

The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLane
Vice-President, J. H. Burnett, F. J. L.
Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacIntosh, D. B. G.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1937

Summing It Up

It remained for the Rt. Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN to make the final comment on the United Kingdom Trade Agreement bill in its passage through the Senate last week. "The Bill," said SENATOR MEIGHEN, "is a sufficiently faithful photograph of the measure of 1932 to warrant everyone in this House, of whatever party, supporting it. There are a few chisellings here and there. There is just a little touching up around the eyes and mouth, but if you stand six feet away you cannot tell this measure from the one passed in 1932; and we approve it with all the more alacrity because we stand in the shadow of what might have been. For four years we stood and shivered under the threat of cancellation of treaties, of a new Government wiping them off the slate. Having escaped that fate, we are rejoiced at having them revived in this form, and are almost inclined to praise the changes, though on the merits I do not think they are an improvement at all. I thoroughly support the measure, and would have supported it had I been in the other House, but in essence it is nothing more than Parliament's approval—four years after—of what was done in 1932."

SENATOR DANURAND, Liberal Leader in the Upper Chamber, at this point said he wished to remind the Conservative leader that LAURIER and FIELDING had first placed on the statute books a preference for British goods, and that all parties had to await the day when the British Parliament would decide to impose duties on foreign goods. It was only after that action had been taken that the Government of Canada was enabled to say: "We have waited all the years from 1897 until now; we have given you a liberal preference; it is time for you to show some appreciation of our action." He mentioned this, said SENATOR DANURAND, "simply to show that since 1897 there has been no difference of opinion in Canada as to the advantage that would accrue if Great Britain could give us a preference."

The Prohibition Act

Mr. Horace Wright is not a member of the Campbell Government but evidently he regards himself as being qualified to make announcements of Government policy. Yesterday in the Legislature he intimated that it was the Government's intention to withdraw from the Prohibition Act, 1937, the clauses relating to liquor export warehouses. The Premier, he explained, "owing to stress of work," had been unable to review the bill before it went to committee. Objections being raised in committee to the sections referred to, they had been allowed to stand over and it was now understood to be the intention to withdraw them altogether.

Mr. Wright took issue with The Guardian for suggesting that the bill, as introduced by Premier Campbell, involved any important changes. Yet in the same breath in which he declared it was identical with the existing law, he excused the Attorney General's negligence in not having noticed that certain sections might have an altogether different interpretation if re-enacted today! For there exists a Dominion Order-in-Council prohibiting the establishment of liquor export warehouses in this Province. As pointed out by Mr. W. E. Bentley in yesterday's Guardian, re-enactment of the old sections of the Prohibition Act would endanger the validity of the Dominion regulation, as it would be a declaration by the Legislature that liquor houses are not to be prohibited, but are to be permitted. And if liquor export establishments are to be recognized by the Legislature, who is to prevent their commencing operations again in this Province?

Clearly, from Mr Wright's remarks, the Government is now cognizant of the fact that the bill, as introduced, would effect very materially the existing situation. This notwithstanding the assurance of the Premier that it was designed "merely" as a consolidation statute. Whatever may have been its design, the effect—which is the important thing—would be radically different if it opened the at present closed door for the establishment of liquor export warehouses.

Premier Campbell complains that sufficient publicity was not given in The Guardian to his assertion that the bill was "merely" a consolidation measure. The Guardian issues of last Saturday and Monday gave prominence to his statements to this effect. But in view of the issue raised by Mr. Bentley, and the withdrawal of the sections objected to, it might very well be said that what value can be placed on Mr. Campbell's assurances? He had not time, says Mr. Wright, to examine the bill before it went to committee. Why then did he undertake to speak on the subject? Was it not his duty, as Attorney General and sole administrator of the

law, to inform himself, before speaking, as to the effect of its provisions? And if, as Mr. Wright suggests, there should be "a law" against misinforming the public on matters of legislation, what is the nature of the penalty the Beque member would impose upon his leader for misinforming the House on the same matters? We do not suggest that the Premier willfully "suppressed" the information as to the danger of nullifying the prohibitory Dominion order-in-council. It may very well have been an oversight on his part. But why complain of The Guardian's attitude, or of any criticism based on the fact that the bill as introduced, far from being a merely innocuous "consolidation" measure, as he stated it to be, was charged with dynamite so far as the law's enforcement was concerned, and might very well have created a situation which would render continuance of the Prohibition Act impossible!

Editorial Notes

Robert Browning was born this date 1812.

The S.S. Lusitania was sunk this date 1915.

Sale of liquor again became legal in U.S.A. this date 1933.

Let us forget, while there will be two public holidays next month, the 12th and 24th, there will be no holiday in June the present King's birthday being December 14.

Whether or not the Government be sincere in their Prohibition professions, the consolidation of the Prohibition Act provides them with an excellent opportunity of strengthening government sale.

The Hornby British emigration scheme is admirable in most respects, but it cannot be beneficially adopted here, so long as we have so many of our own farmers' sons who could become tillers of the soil were farms available say on similar conditions to the Federal housing scheme.

Straws show how the wind blows. After many years, 20 to be exact, the Russian Government has placed a large contract for machinery in England. A Lancashire firm will supply the necessary plants to re-establish the electric cable-making industry in the land of the Soviets. This tends to solidify the understanding between France, Russia and Britain.

A proposal by a Glasgow delegation, declaring opposition to the hereditary monarchy and aristocracy and pledging the party in favor of a republic, was indignantly shouted down at Co-operative party conference at Scarborough, England. Cries of "Next business!" greeted the resolution, which, by a large majority, was tabled without debate.

There is no dubiety where Ludendorff stands with regard to Christianity. Interviewed in 1935 he said: "I am not only an opponent of Christianity but really anti-Christian and a heathen, and I am proud of it. At the moment, we Germans are a people which has almost freed itself from the teachings of Christianity. Only through complete renunciation of the Christian faith will the German people achieve unity—the unity which it needs and which would have saved it in the trying days of 1918."

It is an ill wind blows nobody good. After being wheeled in an invalid chair for fourteen years, Mr. John Heuchan, fifty-one, a steelworker, of Motherwell, England, is able to walk again. Until 1922 Heuchan had been employed at a steel plant in Motherwell. Then, following paralysis of his legs and back, he became a total invalid. "Recently," Heuchan relates, "I had a bad attack of influenza. Recovering from this, I found to my amazement that the power of my legs was gradually returning. My condition improved rapidly, and I am now able to walk without assistance."

The United States is on the verge of recovering the prosperity of 1929 and in some directions exceeding it, a report of Mr. H. O. Chalkley, commercial counsellor of the British Embassy at Washington, indicates. This report, just published in London, is the first on economic and commercial conditions in the United States to be issued since December, 1934, and affords the opportunity for Americans to see themselves as others see them. The only important qualifications to the predictions made are in regard to labor unrest and budgetary unbalance. American industry is in a much more secure position than agriculture, Mr. Chalkley finds, since industry is not so dependent on foreign trade. Further, the recovery in agriculture has been brought about, he says, not by increased production, but by crop failures, soil erosion and measures of restriction which are not considered healthy. The loss of export markets to industry has not created any distressed areas comparable to those areas in agriculture now known as "the dust bowl."

Evidently the official Labour Party in England see eye to eye with President Roosevelt in his handling of the Constitutional and Supreme Court issues. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Labor member of Parliament and chairman of the London County Council, who may become Prime Minister of Great Britain if the Labor party goes into Parliament with a majority again, expresses wholehearted support. The British Labor leader, who is making a brief tour of the United States under the auspices of the Rand School of Social Science, said in an interview: "Thank God we are not landed with a Constitution and Supreme Court as you are, if we were we should have to bust the Supreme Court, because it seems to me intolerable that the court can set aside a decision of the people. It is a situation which simply can't go on if Congress is to go ahead with social legislation." Mr. Morrison said, "I think President Roosevelt is quite right."

George Bernard Shaw's finger tips are so smooth that he cannot be finger printed. And his tongue is so rough that even he would hesitate to print all that is on the tip of it. None the less it would probably be rougher still if he had not thrust it so continually in his cheek when writing.—Ex.

No one can steal the wealth that a man accumulates in his heart. It may be there forever—unless he keeps giving it away. In such a case he would never become poor! That's the wonder and joy about hidden treasures.

Notes By The Way

Will France be spared the horrors of Civil War? Will she be satisfied to remain a mere satellite of the Soviet Republic? Many foreigners, not all assurable, have settled down in her cities and the form of her Government is deplorable. But there is still in the country, a solid, stable element—true France. They are intensely patriotic. Will they, in face of the danger that threatens them, unite and checkmate the intrigues and activities of Socialist, Marxist, and Communist propagandists who have endowed France with the Popular Front Government? The situation is very critical.—(Irish Catholic, Dublin.)

An Irishman was relating to some friends how one night, on retiring to bed, he fancied he saw a ghost and, having a revolver handy, he fired at it. The next morning he had examined the object he had shot and discovered it to be his shirt. "What did you do then?" asked one of the company. "Indeed, I just breathed a prayer of thankfulness that I wasn't inside it!"

Arms for the Duke of Windsor have been recorded at the Herald's College in virtue of a Royal Warrant. The Duke's Arms are those which he bore as King differentiated with a label of three points argent, the central point of which is an Imperial Crown proper. The Crest and Supporters have similar labels, and the Coronet is that of a Sovereign's son, which is different, in that it has no arch, from the Coronet which the Duke had as Prince of Wales. This is the first time that the Duke has been granted a former Sovereign, and in virtue of that the Imperial Crown is used for the first time as a distinction on a label of difference.—London Times.

From Paris comes a tale of an American traveller who went into a rather obscure little restaurant and was seated at a table that teetered. As soon as this became apparent, the old lady who had checked his hat and coat rushed out of her booth, got down on her hands and knees under the table, and with much panting, wedged a piece of wood under the teetering leg. The gentleman persuaded her to accept a couple of francs for her strenuous service. A few days later, he went again to the same restaurant, and was seated at the same table. Again the table teetered, and again the old lady rushed out and fixed it with a wedge. Again the gentleman was able to persuade her to accept a couple of francs.—The New Yorker.

The situation as between highway engineers today is the same as between bank-vault builders and safe cracksmen or between armor plate builders and heavy-gun builders. Every time a stronger steel safe is built the burglar invents a new tool to force it. Every time the battleship armor gets thicker the high-explosive shells pierce further. Every time we build a wider and smoother automobile road the manufacturers turn out a faster car.—New York Times.

The Ottawa Journal puts it in two pointed questions: If, as seems reasonably clear, tens of thousands of Italian and German troops are fighting in Spain, what are they fighting for? Does anybody suppose Mussolini and Hitler are throwing away Italian and German blood and treasure in Spain for nothing? Certainly, not for the love of Spain or the Spaniards. The purpose is plain enough to anyone who cares to seek for it. It is written boldly on every act and attitude of Dictatorship of the variety under which Germany and Italy "function" today.

An eminent scholar has discovered that early man was descended from the ape, but was not actually an animal. Sensible animals will be overjoyed to learn that there is no truth in the rumor that they are related to mankind.—London Free Press.

The King, Queen, and Princesses possess today the affections of the people, and the Princess Elizabeth has already won all hearts to a remarkable degree. Past events have shown the necessity for providing for emergencies in connection with the succession of the Throne, but the fervent hope will be expressed that it may not become necessary to put the Bill into operation. While dictators are parading the stage in other countries, we remain fully satisfied with our Constitutional Monarch and the reason and the objective balancing of the budget.

In a recent interview Viscount Astor cited an interesting fact. Under the auspices of the League of Nations, a group of nutrition experts has been endeavoring to persuade countries to devote more care to the important matter of proper food for their young. "In some countries where we cannot get interest in nutrition on the ground of child welfare," maintains Lord Astor, "we find it aroused by the need for stronger recruits for the army." While this seems to strongly reminiscent of fattening the rine for the market, preparedness for war apparently does serve at least one good purpose. What an ideal state of things it would be, now, if this trend toward proper child care would gather momentum and become a permanent feature of our civilization, and war would be outlawed.—Victoria Times.

George Bernard Shaw's finger tips are so smooth that he cannot be finger printed. And his tongue is so rough that even he would hesitate to print all that is on the tip of it. None the less it would probably be rougher still if he had not thrust it so continually in his cheek when writing.—Ex.

No one can steal the wealth that a man accumulates in his heart. It may be there forever—unless he keeps giving it away. In such a case he would never become poor! That's the wonder and joy about hidden treasures.

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.

OUR PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Sir,—Kindly allow me space to discuss our public highways. Of course we have always had bad roads in the spring, but this spring is the cap sheet of them all. Never since the country was taken from the Indians have our roads been in this condition, travel by any kind of vehicle almost impassable. Why it is almost impossible to even get around to bury the dead.

Now we have men appointed by our Government that are called road masters. I wonder do these men realize what they were appointed for. It seems that for political purposes, men are given those jobs, who don't understand their work or don't care as long as they get a few dollars out of it for themselves and their friends. How long do they think the travelling public is going to stand for this condition of affairs.

Now ninety per cent of the work done by our road masters last summer would have been much better if it had not been done at all, for the only road that any one can travel on at present is the one that was not touched last summer.

This new Road Act that the Liberal Government put in force is all wrong. Any man with one eye can see that when we had a road master in every school district it was too much territory, but to go and put one in every polling district is still worse; and then to do away with the road supervisor was another mistake. There is no one now to look after the work to see if it is right or wrong.

Mr. McIntyre claims he could not possibly spend any money in the fall on the roads. I wonder does he know this is the month of April and next comes May. Time to fix the roads, and don't leave them until July like they were last year. It is up to him to see that the road master does his duties. All he has to do is drive over a district. He can tell what kind of a road master there is in that district.

Does the Government realize there is a certain class of people that have to use those roads at all seasons of the year, such as our cream haulers, our mail men, and those who call for a passable road at all seasons of the year. I wonder what they call a passable road? Mud, axle deep for nine months of the year.

We want money spent on our roads far more than we want a National Park which Mr. Campbell proposes to build but which would be of little use to our common people.

I am, Sir, etc., TRAVELLER.

A HOME INDUSTRY

Sir,—Much has been written lately about establishing a canning factory in the province, and able arguments for and against it have been aired in the press. The consensus of opinion seems to be that it would be difficult to obtain a continuous supply of raw material, and then there is the trouble of finding a market.

Here we have the raw material of the best quality, in abundance and the work could be carried on all through the year. Moreover we would not have to search for a market. That is already established as is proved by the number of Black Horse carboys to be seen around the roads.

Mr. Hemming is determined to have his canner what is to prevent his canning the beer? It tastes just as good out of a can and is easier to transport when you go on a fishing trip. Since the Public Accounts have been published we see plainly that the government has failed in its objective balancing of the budget. Here is the remedy. The already over-taxed farmers will not have to submit to further taxation. On the contrary they will have a cash market for a product that can be delivered any day of the year, and think of the profits to the government. Not only will the budget be balanced but money will be available to pave the roads, build the Brighton, West River bridges, and thus relieve the unemployment situation.

I am, Sir, etc., EASTERN TRAVELLER

ion—into open revolt, and with it a decided sweep of demand for the return of prohibition.

(6) The First National Safety Conference, held in Ottawa, as reported by the Montreal Gazette, declares unless "driving under influence of intoxicants, is regarded more seriously, the appalling toll of the highways is more likely to increase than decrease."

(7) The Godefrich Sentinel, (Liberal), criticising the Hastings by-election, says—"The Temperance Organizations in the riding, was against the Hepburn government, a factor which the Government will have to count on in many other ridings, unless it makes concession to the temperance sentiment."

(8) In Saskatchewan—Carleton Place, Ontario, Demalmann Guernsey, Sanitary and Springwater turned to the Dry column in the recent beer plebiscite.

Thus the revolt against increased crime and fatality, the doubled up sale of intoxicants under the imaginary systems of government control, in Canada as well as the United States and other countries, is rapidly multiplying the demands for return to the sater prohibition enactments for relief from conditions too appalling to be tolerated even by many of former stoutest advocates of government sale.

I am, Sir, etc., PROHIBITION.

COMPOSITION AND OTHER SCHOOL STUDIES

Sir,—When reformers who advocate the teaching of more English composition in our public schools protest that a proposition in Euclid's Geometry does not afford a pupil inspiration and material for a good composition, I am entirely agree with them. We have never said that it does so. There is in fact no formal device for inspiring and preparing pupils to write good composition. A child learns to write composition in a natural manner, as he learns to speak his mother tongue, namely by imitation; and in the early stages of a pupil's education, it is not wise even to suggest to him a formal method of writing composition. The aim of the teacher in these early stages should be to assist the pupil to acquire fluency and ease, and consequently pleasure in writing a composition—preferably a story—as a whole without too much attention to formal rules.

But then comes a time in the pupil's life, say in Grade 8 or 9, when the teacher should show the pupil that all well-written compositions must comply with certain well-defined rules of order and logic; for instance, a composition must have a subject or title that applies to the composition as a whole; it must begin with a topic sentence with specific reference to the subject as a whole; it must naturally fall into several subdivisions known as paragraphs, and each paragraph must have a subordinate subject, that is a topic sentence of its own, and treat only of this subject; every sentence must bear a logical sequence to one gone before it, and every paragraph to one gone before it. In short there must be unity of thought, and continuity of thought throughout the whole composition. And finally the composition must have a consistent conclusion.

Now it should be clear to everyone who has mastered even one book of Euclid, especially in the old Chamber's edition, that Euclid's methods of dividing a proposition into four parts namely, general enunciation, particular enunciation, demonstration and conclusion, is precisely the method of writing a good composition. This is exactly true of that class of composition that we call exposition but it is also comparatively true of narration and description;—compositions in all three classes fall into four subdivisions as follows:—General subject or title, corresponding to the general enunciation of Euclid; topic sentence corresponding to the particular enunciation; argument, narration or description corresponding to the demonstration; and the conclusion to the conclusion of Euclid. And it is unnecessary to say that no subject whatever requires and insists on logic or continuity of thought as Euclid propositions do.

For reasons which we have just explained, it should, we think, be clear that while geometry does not provide stimulating material for a good composition, it does nevertheless provide an excellent instrument of criticism. To this instrument the subject of drawing should be added, for it so well exemplifies the principle of proportion, especially with reference to descriptive composition. If to these two subjects grammar is added, the instrument of criticism is complete. That is, the instrument is complete so far as criticism of logical order, proportion, and correct forms of expression are concerned; for it must be admitted of course that as it takes

Of many summers are the trees recorders, The turf a carpet many summers wave; Old-fashioned blossoms cluster in the borders, Love-in-a-mist and crimson-hearted clove.

All breathes of peace and sunshine in the present, All tells of bygone peace and bygone sun. Of fruitful years accomplished, Of budding crescent, Of gentle seasons passing one by one. Pain would I bide, but ever in the distance A ceaseless voice is sounding clear and low; The city calls me with her old perle and splendence, The city calls me—I arise and go.

—Amy Levy.

SPRING RAGLANS by Fashion Craft. The delight of wearing a Fashion Craft Raglan cannot be overestimated. The clever designing, the fine hand tailoring, the choice of smartest woollens and the prices very little higher than the ordinary. Let us show you these fine garments. Priced \$16.50, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.50. LAST YEAR'S SPRING COATS Worth up to \$18.50 to clear this week end at \$9.00. Real bargains. THE CLEAN CUT LINES OF A STETSON OR BROCK WILL IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE. Let us show you our latest models in many smart colorings. Priced \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50. Other splendid hats \$3 up. HENDERSON & CUDMORE

"ff" VERMICIDE CAPSULES Used by leading Fox Ranchers everywhere. They were first devised by Dr. Cecil French in 1895, as the original Combination Worm Remedy, the first of its kind in capsular form ever to be produced for animals. Dose your foxes now with the No. 3 size, and get best results—All foxes (from 2 to 4 weeks old) need the mixture No. 3 size. The Price \$1.00 box (30 capsules) Boxes of 100 Capsules ————— \$2.00 Ranch size, 500 Capsules ————— \$10.00 Prepaid to any address on receipt of price E. A. FOSTER, CENTRAL DRUGSTORE Sole Authorized Distributor for French Animal Remedies for P. E. Island

Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea. student who was charged with the theft of a bicycle. The chief constable of the city testified that Oxford was used to the communistic idea that all things, especially bicycles, should be held in common. But he claimed this did not extend to the property of persons outside the university. In dismissing the case the magistrates declared the student had been "foolish and very inconsiderate."

SPRING TONIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER Mac's Blood Food. A combination especially valuable in the treatment of those diseases where their origin is traceable to an impoverished condition of the blood. One of the greatest remedies in the treatment of Rheumatism and a guaranteed appetite restorative. Get a box to-day. Box of 50 tablets 50c. DR. L. B. EVANS If you have any trouble with your stomach such as indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, heartburn, gastric distress, etc., then don't delay getting a bottle of Dr. Evans' stomach mixture immediately. Evan's Stomach Mixture is a prescription of Dr. L. B. Evans, noted English Physician of which we have the sole rights to and since selling it has received numerous testimonials from satisfied "rehealers." Try a bottle to-day. Price 85 cents. THE TWO MACS Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.