

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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A Reactionary Leader

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member of the House of Commons for Winnipeg North Centre, uttered a vital criticism when he characterized Mr. King's opposition to the proposed vote for vocational education as reactionary and behind the spirit of the times. The Liberal leader's professed objection to this measure is not that aid to technical instruction lacks merit, but that the B. N. A. Act made education a charge on the Provinces, and that consequently it is "a vicious practice" to vote Federal money to train young Canadians for skilled vocations, including agriculture.

Mr. King is an adept at conjuring up lions in the path whenever progressive measures are in question. When the Federal good roads grant of 1919 expired in 1924, he refused to renew it because it involved "an indefensible principle." When Mr. Bennett proposed to have the Dominion assume the entire cost of old age pensions, Mr. King discovered that there was an insuperable constitutional obstacle to such a measure. When the annual grants provided by the Burden Government in 1919 for technical education expired in 1929, Mr. King declined to have them extended, declared that the whole policy was based on an "entirely vicious principle," and refused to vote a nickel for any such purpose.

Between 1921 and 1930, comments the Sydney Post, Mr. King led the most reactionary Government Canada has ever had. With the single exception of the unworkable old age pensions act, forced upon it by the Labor group on threat of political death, the King Government never achieved a reform nor enacted a line of progressive legislation in the whole nine years of its existence. Its one object was to hold office, and that it did by dishonoring its own programme, accepting dictation from opposing groups, and resorting to political practices which most of the civilized countries had abandoned before the close of the war.

Manifestly, Mr. King has carried this reactionary attitude into opposition, and is determined to adhere to it till, as Mr. Woodsworth forecasts, he leads Canadian Liberalism into the hopeless predicament in which similar tactics have involved English Liberalism. The sting of the Labor member's rebuke is its threwn and unerring truth.

"Doomed to Defeat"

The issue in the forthcoming election, according to Premier Lea in his budget speech at the last session of the Legislature, will be the record of the Government. In judging this record it might be interesting to review some of the things which, in a previous election campaign, were regarded by the Liberal press as political sins of the first magnitude. These are to be found in several issues of the Patriot newspaper immediately preceding the election of 1919, and they make interesting reading today. Here, according to the Patriot of that year, are some of the reasons why the Arsenault Govern-

ment was "doomed to defeat":

Because "it promised economy but created new offices, increased salaries, and increased the cost of administration in public offices.

Because it failed to "effectually present our claims at Ottawa."

Because it "violated the principles of responsible government by Orders-in-Council."

Because it committed the Province "to vast expenditures amounting to \$875,000 in five years" for highway improvement under the Dominion Highways Act.

Because it "did little or nothing to promote the great basic industry of Agriculture."

Because, "with a revenue greater than the Liberals enjoyed" it "only gave about \$30,000 towards increasing the teachers' salaries."

Because it "failed so miserably in operating the Prohibition Act that it shirked the responsibility and threw it on the shoulders of a Commission."

Because the Public Accounts (prepared and certified to by Mr. John Anderson, Provincial Auditor) were "incomplete, inaccurate and misleading, and did not set forth the true condition of our finances."

Because it placed laws on the Statute books "allowing them to become a dead letter."

Because it increased the expenditure at Falconwood.

Here are charges, brought by the Liberal press against the Arsenault Government, which apply with much greater force today against the Lea Government. The Lea Government promised economy, and increased the cost of administration in public offices; it promised effectually to present our claims at Ottawa, and failed miserably therein; it violated the principles of responsible government by Orders-in-Council; it committed the Province to vast expenditures for highway work, borrowing the money to do so and spending nearly as much in one year as the Arsenault Government, under the Dominion Highways Act, proposed to expend in five years; it did nothing to implement its promise regarding the promotion of fruit growing, dismissed the fruit expert then employed, and discontinued many of the agricultural short courses instituted by the Stewart Government. With a revenue much greater than the revenue received by any previous Government, it gave nothing "towards increasing teachers' salaries." It repudiated its prohibition promises and "passed the buck" to the Prohibition Commission. Its Public Accounts, (prepared by the same Auditor who prepared the Accounts under the Arsenault Government) were shown conclusively to be "incomplete, inaccurate and misleading." Moreover it placed many laws on the Statute Books, including a number of supposedly important Prohibition amendments, and allowed them to "become a dead letter." It also increased the expenditure at Falconwood by several thousand dollars annually over that of the Stewart Government.

Judged by the standards which the Liberal press professed to apply to the Arsenault Government in 1919, the Lea Government has indeed shown that it is "doomed to defeat."

Editorial Notes

President Hoover may visit Canada in July to lay the foundation stone of the United States legation building in Ottawa. He will receive a warm welcome and will, if he comes be the third president of the United States to land on foreign soil when in office.

The Bennett Government has been in office for only nine months and several of the major pledges of its leader have already been carried out, while several others are in process of being implemented. The late King Government was in office for nearly 9 years. Can anyone recall one important pre-election pledge of Mr. King's that was carried out in the spirit and letter?

Notes by the Way

Already, says The London Daily Telegraph, Russian products are being sold in England at prices from 25 per cent to 50 per cent below the possible cost of production in Great Britain, and the output of them is increasing at a startling rate. As a matter of fact, the Telegraph declares, they are sold at prices below the cost of production in Russia. The government monopoly which markets them does not consider the question of profit or loss but merely the desire to industrialize Russia, to put "an increasing flood of its products into the world market, and to render impossible competition conducted on the ordinary commercial basis. That in the view of the rulers of Russia would be worth whatever loss it may involve, when exports on that basis are balanced against the indispensable imports purchased at commercial prices." It is time, the London paper points out, that "other governments" woke up to the importance of this "serious attack on the commercial system of the whole world."

Mr. Snowden leaves the country says the Economist, London, to face the possibility of a grim position next winter, supposing (and in the view of recent political history the assumption is by no means extravagant) that the Cabinet and the House of Commons fail to effect major economies and to overhaul the dole system. Such a failure would incidentally render savings by large-scale conversion operations impossible, for such operations can only be carried out with success when the city possesses confidence that the resources of the nation are being wisely controlled.

The Lancashire cotton trade with India is being steadily and remorselessly strangled as the result of an unholy alliance between the Bombay mill owners and the Great Soul of Gandhi. Gandhi openly avows that his object is the total extinction of the importation of British textiles. Hence the enthusiastic support given to his agitation by the Indian cotton bosses, who see clearly enough how beautifully Gandhi's idealism works in with the commercial realism of the Indian Protectionists. Meanwhile, a presumably Free Trade Government, terrified at the prospect of raising awkward questions with their Indian Nationalist friends, or of questioning the "success" of the Round-Table Conference, does nothing whatever to protect England's greatest export trade from ruin. Lancashire is fighting a remorseless enemy with hands tied.

The Union of South Africa comes of age this year on May 31, when it will be 21 years since the four colonies, the Cape, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, decided to forge a new united country, apparently to those who did not look below the surface, sworn to the cause of co-operation between the two white races in South Africa.

Twenty-one years may be too short a period in which to find results, because racial co-operation matures slowly, but it is time enough in which to look for the characteristics of the nation to be. For the first fourteen years there was some slight appearance of progress towards the union ideal. But the last seven years of Government by General Hertzog and the Nationalists have undone any good work of General Botha and Smuts and have lowered the enthusiasm and desires for racial co-operation to a standard below anything experienced in the history of South Africa. There is no racial split, because there never was racial unity. The position today is one of racial tension, that requires only a tiny strain to create the break. British South Africans hope the break will never come, but they cannot watch the present trend of events without grave anxiety for the future.

It was once said by a Trade Union leader that, when he went to a Continental capital to attend an International Trade Union Congress he generally met the captains of his own industry engaged at the same capital on a similar game. Thus the trade union of Europe is being accomplished.

The King Government, while abandoning the grants to good roads and technical education, provided automobiles for the Ministers and their deputies and their sisters and their cousins and their aunts, at a cost to the country of half a million dollars a year. This luxury has been cut off, by the Bennett Government the Ministers being given a small increase in salary and then obliged to buy and operate their own automobiles, the saving to the country being three or four hundred thousand dollars a year.

According to an announcement just made by the Imperial Shipping Committee, ships entering Hudson Bay will only be entitled to insurance between August 10 and September 30. If they wish to enter the



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

That Body of Yours

WHAT ABOUT YOUR VACATION?

During the month of June I always like to say something about summer vacations.

Fortunately in most countries now the need of a vacation, for a change, is so well recognized that everybody tries to manage for it.

I think, generally speaking, that it is unwise for any health writer to advise his readers just how to spend their vacations, and yet there is one rule that I think I can advise and that readers can follow safely. That is that during your vacation "you do what you want to do." That you try and follow in so far as is possible, those longings of what you have been thinking or planning during the rest of the year.

One of the things that used to bother me somewhat, was to see young people, young men and women, go on a vacation, be outdoors swimming and boating all day, and then dance until the hour when the hotel lights were turned off. Where this was kept up for the entire two weeks, some of these young folks went back to their work more tired and worn out than when they started on their vacation. And yet as I think of it, they did what they wanted most to do, and the fulfillment of that desire, was perhaps of more benefit to them the rest of the year than if they had rested the entire two weeks.

The suggestion I make to patients or friends is that they simply rest and relax the first two or three days, keeping outdoors all the time; then for about ten days they lay out a plan of what they'd like to do, walking, swimming or boating till one hour before lunch time, getting an hour's rest before lunch. After lunch, sitting around for an hour then spending the afternoon again at what they like best, swimming, golfing, fishing, walking—until an hour before the evening meal, then a rest of an hour before they eat. After the evening meal another period of resting, dozing in a chair, but not lying down. The evening to be spent according to the means at hand for their enjoyment. Then the last couple of days spent resting entirely again.

Of course the ideal vacation, where possible, is for each of us to try and be as free in mind and body as when we were youngsters. You know, all a young animal does is to eat and sleep, but to this we must add exercise if we are to use up or burn up the large amount of food that the outdoor air has made us eat.

We can't enjoy a vacation or get a real benefit from it if we continue to think, worry, and plan as we do during the rest of the year. That is why trying to turn the years backward, and thinking ourselves carefree youngsters again, will give us the right point of view for a vacation.



SONNET FOR THE RUPERT BROOKE MONUMENT

Where Theseus sleeps, his storied labours ended, Where Pyrrhus and Achilles sped to Troy, The Greeks on Skyros guard an English boy And honor well that dust with Greek earth blended. Build up his monument—his youth defended The kingdom of young dreams and ancient joy. Both sword and lyre he bore; no fortune, no sword destroy His legend which old Homer might have friendied. He sleeps on Skyros, and great shades abide Where he, a later Paris, with quick will Renewed the spell of beauty. Far and wide Men come this April, and new Iliads thrill; There whisper yet, where England's poet died, The wine-dark seas, unvintageable still. —Nathaniel A. Benson in Toronto Saturday Night.

Bay or leave it before or after these dates, they will do so at the sole risk of their owners. So, the Hudson Bay route, in the judgment of the Imperial Shipping Committee, and of marine insurance experts, is safe only during fifty days of the 365 days of the year. Between August 10 and September 30. A fifty day route. And the ironic part of it is that during these particular 50 days very little grain is ready for shipment.

Literary Remuneration

(Montreal Gazette)

It is estimated that the amount of money left by Arnold Bennett will be in excess of a hundred thousand pounds, which is commented upon as one of the largest literary fortunes ever recorded. The emolument of some other modern authors is quoted by way of comparison, and it is interesting to note that Charles Dickens and Thomas Hardy stand next in the order of their respective earnings. Literature has been described from the economic viewpoint as a good walking-stick but a bad crutch, and far back as the "eighties" complaint was heard that what was once deemed a profession had become a trade. It was pointed out that the golden shower did not fertilize the field of genius. And this is true. But it would be an entirely wrong inference to conclude that because an author manages to earn a substantial fortune, the values of literary efforts are determined by the economic pull. Defoe and Trollope might frankly confess that they drove the quill to earn money. If so, they both did it to effect that cannot be ledgered in terms of cash. Moreover, were this the criterion of merit, some of the greatest writers in the world have sadly missed the mark. The Elizabethans wrote hundreds of plays. Henslowe, who acted as marketing agent for these effusions, tells us in his diary that one dress for the leading lady on the stage cost more than was paid for the dramatic manuscript itself. Shakespeare received five pounds for his "Hamlet"; Milton a similar sum for "Paradise Lost," and Fanny Burney the same rate of pay for "Evelina." Dryden made very little money by his plays, although they were popular enough at that day; but his translation of Virgil, published by Tonson, brought Dryden twelve hundred pounds. Pope received more than five thousand pounds for his translation of Homer, which assuredly is a good deal more money than Virgil and Homer combined ever got for original texts. John Gay received four hundred pounds for the first part of "The Beggar's Opera" and eleven hundred for the second part, and he fairly earned the money. Can the same be said of Mrs. Radcliffe, who was given as much money for the writing of "The Italian" and "The Mysteries of Udolpho," two books which might after a long search be found upon two-penny stall. We can much better understand why Fielding found himself better off by some seventeen hundred pounds after his romances of "Tom Jones" and "Amelia" had gone to the press. But again, all calculations are thrown out of gear by learning that old George Crabbe took from Murray three thousand pounds as pay for his poems. He certainly had no reason to complain of cracked panes and straw racks. Tom Moore pocketed a like sum for "Lalla Rookh," but how came Campbell to secure a pension of two hundred pounds per year and a fee of more than two thousand guineas for writing "Pleasures of Hope" and "Gertrude of Wyoming?" There is no cash measure of literary merit. On the same shelf, side by side, may stand two books of equal quality, and the authentic story back of one may be that its writer barely earned enough to keep him from starvation; of the other that is placed the craftsman in a big house upon Main street and belongs to the rare shilling-a-word classification. There is no accounting for taste. The moods and follies of human nature as represented by the average man in the street who decides the ups and downs of literary remuneration, though the golden pen would be little better than a chop-stick in his fingers, are even more amazing than anything any novelist or poet has dared to tell. The only instance we can recall that comes into anything like key position with this capricious "complex" is the payment of a small fortune, or, beltimes a big fortune, to secure some crinkled scraps of paper which once went the rounds of the publishing houses and were tied up with a bit of string and flung into some forgotten corner. If somebody could only unearth such relic at Stratford, what a "Tempest" it would raise!

Time For A Pajama Commission

A New York paper says: The continued emphasis by coutouriers and fashion arbiters upon what once was considered nightwear as suitable attire for both men and women at more or less formal gatherings is rapidly achieving a point where it is a subject fit for consideration by a White House trend-finding commission. Persons of conservative yet social inclinations are viewing with alarm the tendency of guests of both sexes to turn up at parties in what is the not so distant past was considered sleeping attire, and the judicious are being moved to grief by the ascendancy of the formal pajamas. Dress pajamas in the most elaborate design are being offered by dress-

Advertisement for The Great West Educational Policy. Includes text: 'His success is in your hands', 'EIGHTY-THREE per cent of those listed in Who's Who come from universities...', 'The Great West EDUCATIONAL POLICY', and a coupon to request details.

makers with the blanket assurance that the wearer will be tricked out in indisputable rectitude at almost any sort of formal gathering. True, pajamas have not yet made their appearance in the lower tier boxes at the Metropolitan, but there is no telling how far such a vogue may carry. Public nightwear, it appears, comes in an infinite variety of styles. There are costly and luxurious ensembles for the woman of fashion, sporting pajamas with button of the sort called "whooper pants" thirty or forty inches wide at the cuff, and handsomely tailored outfits for gentlemen, resembling dinner clothes, designed by a color-blind futurist. It is all very confusing, but apparently the style experts mean it.

The problem for the trend-finding commission is to determine just how far this sort of thing can go. Will pajamas be suited to air travel? May we expect that in the near future our legislators and public officials will affect green and hyacinth lounging and smoking suits, and will the ultimate conservatism of financiers and Fifth Avenue clubmen be indicated by the formal top hat, spatterdash and stick complimented by the uncompromising white cotton night-shirt of the old school.

CAVE MAN STILL IN EXISTENCE SAYS LADY EXPLORER (British United Press) LONDON, May 29.—The original cave man who woos his prospective wife with a club, exists today in the hinterlands of Venezuela, according to the woman explorer, Lady Dorothy Mills, who has just returned

Advertisement for Imperial Biscuit Co. Limited. Includes text: 'Imperial Puppy Food', 'It is extremely important to give puppy foxes a right start by early supplying nourishing food...', 'Imperial Biscuit Co., Limited', 'The 2 MACS', 'Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention', 'Box 446', 'Phone 721'.