

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1934.

THAT R.C.M.P. PLEDGE

It is amusing, in connection with the anti-R.C.M.P. campaign which is being waged with special virulence in the House this session by Messrs. McIntyre and LePage, to recall a page in that curious chapter of Liberal history—the 1927 election campaign. At that time one of the pledges given by the Saunders-Lea-McIntyre-LePage aggregation, in collusion with Liberal politicians at Ottawa, was to bring the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to enforce the Prohibition Act.

The Temperance Alliance, to whom this promise was given, discovered during the campaign that it was merely a bluff and that no effort was being made to implement it. They promptly got after the Liberal leader, and threw such a scare into him that he despatched the following SOS call to Senator McArthur, who happened then to be in Montreal. The telegram, which is signed under date of June 19, 1927—just before the election—read as follows:

"Instant demand by Temperance Alliance for Mounted Police. Fear adverse results, politically, unless request immediately granted. Feeling running strong. Indignation meetings held. Make sure Police here before next week. Urgent."

So critical was the situation that two Mounted Police officers were actually despatched to the Province. They were visible for a few hours on the eve of the election, and after the election they disappeared and were never seen or heard of again.

It remained for the Conservatives to implement this election pledge of the Saunders-Lea Government, by obtaining the full-time services of the Mounted Police for the enforcement of all laws within the Province.

THE BACON QUOTA

Mr. W. M. Lea's criticism of the Department of Agriculture for alleged negligence in failing to encourage hog production, so as to enable our farmers to take advantage of the present greatly improved prices, will be read with some astonishment throughout the country. Ever since the successful negotiation of the Empire trade treaties at Ottawa, the Provincial and Dominion departments of Agriculture, backed by every Conservative newspaper in Canada, have actively sponsored the move for greater hog production, emphasizing the enormous bacon quota which the agreements have provided to Canadian producers in the British market.

The part which the Provincial Department of Agriculture took in this movement has been commended by the Swine Breeders Association in a resolution which Hon. Mr. Sharp was able to cite in rebuttal of Mr. Lea's criticism.

Unfortunately, however, some of our farmers were misled by the Opposition campaign which has sought all along to discredit the Bennett Government by "knocking" the Empire trade treaties, and by predicting that they would be of no value to Canadian agricultural producers. As we pointed out the other day, Mr. Mackenzie King's lack of true leadership was shown by the unpatriotic part which he played in this connection. His followers in this Province have been equally remiss. They lacked the courage of the Toronto Globe—leading Liberal newspaper—to support openly what they all knew and realized to be a magnificent opportunity for benefiting our farmers.

Those of our farmers who ignored the Opposition propaganda and took governmental advice to develop hog production in anticipation of higher prices as a result of the Ottawa agreements, are now reaping the reward.

We trust that Mr. Lea is one of them!

LIBERAL LOGIC

Messrs. McIntyre and LePage, who complained of the alleged inactivity of the Mounted Police in making liquor seizures, seemed taken back when Premier MacMillan cited from the annual report of Inspector Phipps, showing that 2,169 seizures of suspected premises were conducted under the Prohibition Act, involving 129 seizures amounting to 463 gallons of liquor. Both Liberal apologists immediately protested that this was inclusive of Customs and Excise seizures. They had themselves boasted of

the amount of Customs and Excise seizures under Liberal regime, and as the Premier pointed out, their present objection was illogical. However, Messrs. McIntyre and LePage only exposed the fact that they had not studied the Inspector's report. The figures given by the Premier were for Prohibition seizures only. "There were also seized," says the Inspector's report, "1,295 gallons of liquor under the Customs Act, and 190 gallons under the Excise Act."

Mr. T. A. Campbell attempted to come to the support of his Opposition colleagues by saying that the figures for liquor seizures might be used "both ways" and that a better test was the convictions for drunkenness. If convictions increased, it showed there was more drunkenness, and—inferentially—less enforcement. He cited figures for Summerside; which showed an increase in the past two years. But the sincerity of Mr. Campbell may be judged from the fact that he omitted to cite the corresponding increase which went on all through the period of the Saunders-Lea Government. In 1927, the election year, convictions for drunkenness in Summerside were 24. In 1928, the first full Liberal year, there were 62. In 1929 there was an increase to 84. For 1931, up to July—under Mr. Campbell's administration as Attorney General—they numbered 52, or nearly twice the number for the whole year 1927.

Mr. Campbell could take the figures for Charlottetown, and find the same evidence. In 1927, convictions for drunkenness numbered 163. In 1928, the first full Liberal year, they jumped to 300. In 1928 there was a further increase to 324, and again in 1929 to 381.

This, Mr. Campbell says—the McIntyre-LePage argument re liquor seizures having fallen to the ground—this is the real test to be applied. So be it! But a partisan application of the test—a garbled analysis such as Mr. Campbell attempted to make, only shows that for all their protestations to the contrary, the Opposition criticism of the Government's prohibition enforcement efforts is pure political propaganda.

THEN AND NOW

Challenged by Premier MacMillan last week to produce any evidence of interference by the Government with the enforcement of the Act is against the Commission, Mr. Thane A. Campbell, Opposition lieutenant, replied: "It is not a question of interference." He then proceeded to criticise the Government for alleged actions of the Commission.

The same Mr. Campbell, speaking as Attorney General under the Lea Government at a meeting at Freeport on October 7, 1930, as reported in the Patriot newspaper, said: "The Liberals have never interfered with the Prohibition Commission. Therefore any criticism made against the enforcement of the Act is against the Commission and does not reflect on the Government in any way."

And Mr. Campbell expresses surprise that the present Opposition is not being taken "seriously!"

A THEME FOR MIRTH

Messrs. Lea and Campbell waxed quite mirthful in the Legislature on Thursday night over the idea that the Liberal election pledges of 1927 included such a ridiculous one as that of making the Province 100 per cent dry. Truly memory is a fickle jade. Have they not preserved in their political scrap-books the assurance given in the Patriot of May 23, 1927 to give the people of this Province "the great boon of a banished liquor traffic"? Do they not recall the assurance that contracts were being made for gasoline launches for the preventive service—boats "which are not yet on duty, while, when they get to work will make it harder for a smuggler to land his rum than for a camel to pass through the needle's eye?" On another occasion the Patriot stated that the Province would be made "as dry as the Sahara desert."

On still another occasion the phraseology was changed to "a booze-free Province." Reams of such propaganda could be quoted from the Liberal newspaper files of the 1927 campaign, editorially and from the speeches of Liberal candidates. After the election, so emphatic had been the assurances given by its party stalwarts, that our contemporary with what seems to have been a twinge of conscience, declared: "Boozelogs,

home-brew makers, and sellers and smugglers of liquor, if the Liberals remain true to their pledges and the Temperance Alliance, must be put out of business." (Patriot, June 27, 1927).

Now Mr. Lea is frank to confess that he never believed that prohibition could be enforced 100 per cent "or even 75 per cent."

That is a statement made in all sincerity. But what of his 1927 pledges? That they were ridiculous is true enough, but they were effective in winning a Liberal victory, and statements equally ridiculous are now being made by Liberal members of the Legislature, in the hope of discrediting the MacMillan Government.

CLAIMING THE CREDIT

The Liberals, according to Mr. Lea in every speech he makes in the Legislature, are "the fathers" of good roads in this Province. Mr. McIntyre invariably nods his head in emphatic approval when this statement is made. Mr. LePage pounds his desk. All three look triumphantly at the galleries.

It is great to see the unanimity with which this doctrine is propounded by the "three musketeers" who in 1919 stumped the country denouncing the Arsenal Government's road policy, charging it with committing the Province "to vast expenditures amounting to \$875,000 in five years" under the Dominion Highways Act.

We forget which of them damned the Dominion highways project as "an infernal scheme," but they all were as unanimous in their condemnation as they now are in claiming the credit for it.

THE INCOME TAX

Individuals liable to income taxes in Canada are required to have their returns made out and filed on or before the 30th of April, when payment is due, though the taxpayer may if he prefers pay one-quarter of the estimated amount on that date and the balance with interest, as in the Act provided, by three equal bi-monthly payments thereafter, on the 30th June, 31st August and 31st October.

The income tax in Canada is very low, compared with that in Great Britain, for instance, where the bulk of the revenue is derived from that source and taxation begins on smaller incomes. And yet in Canada the income tax provides nearly a fourth of the total revenue. More than one-half the total income tax revenue is derived from the Montreal and Toronto divisions, chiefly from large corporations having their head offices in those cities.

How the income tax bears on different classes in Canada is shown by a return of collections for the last fiscal year. Thus 63,276 persons with incomes of \$2,000 or less, paid a total of \$416,776, an average of less than \$7 each. Persons with incomes of between \$2,000 and \$3,000 numbered 29,456 and paid a total of \$463,935, or an average of about \$16 each. Persons paying on incomes of between \$3,000 and \$4,000 numbered 27,546 and paid a total of \$536,647, or an average of nearly \$20 each.

Those with larger incomes paid more. Thus those with incomes of \$9,000 to \$10,000 numbered 1,962 and paid a total of \$662,341, or an average of nearly \$330 each. Those with incomes of \$20,000 to \$25,000 numbered 872 and paid an average of nearly \$2,300 each. Those with incomes of \$45,000 to \$50,000 numbered 97 and paid \$708,749 or an average of nearly \$8,000 each. Those with incomes of \$50,000 or more numbered 390 and paid \$9,082,356, or an average of nearly \$24,000 each.

Those figures refer to individual taxpayers only, who paid less than one-half the total, the balance coming from corporations. The returns further show that individuals with less than \$2,000 were practically 26 per cent of the total number taxed but paid less than 2 per cent of the total while the big fellows with incomes of \$50,000 or more numbered less than one-quarter of one per cent of the number but paid in taxes more than 24 per cent of the total.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. W. M. Lea referred on Friday to the fact that the technical grant from Ottawa has expired. It is regrettable that this money is no longer available for expenditure for agricultural purposes within the Province. However, it is not a matter out of which Opposition capital can be made. The grant was obtained for agricultural purposes by the Stewart Government. It was discontinued under the Mackenzie King regime and re-established by the Bennett Government. Mr. King objected when the resolution to re-establish it was introduced in Parliament, contending that the Province should look out for themselves and pay all their own expenses in this matter.

Notes By The Way

We're hearing a lot these days about the goings-on of Sir Oswald Mosley and his British Fascists. Mostly, we imagine, it is just noise. Writing to the London Times, Mr. John Drinkwater, who ought to be a fairly good judge, says of British young men: "They may jeer at Parliament from habit, but the thought of supplanting it by the rule of a strong-lunged man, a mummer at the head of a gang of hoodlums playing soldier, is a joke, not to be taken seriously outside of Bedlam."

The advance of science in industry is tending to make nations more economically independent. At the same time, the break-down of international finance is plain evidence of the end of an era of commercial interdependence. Nations are discovering to supply themselves from home resources to an increasing extent. It is merely nonsense to say that the standard of living must consequently be lowered. Canada's "island" position is a disadvantage to primitive industrial communities with an industrial nation equipped with electrical power, railways, highways, airways and other modern machinery of service in that respect. Also, the visible evidence of the industrial revolution which is taking place generally throughout the world.—Ex.

While other peoples seem to need black shirts or brown shirts to build viaducts and houses and make their trains run on time, England seems to be able to do these things fairly nicely with the same old shirts. Also, she seems to be able to do them without motes and banners or much ballyhoo about plans. Thus Mr. George Hambleton cables from London that Britain is well under way with a scheme under which the portion of 1,100,000 will be re-housed and 254,000 slum dwellings will be demolished. A great historian, defining the difference between two famous statesmen, said that "while one people, who love motes and banners and plans with a great tumult and fuss. The English, who have a great capacity for keeping their shirts on while others are starting or changing their shirts, or about things quietly, get equally good results. Curiously enough, too, they get them under the old, much-abused system of just a plain democracy."

Mark A. May in the Spring Yale Review: When the pinch comes, the Jack-of-all-trades eats when a champion may starve. The depression that demoralized the Jack-of-all-trades not only has a place in the sun but that just now they are very lucky persons.

As matters stand today the President feels no restraining pressure. The mass of the people, sick from four years of depression, is with him. Congress is with him; Democrat and radical stand shoulder to shoulder. He has no "little group of evil-doers" to obstruct him, as Wilson had; no ambitious Cabinet officers to question or embarrass him, as Lincoln had. He has everything that the autocrat needs for success or failure. And he has more than most autocrats, for while he has the fervent support of those who believe that radical methods are needed for recovery, he paradoxically still enjoys the flexible and pliant support of those who believe that he is at heart conservative and will keep the country out of the quagmire of uncontrolled inflation. It is only when these latter count the billions now flowing away, some of them to return, that their faith is stretched out almost to breaking.—New York Sun.

The girl around the corner, says the exchange, has the unemployment problem completely solved. She mentioned machinery that would do the work of fifty men has been installed, throwing forty-nine men out of work, and so on. "Why not," she asked, "if you can't get the work of one man, but which takes fifty men to operate?" That way the problem could be cleared up overnight, she says.

President Roosevelt has just announced that in his opinion interest rates on many outstanding obligations of industry, municipalities and foreign Governments held by the American public, are too high and that voluntary or legislative compulsory reduction in these rates would be of tremendous help in getting back to a sound, economic and financial basis. One thing is sure: For some time past, new loans must be made at lower rates. If this be true, interest on outstanding obligations should be reduced to improve the lot of creditors as well as debtors and to equalize and stabilize credit conditions. President Roosevelt is on the right track.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Professor Macmillan, so prejudiced against the unemployed, is readers that as a result of investigations in Nigeria he is convinced that natives still cannot dispense with white guidance. But Union natives recognize this themselves. If they fairly the prospect of a conflict is entirely negligible. Melodramatic efforts to represent white and black as mortal enemies, locked in a death struggle for supremacy, create an entirely false atmosphere. They are no less remote from the truth and no less dangerous than Herr Hitler's attacks upon the Jews in Germany, and if continued they may have equally unhappy results by inflaming ignorant minds.

William James, in one of his stirring and inspiring talks to human beings, says that "with each new ideal that comes into life, the chance for a life based on some old ideal will vanish." What a pity that a nation's mistakes, as well as an individual's, do not drive it to bury its old ideas and order a new set for a changed time and a changed temper! It is heartening that in

That Body of Hours

INDIGESTION NOT DUE USUALLY TO THE STOMACH

It is only natural that if one has repeated attacks of "indigestion," with pain or heaviness in the stomach, the stomach should be blamed. Yet research physicians have been showing that more than one half the cases of indigestion are not due to severe diseases of the stomach, but to other causes. Dr. Frank Smithies, Chicago, now tells us that though indigestion is generally believed to result from disease of the stomach, as a matter of fact, less than one-fourth of stomach upsets are due to severe disease of the stomach itself. If then you have frequent attacks of stomach upset, try to remember that while the stomach if often to blame, three times out of four some other organ is responsible for the pain or distress.

One of the commonest causes of "indigestion" is constipation and also diarrhoea. Although it may seem strange that both conditions of the large bowel may upset the stomach, this is nevertheless true. Sometimes, due to constipation, organisms that usually live in the large intestine find their way up through the small intestine to the stomach. Sometimes an irritating substance in the large bowel causes the muscles of the bowel to contract so hard that "spasm" or stoppage occurs, which reverses the movement of the intestine so that it goes upward instead of downward. This upward movement reaching the stomach may cause nausea and vomiting and of course the stomach is blamed.

Sometimes starchy food passes through the mouth, stomach, and small intestine without change; when it reaches the large intestine the starch granule is broken open, causing much gas which presses against the stomach. The liver and gall bladder cause more distress in the stomach than with what we have. Your doctor will tell you that gas pressure, that "bilious" and restless feeling in the stomach are due to a sluggishness of the liver and gall bladder; a sort of "backing up" as it were.

Nervous strain of course interferes with the movement of the food and wastes in the intestines and this slowness or stoppage reacts on the stomach. The point to remember then is that cutting down on rich foods to lessen the work of the liver, and keeping the intestine regular are big factors in preventing "indigestion."

many parts of the world human beings are beginning to come into their own—which is their right to life and the pursuit of happiness. Every great movement for the improvement of the world is born within the breast of some individual. And when that movement is latent in a sufficient number of lives a new order, sooner or later, comes into being. None of us lives sufficiently until we have entered into the program of letting others live!

The movement towards a unified banking system throughout the Empire is interesting. The Empire is progressing daily towards internal economic strength and this means that the unnatural links with foreign money merchants will be broken and Imperial connections substituted.

EASTER NOVELTIES

We are showing an exceptionally fine assortment of Easter Novelties—Chocolates, Smiles'n Chuckles and Moirs have the leading place in this display.

In it you will find Fruit and Nut Eggs, Bordo Walnut Eggs, Rabbits, Hens, Chicks, Cream Pitchers, Tea Pots, Baskets, Mickey Mouse, Egg Cups, Chick and Carts, etc.

These goods are moving out very fast so you should call early to get a good selection.

Big assortment of Easter Chocolates nicely boxed.

E. A. FOSTER Central Drug Store

The Will of Poets' Corner

THE ROAD

We shall not travel by the road we make; We say by day the sound of many is heard upon the stones that now we break. We shall be come to where the cross roads meet.

For us the heat by day, the cold by night, The inch-slow progress and the heavy load, And death at last to close the long, grim fight With man and beast and stone; for them the road.

For them the shade of trees that now we plant, The safe, smooth journey and the certain goal— Yes, birthright in the land of covenant; For us day-labour, travail of the soul.

And yet the road is ours as never theirs; It is one gift on us alone bestowed! For us the joy of joys, O pioneers! We shall not travel, but we make the road! —V. H. Friedlander.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

GASOLINE TAX

Sir,—There is room for argument in the complaint of "Car Owner" in Wednesday's Guardian, and with sounder public revenues I would back him to the limit. Gasoline taxes are high. So are other taxes, and the difficulty is there is not yet sufficient to meet the requirements of government. The problem is not can we reduce; but can we plod along with what we have. Reducing license costs and adding to the gasoline tax in truth increased the car owners aggregate tax, but it increased revenues in excess of this tax. Some thousands of tourists, who pay no license, consume the gasoline and thus contribute to our income. We pay a slightly greater tax, to have our contributions implemented by that of tourists who otherwise pay nothing. Would it be wise to reduce our gasoline tax \$1 at a cost of \$2 loss of public revenue? We would have to make up this loss ourselves in some other method of taxation.

There is sound objection to taxing tourists whose presence we want, and I would oppose anything prejudicial to this patronage. So long, however, as our gas tax is no greater than our neighbors no prejudice exists. Lower rates, if that were possible, might be an inducement to attract them. Nova Scotia forecasted legislation to tax gas 8c, but this is held up by some stumbling block, possibly the fear of losing tourist trade.

Gasoline is too high. There is a strong feeling that Canada is being exploited by profiteers, accentuated by the unreasonable spread between prices in Canada as compared with the United States. The wide difference has never been satisfactorily explained.

If our Government would tackle this question before the 25th of August, the Economic Committee of Parliament with a view to cutting down primary wholesale prices it might result in a price saving vastly in excess of the cent per gallon added to our gas tax.

I am, Sir, etc.

ANOTHER CAR OWNER.

Boom Day Names

(Winnipeg Free Press) Old-timers who bewail the gradual extinction of picturesque expressions of the early boom days of this country will be considerably pleased and surprised to note that some are not dead. They may be slightly modified to suit modern changes in operation but they still exist, and in every bit as delightful a form as their forbears. The most recent example of this survival, for the average city man, was a recent news item in the Free Press from Ilford, on the Hudson Bay line. The item was telling of

Max Factor Beauty Aids

Created by Max Factor, Hollywood's make-up genius who for many years has been chief cosmetician to the screen and stage profession. Max Factor preparations are in a large way responsible for the splendid complexion of the celebrities of the screen.

Some of our line includes Face Powder Foundation Cream Lemon Cream Skin and Tissue Cream Rouge and Lipstick

These preparations are made from the purest ingredients in correct color harmony shades to blend with individual complexion coloring and is delicately perfumed to please the most fastidious tastes. The peculiar adhesive qualities of the Face Powder make it "stay on" and "cling" under most trying conditions. Visit our store and look over this line of toilet preparations of which we are sole agents.

The 2 Macs The Rogers Hardware Co., Ltd.

PROTECTION PLUS PROFIT • SAVINGS WITH SECURITY



THIS IDEA HAS MADE MEN WEALTHY IN THEIR LATER YEARS

Wealth, in your later years, means leisure to enjoy life in your own way. Freedom to indulge in those things you have always dreamed about.

Here is an idea that can make you truly wealthy. It gives you a monthly income of \$100, \$200, or whatever sum you decide on, as long as you live. This is guaranteed by one of Canada's largest financial institutions with assets of over \$134,000,000. It is a GREAT-WEST LIFE Retirement Annuity.

This plan offers you more income for less money than any other plan of saving. There is a provision which returns to your beneficiary the cash value of the deposits made, if death should occur before your monthly income starts. Men can include their wives in this plan, to provide an income as long as either of them lives.

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THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HYNDMAN & CO. LTD. - PROVINCIAL MANAGERS Charlottetown

SAVINGS WITH SECURITY • PROTECTION PLUS PROFIT

The transportation of mining supplies, the Winnipeg freight yards, a man ples from Ilford to God's Lake by never was known as a teamster or tractor. The operators of the cat-walks were referred to as ways a "skinner." The term never "cat skinner" those who drive the was common on the farms, but in smaller tractors were called "kit-railway boom camps and on the big ten skimmers."

In the language of the old-time "working stiff," the boomer who picked fruit in California and Florida, harvested in Idaho and the and his gradual terms went with Dakotas, and "rode the hump" in him.

Easter Novelties

Chocolate Eggs, Chickens, Roosters and Bunnies for the Children. Neilson's Smiles 'n Chuckles and Moirs Chocolates in fancy boxes. Riley's Date Rolls, Fig Rolls and Toffee.

Toiletries and Cosmetics

The standard and favorite lines such as Yardley's, Coty's, Hudnut's, Bourgois, Dubarry, Evening in Paris, Roger & Gallet, Armand, etc. Make your Easter selections at

Johnson & Johnson

The Quality Drugstore. Corner Prince and Kent Streets.

Clever housewives polish floors Without Rubbing

Advertisement for 'The 2 Macs' floor polish. Text: 'I Just Put It On and It Dries to a Lovely Shine—No Rubbing!' 'Thousands of your neighbors are using Old English No Rubbing Floor Polish to save back-breaking work. Just put it on floors or linoleum and your work is done. It DRIES itself to a lasting polish.' '75c pint' 'The Rogers Hardware Co., Ltd.'