

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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As You Like It

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.

Mr. Paton gives positive assurance that there was no interference with the Commission by Premier Stewart or his Government. This is an unexpected and authoritative confirmation of the complaints of the temperance people against his administration.

That Subsidy Alibi

The alibi advanced at the political meetings in Second Prince for the delay of the Saunders-Lea Government in securing a subsidy settlement from Ottawa, namely, the alleged failure of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to co-operate with this Province, has been shown to be irreconcilable with the explanations previously given by Mr. Saunders and Mr. Mackenzie King; and so the local Liberal organ steps valiantly into the breach with the defense that the statements of Mr. Campbell in the present campaign refer only to events which happened subsequent to the reference of our claims to the Dominion Audit Board.

It is surely adding insult to injury to suggest that our sister Maritime Provinces were responsible for any failure to co-operate in securing recognition of our claims under the Audit Board. The circumstances connected with the fiasco of Premier Saunders' visit to Ottawa last January are still fresh in the public mind. It will be recalled that Mr. Saunders, on his return to Charlottetown on that occasion, was reported as saying that he had had satisfactory and successful interviews with Premier King and the Ministers of Justice and Finance, that he had filed a special memorial setting forth the Island's claims in lieu of public lands, and that an audit board of expert accountants had been appointed to make the final adjustment of Prince Edward Island's provincial subsidy claims.

The latter announcement, though subsequently repudiated, created an immediate unfavorable reaction in our sister Maritime Provinces. It was regarded as implying that there was a break in the Maritime front, that favoritism had been shown to this Province and that certain provincial claims under the Duncan Report had been secured by Mr. Saunders behind the backs of the Conservative premiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The facts, as Mr. Saunders had later to admit, were simply that the question of the claims of all the Maritime Provinces had been referred by the Federal Treasury Board to the Dominion Board of Audit, and that the investigation to be carried on would be of a nature preliminary to a Dominion provincial conference to deal with the subsidy question and finally settle it. The governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick promptly signified their readiness to co-operate with the Board of Audit, but insisted, properly enough, that the preliminary nature of the investigation must be recognized.

And that, to all intents and purposes, was the end of the matter. The net effect of the King Government's gesture in shelving our subsidy claims in the pigeon-holes of the Audit Board was the fumbling efforts of the premier of this Province to make political capital out of the business—efforts which resulted in creating suspicion and distrust among our sister Maritime Provinces at a time when it was most important for us to retain their co-operation and support.

"Punishing The People"

With not so much as a "thank you," the Liberal organ, which a few days ago predicted we would get no share of the unemployment appropriation from the Bennett Government because we had no unemployment in the Province, now announces that Hon. Mr. McIntyre has returned from Ottawa with his palms greased to the extent of \$90,000. Not only this but it was conceded that the grant should be expended on a fifty-fifty basis and not on a forty-sixty basis, which is the obligation imposed on the municipalities and governments in other provinces. Also, the Province is likely to get a share of the \$4,000,000 set aside for direct unemployment relief and a share of the amount given the Board of Railway Commissioners for carrying out improvement of railway crossings.

In the same issue of the Liberal organ and presumably by way of offset for this unexpected windfall, Mr. Mackenzie King is anointed with a dollop of editorial goose-grease for the benevolent attitude which he adopted towards provincial Conservative governments when he was in power. Strangely enough our contemporary omits the most outstanding example of Mr. King's generosity and the one most likely to be remembered in contrast with the treatment accorded Mr. McIntyre by the Bennett administration. It is found in an utterance which Mr. King, then Prime Minister, delivered in the House of Commons on April 3rd last. We have quoted this statement before: "So has every Conservative newspaper in Canada. But it is one of those classics which age cannot wither nor custom stale; so we need make no apology for reprinting it, unabridged, from the pages of Hansard:

MR. MACKENZIE KING: "May I conclude what I have to say? So far as giving money from this federal treasury to provincial governments is concerned, in relation to this question of unemployment as it exists today, I might be prepared to go a certain length possibly in meeting one or two of the western provinces that have Progressive governments at the head of their governments."

MR. MACKENZIE KING: "Oh! I would not give a single cent to any Tory government." MR. BENNETT: "Shame!" MR. STEVENS: "Shame!" MR. MACKENZIE KING: "Do my hon. friends say 'shame'?" MR. BENNETT: "Yes, shame!" MR. MACKENZIE KING: "What is there to be ashamed of?" MR. STEVENS: "You ought to be ashamed of that."

MR. MACKENZIE KING: "My hon. friend is getting very indignant. Something evidently has got under his skin. May I repeat what I have said? With respect to giving moneys out of the federal treasury to any Tory government in this country for these alleged unemployment purposes, with these governments situated as they are today, with policies diametrically opposed to those of this government I would not give them a five-

That Inferiority Complex

General Sir Arthur Currie, wartime commander of the Canadian expeditionary force in France, and now Principal of McGill University, said in the course of a recent speech at Winnipeg: "I have little respect for that type of Canadian who is always prepared to accuse in the accusation of inferiority. A nation which cannot stand on its own feet and which is satisfied with cheaply imitating another nation is by implication inferior to that other nation and is unworthy of our respect."

Need we remind our readers that this was precisely the attitude of the Hon. R. B. Bennett in the recent election campaign, and that it was on his policy of Canada for Canadians that he was most bitterly attacked by a certain section of the present opposition on press?

Editorial Notes

Several Chicago gang leaders are said to complain that their names were omitted from the crime commission's published list of "public enemies." It is claimed that the publicity adds to their prestige with their followers.

Notes By The Way

A Russian authority, Colonel Douglas Sanday of the New York Produce Exchange, now tells the New York Times that for propaganda purposes, the Soviet Government can pay its wheat growers as low as twenty-five cents and no higher than fifty cents a bushel, which fact holds a serious menace for other lands unless high prices are put up. At the same time, United States manufacturers are selling millions of dollars worth of machinery for Russian farms, the use of which will create new competition for their own farmers.

It is a tribute to the resourcefulness of Great Britain that she has been able to keep her markets open to the world and meet her interest and principal charges without greater suffering than she has endured. The question of the fairness and reasonableness of the war debts settlement, on which there has been a great deal of discussion during the past year, has been brought forward again by Mr. C. L. Burton, who calls for cancellation of these debts. He estimates that, for every dollar received by the United States this year in payment, from three to five dollars have been lost through the economic depression.

Equality of status found an enthusiastic champion in the leading Canadian delegate to the last conference, Mr. Mackenzie King, and the Government of which Mr. King was the head adopted and maintained an attitude in Imperial affairs and toward Imperial obligations and commitments which virtually repudiated such commitments and obligations so far as the Dominion was concerned. Equality of status, thus interpreted, meant equality of benefit but not of responsibility, the practical loyalty of the Dominion to the Empire being made conditional upon local self-interest.

There is sufficient material resources in the world to provide for the needs of its inhabitants, and there is sufficient man power to turn these resources to account. The utilization of these resources and the harnessing of human energy in such a manner that those who are willing to work for a living should be able to obtain it should not be an achievement impossible of realization.

The best opinion of qualified Old Country observers is that the English people stand prepared to endorse protection whole-heartedly at the polls. And the conviction grows that an easy victory awaits the Conservatives when the next election takes place. Even the Liberal Manchester Guardian frankly concedes this.

A special committee of economic experts have been working on the fiscal plans of Conservative policy for the guidance of Mr. Baldwin, and their report is now complete. Its most original feature is the proposal to give nine-tenths of the British market to Empire wheat-growers by the adoption of a tariff which would limit the importation of foreign-grown wheat to 10 per cent of the requirements of the United Kingdom. This "quota-system" is virtually certain to receive Mr. Baldwin's sanction and to form part of his political platform.

The benefits to Canada from the adoption of such a policy would be substantial.

Amongst the strange anomalies presented by the world slump in trade stands the fact that, in spite of the increase of productive capacity and the spectacle of nations being overloaded with a surplus of goods, the means of international exchange are sharply restricted and the wheels of industry are everywhere slowed down to a degree that swells the unemployment list and occasions widespread and acute distress.

The whole country is feeling the benefit of the prompt, decisive action taken by the Bennett Government to relieve unemployment and give Canadian industry the chance it has been so long denied.

No two countries in the world, says the New York Times have their associations and their interests so closely blended as Canada and the United States. Intercourse between them has been most free and satisfactory. Exchange of citizens has been as marked and happy as exchange of goods. Yet on either side there has appeared a spirit not of dislike, but of question. This is shown by the recent tariff legislation, both American and Canadian, which implies that trade ambitions or jealousies are beginning to influence opinion on either side of the border. There can be no doubt that the Canadian Government desires to maintain the most friendly relations with our own. Yet Canada has been developing an intense kind of nationalism. This is powerful enough to resist even English proposals that seem to imply commercial or financial inferiority on the part of Canada. Much more strongly would it oppose any pretensions by the United States to dominate Canadian development by the even larger use of American capital.

That Body of Yours By James W. Barton, M.D.

A FREQUENT CAUSE OF A DAILY HIGH TEMPERATURE

One of the interesting things they are learning in the sanitarium for tuberculosis is that the rise in temperature that has kept many of these patients in bed is not always due to tuberculosis.

The chest, sputum, X ray examination would seem to show that the patient has very little, if any, tuberculosis infection and yet the temperature keeps well above normal. Dr. J. C. Bryant reports the examination of over 3000 patients, and says that practically all of them required attention for their teeth. Infection was found in from one to all of the teeth in 80 per cent of the patients examined.

Killing the nerve or devitalizing the tooth as it is called is heartily protested against and condemned. It is believed that keeping "dead" teeth in the mouth is the direct cause of a great number of the ills that assail the body. They so undermine the system that various illnesses—anaemia, tuberculosis, rheumatism and other ailments—get a real start in the body.

This explains why so many cases have been found where the patient has chronic cough, is losing weight, and has an afternoon temperature, and is naturally suspected of having tuberculosis.

Other cases where infected teeth were the cause of the run down condition have been suspected of having goitre or thyroid trouble.

Further, where there is actual tuberculosis or actual thyroid trouble, the removal of these infected teeth has brought about recovery in many cases.

In severe types of goitre trouble where rest and iodine have done good work to a certain point, and then progress seemed to stop the discovery of infected teeth and their removal has been sufficient to bring about recovery and so avoid operation.

So if you or any of your family are feeling run down, with a daily temperature that is hard to understand, as there is no lung, intestine, or other condition that can explain it, you would be wise to have an X ray of your teeth, and have all suspicious teeth removed.

No artificial teeth are as good as your own when your own are perfect but your own teeth if infected, even if they aid your chewing ability can be a terrible source of danger to you. Bad teeth explain a lot of trouble. Dr. Mayo, the surgeon, and Dr. Weston Price, the outstanding dentist, have been telling us for years.

The Poet's Corner TWO BEASTS The Horse he is a kind beast, And uses every care, But the Motor is a blind beast, And doesn't see you're there.

At the Post A slow bicycle race for errand boys was a feature of a recent sports meeting. It is not said whether any of them have actually started.—Punch. Resemblances He—Goofus claims to have something in common with Einstein. Him—Goofus? Why, he's dumb as an ox. He—I know it. But he says his wife doesn't understand him.—Life.

Mileage Mrs. Kiddie—I hear the Nursemaids' Union is on strike. What's it all about? Mrs. Multikids—This time they're demanding taximeters on the babies' perambulators. Stood By Him "How do you always manage to have such delicious beef?" "I select a good, honest butcher, and then stand by him. "You mean you give him all your trade?" "No I stand by him while he's cutting the meat.—Answers.

The Humility of Scientists

(Manchester Guardian) The magnificent assurance that characterised nineteenth century science is completely absent from meetings of the British Association today. We no longer expect a counterpart of Professor Tyndall to rise up and tell us, with authority and no nonsense, just where we are all wrong and science, spoken of as a sort of abstract entity, all right. Indeed science in that sense can no longer be said to exist. The high priesthood reciting the law, the privileged intermediaries explaining the mysteries of life to the common man have vanished. Instead we find innumerable scientists, each plodding along at his own specialised task, telling us, when we are prepared to listen, that they find the world a much odder place than even they had imagined, that they need a special language and a great deal of mathematics to describe it, and that, even then, they are no nearer to explaining it. They no longer promise us the truth; indeed, they hesitate to generalise at all, and they make no pretence that they can speak with the kind of certainty about fundamental problems that made Huxley a popular writer if not a great man of science.

The new humility of scientists is the more remarkable because, to a superficial view, their success has been greater than their most optimistic nineteenth-century predecessors dared to hope. If their views upon God and immortality no longer find a place in the daily papers the applied results of their work transform the world. To have made possible Atlantic flights, Ford cars, and the miracle of wireless communication might be a legitimate cause of boasting. And perhaps they would boast more were it not now clear that men are as likely to use science to destroy civilization as to build with it an ordered and prosperous community. But the scientists have done much more than lay the foundation for mechanical progress. They have proceeded to astonishing lengths in dissolving the world of common sense; they have not only created a fantastic universe of infinitely small electrons gyrating at an inconceivable speed but they have actually convinced ordinary people of its credibility. That clearly is their greatest achievement. We accept their tales of astounding speed and infinite distance without a murmur; they measure the metal in a star, and we politely admit their skill; they tell us that the solid tables and chairs we use are really composed of dancing points of electricity, and that the whole lot of us, chairs, tables, aldermen, bishops, dog owners, and rest, are flying through space at the undignified speed of nineteen miles a second. We agree. And then we are informed that if we prefer to say that some other part of the universe is moving and that we are standing still we shall be equally correct! We agree again, only remarking that the achievements of modern science are really very surprising. And yet with all this to their credit the modern scientists are humble.

The fact is that the deeper the scientists penetrate the more bewildered they become. The current optimism of the Darwinian days is gone, in part at least, because the Darwinians have lost their faith. They were once a fighting sect; they cleared away a mass of superstition and accomplished a great educational feat. Science has always been a great solvent. But that battle won, they have learnt to doubt their own infallibility. It is the scientists themselves who have disillusioned their followers. Once enthusiasts anticipated, in the not too far distance, a government by scientific experts, eugenicists to arrange our marriages, and psychologists to make our laws. But the scientists have abdicated that throne before it was offered them. They do not know, and, what is more alarming, they no longer assert that they can ever know. The older generation were brought up on a mechanistic theory, and though the wiser among them remembered that they were merely working upon a hypothesis which produced useful results, it was easy for the rasher spirits to champion a crude materialism as the final truth. Huxley, of course, avoided that dogma, but he did not doubt that in scientific method he held the key to the universe. When he warned the man of science to be humble as a child if he would discover truth he was merely temporarily mindful that truth is com-

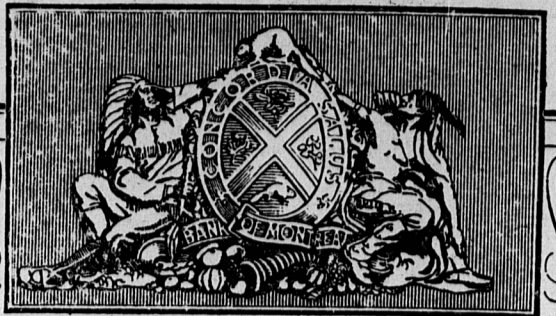
plexed, mistakes easy, and real progress slow. He was not disturbed by a notion that diligent search in the laboratory would not some day find the truth. But that is where the scientists are to-day. They see no limits to empirical discovery, but they see no reason to believe that they will ever make more than empirical discoveries.

Attention Truss Wearers To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a truss we ask the question. Are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it fit comfortably or is it an antiquated and out of date style—out worn its usefulness so to speak, thus causing untold agony; then why continue suffering when we can alleviate the cause by offering you a perfect fitting, modern and up-to-date one, from the large convenient assortment of American Trusses last received. All sizes and styles at prices to suit everybody. Come in and examine or phone and have us send you some for fitting.

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Newspaper Candor (Toronto Globe) The Manitoba Free Press candidly commends Premier Bennett for his energetic course since taking office, though it has been his steadfast opponent. The Free Press does not endorse the Bennett policies, but it praises the Premier's courage and intrepidity, which, it says, "commands respect entirely apart from other considerations. Whatever the future brings him, it can never be said that he displayed either weakness or doubt when he became Prime Minister."



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