

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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RIFTS WITHIN THE LUTE

Sing of Lenten Banquets, a pocket full of Rye, Liberal party Policies baked in a pie:

When the pie was opened, they all began to swear!

There weren't any Policies, but only Goose-eggs, there!

It must, indeed, have been a disappointment to those Liberals who attended or listened in to the banquet proceedings on Friday night at which "the platform and policy of the Liberal party" was to have been announced by the leader, Mr. W. M. Lea.

Mr. Lea's speech turned out to be a rehearsal of the legislative debates, a few minutes at the end being reserved for a statement of tentative planks in a policy which is still to be formulated by the Liberal candidates themselves when all the constituencies have nominated!

No reference whatever to a reduction in salaries of government employees and school teachers earning over \$500, or to a reduction in seasonal indemnity—policies advocated by Mr. Lea and his colleagues in 1933 when the Estimates were in committee of the House—appears in our contemporary's report of the proceedings.

For some reason or another, the Opposition leader seems to have been deserted by his legal lieutenant, Mr. Thane A. Campbell. Mr. Campbell did not speak in the Budget debate, and he did not show up for the long night session at which the Estimates were put through; nor did he appear in the House on the following closing day.

Other of Mr. Lea's lieutenants, it is reported, also showed signs of kicking over the traces. Things did not go well with the Opposition all through the session, and the blame, naturally, falls on the leader. It was hoped, of course, that all differences would be reconciled around the Lenten festival board; but Mr. Lea's faux pas in speaking about the arrangements which "we" had made for the function—at which he was supposed to be the honoured guest—was not calculated to smooth the feelings of his disgruntled supporters.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Great cry and little wool, as the devil said when he sheared his hogs," aptly describes Hon. W. M. Lea's Liberal platform.

It is not only having mouths to fill with food, but with teeth as well that is worrying the City of Toronto Unemployment Committee. On recommendation of the medical officer of health, the Board of Control authorized expenditure this year of \$13,865, to provide persons with relief with artificial teeth, to repair broken dentures and to cover the cost of administration in connection with the service.

Man's normal life span with clean living should be 180 years, Dr. Asen Slatoff, biology professor in the University of Belgrade, informs us. Dr. Slatoff believes human beings average only one-third their normal years because of bodily abuses. He predicted knowledge to be gained from the study of biology eventually will enable mankind to attain the normal 180 years, but he does not say how they are going to live, or what the rising generation will do while waiting for their empty shoes.

It is announced that Mr. Lou Golden, barrister, Toronto, has been appointed general secretary of the Dominion Conservative organization. Mr. Golden, whose headquarters will be in Ottawa, took up his duties Saturday. He is a recent graduate of Toronto University and Osgoode Hall law school, and prominent in the activities of the Con-

servative Young Canada clubs. He was registrar of the Conservative Summer school operated at Newmarket in 1933.

The Prime Minister was able to get up on Thursday for the first time in four weeks. He thus completed the period of rest prescribed by his physician when a cardiac weakness developed following an acute infection of the respiratory passages which set in on Feb. 24. According to medical bulletins the rest treatment produced desired results and it is anticipated that following a few days' light activity the Prime Minister will be able to leave his apartment and seek a change of air preparatory to his departure for London to attend the King's silver jubilee celebrations. Meantime he will be in conference with leaders of the Party from each of the Provinces.

Today the report of the Mass Buying Committee is to be brought down in the House of Commons by Hon. R. E. Hanson, Minister of Trade and Commerce. It will contain the general recommendations of the commission in all their phases, but with certain reservations on specific points made by three Liberal members. The document will also incorporate the minority report of Mr. E. J. Young (Lib., Weyburn), which is brief and is believed to express dissent from the entire majority report. The reservations of the Liberal members, Messrs J. L. Ilesy, Sam Factor and Oscar Boulanger, are in themselves lengthy documents. In these the dissenters detail the points on which they are in disagreement, explaining why and substituting other recommendations.

According to that organ of Liberal light and leading, The Globe, the talk of the Bennett Government being moribund is so much poppycock. "Statements of increasing earnings and falling deficits on the part of the railways are heartening to everybody. How long are the dismal, unjustifiable croakings about trade, which can only be harmful to Canada's credit position, to continue?" it asks. "More trade and more rail traffic are needed. More have been and are coming. Bank and commercial statements speak with gratification about what has been accomplished. Canadians have their eyes on this focal point in the railway problem. Their thoughts are on measures which will build up basic production and promote the wider exchange of products in both the domestic and the external fields. The drive in this direction is well conceived and whole-hearted—and, if the defeatists stubbornly persist in keeping out of step, so much the worse for the defeatists."

The days of "twisting the lion's tail" in Chicago are definitely over, if we are to judge by the result of the recent mayoral election. The retiring Mayor, Mr. Edward J. Kelly, Democrat, was returned to office in a landslide that broke all Chicago records. With less than 100 precincts of the city's 3,172 missing, the vote stood: Kelly, 783,421; Emil C. Wetten, Republican, 148,397; Newton Jenkins, third party, 79,264. Kelly took about 80 per cent. of the total vote, which was in excess of 1,100,000, to give him a record majority and plurality. The previous record was held by the late Mr. Anton J. Cermak, whom Kelly succeeded as mayor by direction of the city council after Cermak's assassination at Miami. Cermak drew a record total vote of 671,189, and a record majority and plurality of 194,267.

Recent reference to the possibility of mental clinics being added to Dental Clinics in schools is being borne out by the fact that Ontario Provincial Mental Health Department has started a campaign to educate teachers and parents on the subject. At a recent meeting of the York County Home and School Association a government lecturer spoke on "Keeping Normal." During the last ten years the attitude of the public toward the discussion of mental health has undergone an encouraging change, she said, and "hoped the day will soon come when there will be no more stigma attached to a case of mental disorder than to a case of measles." In most cases of released patients being returned to mental hospitals the attitude of the relatives and the public at large is directly responsible. The basic principle of good mental health is security, she said, and "when this security is not extended to a released patient a relapse is almost inevitable."

Notes By The Way

A decidedly interesting discussion is still being carried on in the English papers relative to the matter of capital punishment. Following the discussion somewhat incidentally one would judge that the case against retention has scored, through influential names and strong arguments seem to be found on the other side. Certainly it has not been proven that capital punishment has acted as a very effective deterrent to the crime of murder, which claim, if provable, would seem to furnish the one strong argument in favor of retention. The fact that the greater number of murders seem to be committed by partially insane people certainly does not strengthen the case for capital punishment. That hanging, or official killing by any method, has a somewhat demoralizing effect upon the public mind can hardly be doubted. The feeling we have toward a public hangman might be taken as an evidence of this.

A considerable group of U. F. A. members of the Legislature are said to be backing a movement to secure a 50 per cent. slash in farmers' debts. There is much to be said in favor of a radical scaling down in farm debts, owing to the long continued low prices for wheat and certain other farm products, but not on the ruinous basis proposed. But it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. The other day the U. F. A. membership in the House rejected emphatically the suggestion that there should be a reduction in ministerial salaries and in seasonal indemnities. Before calling on other people to make heroic financial sacrifices to help the farmers out, the sponsors of this proposal should set a personal example.—Calgary Herald.

To prove that stories of "brutal persecution" of Jews in Germany are not only "purposeful lies" the official Nazi Race Expert Bureau have left the country since the beginning of the Hitler regime. Inasmuch as the original number of Jews in Germany was about 550,000, the Nazi ethnologists must occasionally be astonished at their own moderation. The word "degenerate" in the English language conveys the sense of merciless reprisal. It means literally to punish a man in ten times as long a period. The Nazi leadership which has driven out of Germany virtually one-tenth of the Jewish population can only look up with a mingled look of bewilderment and indignation in its Aryan-blue eyes when people call such treatment "brutal." Why, if only one man in every ten is deprived of his home and livelihood? How can people tell such lies?—New York Times.

France is credited with saying that Germany is preparing for a great strike in 1936. The real danger is that Hitler, or somebody in France who may regard Hitler as a madman, may send thousands of bombing aeroplanes forth and that a war of forty-eight hours might ensue, from which war no news could come because every sort of communication would be wrecked like everything else that animates from an intelligent civilization. It does seem that science has discovered too many destructive agents and has placed them in the hands of a race not yet sufficiently advanced from the stage of the cave-man to possess a power of destruction they may be bonehead enough to use.—Toronto Star.

In 1927 the United States contributed to the work of the Church \$73,000,000 and to armaments \$890,000,000. In 1933 contributions to the work of the Church had dropped to \$50,000,000 while the armaments bill had gone up to \$788,000,000. Thus it will be seen that during the depression the expenditures for armaments increased by more than a million, while the contributions of the churches decreased by nearly three million. Such figures, and they will be found to be somewhat similar in many other countries, are surely startling.

Not the least interesting of recent despatches from Russia is the announcement that the great game of baseball is beginning to take hold in the land of the Soviets. Already a national baseball league has been founded. Nine provincial cities have organized teams, and eight more are being organized in Moscow. A "baseball department" has been established in the supreme physical culture department, and the game is being introduced into the Red Army. It would be instructive to learn why baseball catches on in some countries and not in others. For instance: it is as popular in Cuba as it is in Canada and the United States, and it is making headway in Latin American lands. But Russia is the only European country to date, to go for it. Why should this be? Certainly such countries as Japan, America, Cuba and Russia have little in common. How come they all share a fondness for baseball?—Guelph Mercury.

Work has begun in planting the first two million trees in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, the Federal shelterbelt project. As the spring advances, the work will be taken up in Nebraska and the Dakotas. Separate shelterbelts will be planted wherever good lands need protection, rather than the original project of a single forest extending from Canada down to West Texas.

The greatest problem the world has to solve is the universal distribution of machine and power-created wealth. It almost seems that Providence has so ordained that if such facilities are to be kept in steady and continuous operation the output must be widely distributed for the comfort, convenience and happiness of all mankind.—St. P. X. Extension Bulletin.

People are inquiring how the name of the new Governor-General, Mr. John Buchan, is pronounced. According to good Scotsmen, who

What Body of Hours

By James W. Burns, M.D.

X RAY TREATMENT OF ACNE—PIMPLES

I write often about acne or pimples because they come at a time when appearance means so much—from 15 to 30 years of age.

It is agreed that the gland change at this time, when boys and girls are emerging into man and woman, has much to do with the appearance of pimples on the face and body. The way the body processes and handles various foods is undoubtedly a cause, because leaving out certain food stuffs has helped many cases.

However that the condition of the skin itself must be considered is proven by the number of cases that are helped by application of ointments, pastes and other preparations and particularly with X ray treatments.

Drs. G. M. MacKee and F. I. Ball, New York City, in Radiology report their results in the X ray treatment of 606 cases of acne. They kept in touch with these patients over a period of years.

They record also their results with 422 patients treated without X rays. Of the 606 patients who received X ray treatment, about 50 per cent. received permanent cures as a result of treatment extending over periods of six weeks to four months.

Complete cures and almost complete cures were obtained in four months or less with X ray treatment in 83 per cent of the patients. Without X ray treatment about 62 per cent of the patients were cured in from six months to two years.

While the percentage of cases in which the acne returned was greater in those treated by the X ray, the cases in which the acne returned were in poor health or were more nearly at the age of puberty (14 to 16).

The X ray consisted of one treatment weekly for 16 weeks at a time. The point then for acne sufferers is that the X ray treatment in well trained hands offers a quicker method of relief than most other treatments, and when the results of diet and viosterol treatment are not fully satisfactory the X ray might well be tried.

The Poet's Corner

SLEEP! Others may praise thee, Sleep; so will not I. I loathe thee from the bottom of my heart. Thou art a dull and ill-conceiv-ed lie To turn quick nature into cunning art. The sleeping and the dead are pictures." Yea, I love not pictures eyeless, soul-less, still. Mere portraits of the perishable clay. Bereft of reason, passion, strength and will. Others may woo thee, Sleep; so will not I. Dear is each minute of my conscious breath. Hard fate, that ere the time be come to die, must nightly mimic death. —Mary E. Coleridge. "From Sir Henry Newbolt's 'Time and Tide in Poetry.'"

Wheat Trade Outlook

(Sydney Post Record) Canada's wheat exports are expected to assume a greater volume in the next 3 or 4 months than has been registered in any corresponding period since 1929, according to a statement made by John I. McFarland, who is in charge of the Federal Government's grain trade operations. Mr. McFarland says that the situation has become distinctly favorable to the Canadian wheat business. International conditions in the grain trade, he says, are working out rapidly in Canada's favor. World supplies are no longer so large as to menace the market seriously. The price spread also between Canadian wheat and competitive supplies has been narrowed down considerably.

Canada's present visible supply of wheat is in the vicinity of 235,000,000 bushels. This is an enormous reserve but Mr. McFarland is confident that at the end of the present crop year, July 31st, the country's carry-over will not exceed 100,000,000 bushels. Should this prediction be realized the Canadian grain situation will become normal for the first time since the beginning of the depression, and the greatest barrier to an incoming tide of business prosperity will be removed.

should know, the "buck" is pronounced like our "buck" except—and this is important—the "ch" is not our "k" as in lock, but the Scottish "ch" as in loch. It is a guttural sound, made in the back of the throat, which any neighborhood of the "ch" will be pleased to demonstrate. The last syllable of the name has a short "a" and is pronounced like our indefinite article, "an." The stress is on the first syllable.—Hamilton Spectator.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

HIGH GRAPES

Sir,—It is surprising how persons, supposed to be wise and discerning, often betray a belief in old exploded theories, as showing the proper way to overcome certain social evils. Here is one of these old timers: "Don't prohibit for prohibition makes the desire stronger." Now, everyone has read the story of the fox who found the grapes too high. Seeing the fruit, sharpened his appetite. But a few laughable failures to reach it produced a dislike for "sour" food. He quickly developed an appetite for rabbit, and started to procure his food in an honest way.

But had the grapes been low, and no dogs or watchman near, it would have taken him some time to appreciate his desire for such luscious fruit.

Is the day of the "shalt not" past? Has the time come when we can take down the "danger" and "no trespassing" signs? Why, the darkest savages cannot exist without their "shalt nots", which must be obeyed. Probably in Sodom, there was a time when all the warning signs were taken down, a time of free license. If such was the case, except that the Almighty wished to punish the wickedness of the place, there was no need for Him to send a conflagration.

Free license would have desolated the land. Lot appears to have been like a good many in our country today. He was a good man, but he did not strive to have others do right, or to keep them out of evil.

I am, Sir, etc., PROHIBITIONIST

By Phone

(Vancouver Daily Province) On the provocative subject of telephone pests, the Hamilton Spectator is pretty sure that it knows the pest of pests. It is the pest, the Spectator thinks, who rings you up on the telephone and tries to sell you something. You don't know his person, and he doesn't know you, but the indignant Spectator knows him. He sits down in an office, the Spectator says, and rings up every number in sight. The Spectator thinks it creates "an atmosphere of more or less fury in many homes." There is nothing to be done about him, the Spectator concludes—although it admits that this is like banging a door in someone's face—but to bring him down in our talk to himself. In course of time, the Spectator is certain, this sort of telephone salesmanship will expire by inanition.

We must say, speaking for ourselves on this subject, that we like the moderate restraint of that expression, "an atmosphere of more or less fury in many homes." Some of our bigger and better telephone salesman ought to witness the fury they evoke in this office sometimes. It is more fury, not less. We believe we know more about their technique than our friend at Hamilton does.

The Hamilton telephone salesman, we should judge, is only an inferior part of the species. We are perfectly satisfied that what he does here is to ring you up, not knowing you, and then, when you tell him where to go and what he do, he rings you up again. Then he gets all his pals to ring you up. An atmosphere of more or less fury in many homes! Great good, Almighty, the poverty of mere language sometimes!

But we are by no means sure even that the Hamilton Spectator is correct in its confident premise, that the telephone salesman is the worst telephone pest in the whole category. The people who roll over in bed every morning at eight and ring up newspaper editors' offices to see what time it is will do for telephone pests till real pests come along. The people who ring up newspaper editorial offices to ask the name of the minister of public works of Czechoslovakia—for a debate on the League of Nations, please—a rather superior, as the telephone pests, the "also rans." And we say advisedly, speaking as newspaper men, that if all the bets we have been asked to settle, by telephone, have been settled on the basis of the answers we have given, by telephone, and without any other conscious aid, from memory, knowledge, intelligence or the still small voice of conscience—then an almost incredible number of bets have been settled in a simple faith that ought to make us weep whenever we think of it. But it's a great invention, 'tis telephones, and if you took it out of our lives, you would leave us poor indeed.

Mr. King's Ambition

Re. Hon. Mackenzie King views with equanimity the chances of a return to power. The vexed and varied business that confronts a Prime Minister now can in his estimation be solved by speeches showing conclusively that moderation and tolerance are superior to compulsion and intolerance. The transaction of business is a paltry affair as compared with the composition of differences between provinces and the Dominion and between majorities and minorities. Executive action can wait until all the obstacles are removed, and everybody is satisfied. Statesmanship consists in words, phrases, speeches.

Were it not for this conception, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, Mr. King would be thankful he has not been Prime Minister during the past four years and would hesitate to accept the position for which he is, through lack of business experience, peculiarly unfitted. He was Premier during the wild hilarious years that resulted in and ended with the collapse of 1929. Mr. Bennett with sure prescience pointed out the danger and inevitable result of the carnival, but Mr. King did nothing to check it. On the contrary, he helped it have its fling. One need only recall the operation of Canadian National Railways under his regime,

IT SAVED A FAMILY "—the most important institution in the world" A Real Life Experience as told by Mr. H. R. McR. "Mr. and Mrs. Jones were the parents of four children, all in their teens, Mr. Jones, a common laborer, took suddenly ill and died. He had dropped his life insurance (carried since his youth) six months before, saying he couldn't afford to pay the premiums. Folks said "poor Mrs. Jones!" But, she wasn't poor! Mr. Jones had let his dividends accumulate. Unknown to Mrs. Jones they kept the policy in force and to her joy three thousand dollars, the face of the policy, was paid in full when The Great-West Life was reported to. Mrs. Jones was able to live comfortably and give her children a good education. Today, one of them is a teacher, another a nurse, in all they are making this old world of ours a better place in which to live. This policy did not save a business, nor a farm, but a family—the most important institution in the world." H. R. McR. ....

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