined with British military and naval history, and although its glory as a naval and military centre has gone, yet that past is indelibly impressed. What a change since Cornwallis founded Halifax! Then the British possessions were confined really to Halifax and Annapolis Royal. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had been ceded but not possessed. Even Cape Breton was a French possession, dominated by the mighty fortress of Louisbourg. Lord Bessborough at Halifax entered a vice-regal domain extending to the Pacific, with Victoria House, British Columbia, more distant than Buckingham Palace, where his Sovereign named him royal representative.

Control of Radio

It is regrettable, says the Montreal Times, that any of the provinces should oppose a reasonable effort to regulate and control radio broadcasting in Canada. The question of the relative powers of the federal and provincial governments is now before the Supreme Court but in the meantime much of what is sent over New York and other stations is either cheap advertising or trash in the Amos and Andy or some other form. While the Quebec Government threatens legislation regardless of what the Federal Government does, opinion in that province is not unanimous. One of the most influential French Canadian journals, La Patrie of Montreal, says:

"The London Times considers that the radio broadcasting stations in Canada have become the worst possible agents for propagating American ideas. Through this medium, we are reminded, there infiltrates into Canada ideas that do not conform to Canadian ideals and ambitions, or to a Canadian conception of things. People listen to what is said and sung through broadcasting stations fed to satisfy the United States, that says the Times, Canadians have become in this domain a species of American vassals. The British journal adds that, in the circumstances, it is not surprising that a solid body of opinion should be forming in the Dominion in favor of a national radio service of the kind established in England by the British Broadcasting Corporation, and recommended by the Royal Commission which had Sir John Aird as its president. La Patrie considers that whatever the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada may be on the subject of broadcasting there can be no doubt that the authorities ought to intervene to bring about either a condition of affairs on the lines of the suggestions that were made in the report of the Aird Commission, or in some other way remove Canada from the prejudicial influences of United States broadcasting."

Editorial Notes

It is interesting to note, says an exchange, that only one senator appointed by Sir John A. Macdonald remains: Hon. Pascal Poirier, who was called to the Upper House forty-six years ago last month. Of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's appointees nine remain: Senators Dandurand, Casgrain, Beique, Legris, Tessie, James H. Ross, Belcourt, Farrell, Joseph M. Wilson. In his eighty-sixth year, Senator Be'que is still one of the most active and useful minds in the Red Chamber.

Notes by the Way

The Galt Reporter observes editorially: Canadians are certainly fed up with the avalanche of chatter that emanates from the capital. After wading through reams of newspaper columns briefly descriptive of the doings at the House of Commons, every independent thinker must be convinced that the great majority of the politicians are not nearly so much concerned about the welfare of Canada as they are about the glorification of party prestige. Perhaps it would be too much to expect that the factional prejudices of a lifetime could be dropped overnight but certainly public opinion will be solidly behind any effort that will get all elected representatives working together on a program of reduced Government overhead and supporting a policy that is motivated by the welfare of Canada rather than the aggrandisement of political ambitions.

Col. Ralston and other members of the Opposition have frequently complained since the opening of the present session that the prime minister and other members of the Government were not in their seats to hear Liberal speeches. This sort of criticism might be reasonable in ordinary times, but not in a period of depression and unemployment, when ministers are working night and day trying to bring relief to the country. The problems with which they have to deal are pressing. The prime minister, in particular, has upon his hands the preparation of his budget and tariff proposals, the stimulation of Canadian industry and the search for markets in which to dispose of Canada's wheat and other agricultural products. In view of this peculiar load of obligations, imposed upon them partly by world conditions and partly by the policy of the former government, Mr. Bennett and his colleagues may be pardoned if they do not remain in the House all the time—if they do not waste precious hours in listening to political speeches by their opponents. The welfare of the nation and its deliverance from existing conditions are of vital importance compared with the sensibilities of Liberal members, and even, as compared with the sensibilities of former Liberal cabinet ministers.

Young women throughout the cotton-growing states of the American republic are volunteering to wear cotton dresses to increase the consumption of the chief crop grown south of the Mason and Dixon line. Is there not in this revelation a lesson for the girls and young women of Canada today? Why should not they and the older women as well take a vow to wear and use Canadian or British products only? At the present moment the Federal Government, the wool-growers and the wool manufacturers are represented as being willing to not only to use all the Canadian wool that is now produced, but twice as much of that commodity as soon as it can be grown. The women of the country can certainly help this patriotic movement in which Premier Bennett and the Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, are taking the lead. There are also such things as Canadian shoes, Canadian silk, and Canadian rayon goods. The list could be extended to include everything worn on the person and used in the home.

With characteristic forcefulness the Right Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner of London, impressed his views on this week's World wheat conference in Rome. Having secured the backing of all the wheat exporting countries, he moved for another conference of these countries to agree upon an international system of organized marketing with a view to the handling of future crops. As the representatives from the other countries felt Canada to be too far distant he prevailed upon them to agree upon convening at Canada House in London. When the importing countries at the Rome conference endeavored to circumscribe the activities of the London conference so that it should be responsible to the International Institute of Agriculture, Mr. Ferguson strenuously objected. The exporting countries, he urged, wanted a distinct, independent organization subservient to no one. And he had his way. So, on the initiative of the Canadian High Commissioner, the conference will meet in London a few weeks hence with the specific object of putting a stop to the dumping and cut-throat marketing which has ruined the international wheat market for two or three years past.

It seems likely that there will be a discussion in the British House of Commons as to the wisdom of the Home Secretary announcing whether an executed murderer has made a confession. It seems established that Rouse, who murdered an unidentified man and was hanged recently, to know that no blunder had been made a confession, but the Speaker committed



By James W. Barton, M.D. THE SKIN IS AN ORGAN

That Body of Ours

You may think the skin is just a coat or covering for the body, and that its appearance can be improved with paint or enamel just like the surface or coat of an automobile. Now the body of an automobile has nothing to do with its working parts. The story is told of a car that went across the desert, without any engine in it. The driver simply asked to be towed by passing motorists who never asked why, and never lifted the hood of the engine. The car looked all right.

The skin however is an organ in itself and has blood vessels, nerves, muscles and fat. Its main job is to regulate the heat of the body. As a covering of the body all these different tissues are necessary, and so the skin is soft and pliable enough to permit free movements of all parts in and beneath it, and yet tough enough to withstand the ordinary wear and tear of life. To do this work properly it has an outer hard or horny layer and beneath this a softer layer in which are the blood vessels, nerves and so forth. About and beneath this layer is fat, which acts as a cushion so that many of the knocks and bumps we receive do no harm to the underlying structures.

Running from the outer surface of the skin down into the layer in which are blood vessels, nerves, and fat, there are little channels from sweat glands and also from the fat glands; beside the fat glands are roots of the fine hairs which come up to the surface and cover the body. Thus the skin is a real organ pouring oil and water out on its surface.

And like any other organ it depends upon the food you eat, the air you breathe, sunlight, sleep, and exercise to make the right kind of blood to enable it to do its work properly.

Diet is a big factor in keeping the skin in good condition, but unfortunately due to peculiarities of some individuals in the way their system handles certain foods it is hard to lay out a diet suitable for all skins. You know how in some people such good foods as tomatoes, eggs, oysters, shell fish, pork, and fresh strawberries, cause irritation and sometimes hives or urticaria. If your skin is rough, dry, irritable, or has pimples, try cutting out certain foods, until you find the most suitable diet. Soaps, medicated ointments, creams and so forth are recommended quite properly by physicians for some local condition, but a good skin depends upon good health habits.

The Poet's Corner

THE RIDDLE

One day at dusk, being weary of myself And all my books and friends, and all my goods, I fled away and went into the woods And lay at length under a rocky shelf Whereon the moss was growing. And my gaze Turned to the dark pines branching overhead. The good brown earth was like a homely bed To a worn man who's wandered many days. And I made comrade of the quiet trees. Feeling their green tranquillity. And I Was shaken in my weariness to cry Upon them out of my perplexities. "What shall I do when I have found no man Of such vast wisdom as to answer me This riddle touching Immortality, Which was millenniums old when I began?" Then in the gray twilight wood I heard Roots call to stars. And suddenly I knew That life is measureless, and some heaven true. And I was no more troubled by a word. —Barbara Young in New York Times.

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.

F. E. I. POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Sir:—In regard to the bill which Mr. Wright introduced into the Legislature to amend the constitution of the Potato Growers Association, the object must be to enable the management to borrow very large sums of money, because Mr. Boulter has always told us at the annual meetings that the credit of the Association was so good that he never had any trouble to get all the money he needed from the Banks. Perhaps the management wants to borrow such large sums of money now that the Banks have asked for additional security. Whatever the reason may be more information should be given to the Legislature and to the members of the Association before this bill becomes law. Mr. Wright seemed to know very little about the matter, he did not appear to be sure whether the directors wanted this legislation, and he being a director should know all about it. One thing may be taken as certain, if the members were consulted they would not be in favor of giving any management the power to borrow large sums of money and pledge the individual properties of the members in payment. Surely the Legislature will not pass this Bill hastily. We should be able to get along very well without this legislation for another year.

I am sir, etc. ANOTHER MEMBER

The following explanation has been made to The Guardian by Mr. Boulter, secretary of the Potato Growers Association, in regard to the bill introduced in the Legislature by Hon. Mr. Wright—Ed. G.

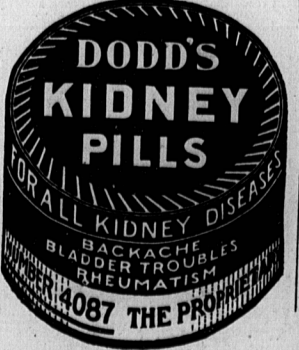
"Members are unnecessarily alarmed over the amendment asked for. It is not changing what has been done in the past. The Association has always been obliged to get large loans from the Bank to bring in their fertilizer and to pay the advance on potatoes held in storage in the fall. The Association's credit is today as good as, or better than, it has ever been and the Bank has no hesitation in advancing all the money they require. During the winter the Association had a large loan from the Bank which paid the advance on the potatoes in storage. This is entirely wiped out and the Association is busy of opinion among legal men regarding the wording of the Act of Incorporation, and the Bank's solicitors have always maintained that the wording should be made more clear. That is the sole object of making the amendment. It does not give the Association any more power than it has ever held, but in case any legal action ever arose it would avoid the danger of a legal technicality."

RETURNING TO OLD WAYS

Sir:—As I have read the doings in the legislature, I am surprised to find the government coming back to the old form of statute labor. Can it be possible? After buying machinery at a cost of \$90,000, paying men to operate this machinery, providing gasoline to run it, and many other expenses attached to this form of road-work, we are back to statute labor!

The machinery was bought or ordered over the telephone from St. John, N. B. No doubt there was an agent; that agent must have received his commission. The commission on \$90,000 would amount to \$18,000 or upwards. Who was the agent who got this percentage?

Again, who was the cause of changing the course of the branch line railway from Vernon River to Pisquid, thence to Mt. Stewart? It is now running parallel with the old line of railroad; in some places there are not more than two miles between the two railroads. Is such a man competent to represent our claims in parliament or will he offer himself for re-election? All that the people of the third electoral district of Queen's have obtained from the Federal Government is a railroad running through Porridge Hill.



Strange, indeed, it is yet not any more so than to see the beaver and the gow on the present Speaker of the House.

I am sir, etc. HUGH CUMMISKEY, Jr.

GREATEST POWER PLANT IN THE WORLD

Sir—Every once in a while someone discovers something that they suppose to be the biggest of its kind in the world. The other day there appeared in The Guardian an account of a hydro-electric plant, under construction in the Province of Quebec, and which the writer described "as the greatest in the world." It consisted of 4 units of 77 thousand and each, making a total of 308,000 h. p.

This power plant, while large in itself, is quite small compared with the one being built by the Russian Government on the Dnieper River, a description of which was recently given by a correspondent of the Montreal Star who visited the works. The turbines, the largest in the world, are of 85,000 h. p. each, and will develop a total of 850,000 h. p. The undertaking is being supervised by American engineers of repute, and they describe the construction plant, as the greatest ever assembled in the history of the world. American firms have also supplied the turbines, and the work is so far advanced as to make its completion a certainty, well within the time limit set for it. The dam of re-inforced concrete, is 200 feet high and a mile and a quarter long, and is intended both to produce power and assist navigation on the river. While the project has been talked about ever since the time of Catherine the Great, it has remained for the Soviets to give form to the vision and make it an accomplished fact. As a power project it will serve an industrial population of 8 1-2 million people, with factories of all kinds, and a ready made town included.

"Such a great undertaking is conclusive proof that the Soviet administration is possessed of executive ability of no mean order. Having first mechanized their agriculture, the Russians, by developing their water power are evidently entering on a large scale industrial activity. While the eyes of the world are turned in their direction, they are the subject of especial interest to the people of Canada, at the present time, owing to the great similarity of products and resources. A snap shot of this great power project is shown in McLean's, of April 1st.

I am sir, etc. M.

The Two Leaders

(Toronto Mail and Empire) Hansard contains many interesting passages if one has the patience to look for them. In the House of Commons the other day Mr. J. H. Myers, Conservative member for Queen's, P. E. I., referred to the absorbed interest evinced by Mr. Mackenzie King in the subject of the present Prime Minister's promises to the people during the last general election. Mr. Myers said:

"The leader of the Opposition seemed to be worried about it, but I cannot yet make out what was worrying him, whether he was worrying that the Prime Minister would not fulfill those promises, or whether he was worrying for fear he would fulfill them, or whether he was worrying because the right hon. gentleman had made them at all. He went so far as to say that the Prime Minister had not even lived up to the promise of perishing. Well, I can tell the right hon. leader of the Opposition that there is this difference between him and the Prime Minister, that if the Prime Minister perish at all—which God forbid—he will perish in an honest, manly effort to do something for the Canadian people; while the leader of the Opposition, on the other hand, has already per-

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ished, politically at least, in attempting to persuade the Canadian people that there was nothing to be done." Mr. Myers is quite right. The leader of the Opposition is still obsessed every means at his disposal.

EXTENSION OF TIME

FEED THE BIRDS CONTEST

The Guardian offers prizes of \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.00 to each of the three Counties to children Feeding, Counting, and Writing the Best Story about the Birds visiting their farms.

This contest closes April 15. For further particulars read regularly "Agriculture's" Notes in The Guardian.

NOTE:—Time extended owing to unfavourable weather.

Advertisement for 'BLACK TWIST' CEWING HICKEY & NICHOLSON. Includes image of a hand holding a cigarette and text: 'The chew for you. A better tobacco and a better cure—that accounts for the popularity of our'.

Advertisement for Imperial Fox Food. Includes image of a fox and text: 'Imperial Fox Food Promotes Health. Healthy animals produce larger litters, better pelts and bigger profits. Therefore feed "IMPERIALS" regularly and liberally. For Sale by Distributors in Leading Business Centres and Direct from Factory. IMPERIAL BISCUIT CO. LTD. CHARLOTTETOWN P.E.I.'

Advertisement for MAC'S WITCH HAZEL CREAM. Includes text: 'MAC'S WITCH HAZEL CREAM For Chapped Hands, etc. 35c a Bottle. OTHER SPECIALS: 50c Palmolive Shaving Lotion 45c 50c Aqua Velva with a FREE 25c tin of Talcum FOR 50c 35c Menthol Shaving Lotion 25c 35c Palmolive Shaving Cream 25c 50c Inghram's Shaving Cream 35c 100 Gillette Razor Blades 88c. 100 Auto Strop Blades 88c. The 2 MACS 149 Great George Street'