

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester B. McLure, M. P. Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. Mackinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burdett. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie. Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$1.00 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1932.

PRACTICAL ECONOMY

While it is to be regretted that Premier Stewart was unable to be present at the Annual Conventions of the East and West Prince Liberal-Conservative Associations, it is gratifying to know that he has sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to resume duty at his office in the Provincial Building. Premier Stewart has experienced probably the most trying time of any premier in this province since Confederation. He succeeded to a load of debt, the Lea Government going out of office owing over a million dollars, which had to be provided for, and which the bankers were urgently insisting should be provided for without unnecessary delay. On top of that there were the Prince of Wales College and Falconwood disasters entailing another million dollar liability to be financed. Then there was the unemployment situation, due to world conditions and, locally, to the bottom going out of the potato market. Premier Stewart has had to shoulder the responsibility and pilot his government through this period of stress, and at the same time carry on the ordinary work of administration, in addition to personally overseeing the particular departments of which he is minister. Added to all this, the regrettable death of the Hon. Leonard MacNeill threw the administration of the Public Works Department upon his shoulders. The Premier has done his best, and rendered trojan service in the discharge of his multifarious duties, but paid for it in temporarily shattered health. It is exceedingly gratifying to his friends, who are legion, that he is once more able to resume his public duties and we may express a hope that he will now continue in the enjoyment of his wonted physical and mental vigor, not only for his own sake but for the sake of the province at large.

The Hon. G. Shelton Sharp, Minister of Agriculture, proved an excellent substitute for the Premier at the Conventions in Summerside, and delivered very encouraging and informing addresses. He pointed out that the watchwords of the Government were, in effect, Economy, Efficiency and Employment. "Three e's" of paramount importance not only here but throughout the civilized world at the present time. Mr. Sharp explained that the Government intends proceeding with the rebuilding of Prince of Wales and Falconwood forthwith, and that while strict economy is to be observed, at the same time this did not imply undue parsimony, the Government recognizing that it has a duty to discharge towards the employable people of the province, and that undertakings must be faced with the double object of providing necessary public works for the province, and at the same time keeping usefully employed as many people as possible, until such times as the world stress and strain of depression are past and over. This may be eighteen months or two years in duration, and it will be counted unto the Government for righteousness if it can keep public work going over that period. There is no undue hurry, for instance, in the reopening of Prince of Wales College in its own building. It is desirable, of course, that the faculty and students should be located as soon as possible in their own quarters. At the same time if the work of reconstruction can be made to pan out until next spring it will provide useful employment to many who otherwise will have to be provided for by the equivalent of the dole. Similarly with Falconwood. It will be "good business" on the part of the Government to keep work on that enterprise going over a period of eighteen months or two years, employing as many as possible of our own people in the operations. This, it

is the policy and intention of the Government, and we feel sure it will receive the whole-hearted approval of all thinking people who know the seriousness of the economic crisis which we are passing through.

HOSPITAL NEEDS

It may be as well to note, for the sake of record if for nothing else, that the City Council is not just as generous in the support of the local hospitals as His Worship the Mayor implied in his remarks at the special meeting on Wednesday. It is true the contributions both from the City and the Government have recently been considerably increased, but still, when expenditure and revenue are considered and compared, the city falls far short of contributing its just quota. It will be recalled, as was recently pointed out in The Guardian, that last year the Prince Edward Island Hospital admitted 101 free patients from the city, and gave these free treatment for a total of 217 days. Calculated at the ward rate of \$1.50 per day, plus X-Ray and other treatment at the regular rate, this amounted just to about \$5,000. In addition, as has also been pointed out in these columns, there entered the hospital other patients from the city, who, while not claiming to be indigent, were unable to foot their bills, and this represented another \$4,500. Altogether, therefore, the city or citizens of Charlottetown benefited to the extent directly of \$9,500 and contributed \$1,500. Although the figures are not before us, we have no doubt the City Hospital is in a similar position with regard to its civic services. Both hospitals do about the same amount of philanthropic work of this kind, and the City Council, when in a position to do so, should recognize their worth in a tangible way. His Worship seems to think the hospitals are generously dealt with here, but in comparison with what other cities and towns do this is not so. For instance, Moncton each year votes \$10,000 as an annual grant to the General Hospital. In addition to this two years ago they guaranteed bonds to the extent of \$400,000, both as to principal and interest, the proceeds of these bonds being used for a new addition to the hospital. Amherst maintains its own hospital and when it was destroyed by fire some years ago immediately rebuilt it. Saint John maintains its own hospital, and voted \$1,500,000 for building a new one. It is not suggested the city should undertake similar responsibility, but it is right to place on record these facts so that citizens may not be in error regarding the generosity or otherwise of the City Council in the matter.

IRISH DELEGATION

According to a Canadian Press cable the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, acting Prime Minister, made it quite clear in an address at the "Nineteen Hundred Club" Dinner that Britain will not negotiate with the Irish Free State at the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference or anywhere else, providing, of course, the Irish Free State Government continues its anti-Imperial policy. The London Times deals with the question from the British Government's point of view. There is no reluctance on Britain's side, it says, to discuss with the Free State Government any outstanding double or difficulties. But the British Government, or any other government for that matter, will not tolerate with equanimity the deliberate breaking of a solemn treaty as though that were a matter solely for one of the parties to it without reference to the other. There may be conscientious scruples, for instance, about the wording of the oath, which is manifestly valueless unless it is taken with honorable sincerity. Other methods may

ensuring that a default on the land annuities inflicts no loss either on the stock holders or on the British tax-payer. The Times asserts that the Free State Government is perfectly free so far as the British Government is concerned, to send delegates to the Ottawa Conference and to do such business there as they can. There has been no suggestion, whatever, that their invitation should be cancelled. It is for them alone to decide whether their presence at a meeting which is designed, broadly speaking, to draw closer the economic ties of the nations united by the allegiance to the British Crown is consistent with their own ideas about the future of Ireland. The Times proceeds:

"But they must concede the same freedom to others that they claim for themselves. This country, for example, must be held free to enter, or not to enter, into agreements; and the British Government, exercising their freedom, have made up their minds that they cannot embark on any fresh experiment with a Government who claim the right to break an agreement by unilateral action. There was no reason indeed why they should have made the decision public so soon except an honest desire to leave the Free State Government under no illusion; and it is an open secret that the Cabinet, weighing the advantages of either course, came down in favour of an announcement in the House of Commons simply and solely because it seemed the more straight-forward and the more likely to lead (as it did) to the opening of conversations. About the essential soundness of the decision, however, there can be no question at all. What is at stake is not merely the form of an oath, or even by itself the method of payment of annuities due from certain landholders in Ireland to British investors, but the observance, as represented by these and other undertakings, of a solemn treaty freely made between the two countries. Nothing has occurred in the last ten years to make the settlement less valid than when it was concluded—except indeed that the Free State Government, at that time most loyally fulfilling their obligations, were at pains to place it on record with the League of Nations and thus to make it appear more solemn still."

SIR ROBERT BORDEN

One can hardly realize from his appearance and activity that Sir Robert Borden is verging on eighty. He celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday on June 27th, and is as vigorous in health and mind as many men half his age. Like the Hon. R. B. Bennett, Sir Robert Borden shouldered very heavy responsibilities during his premiership, and will go down in history as the only war-time premier who retired from political life full of honors and with his reputation unimpaired. Sir Robert is now head of the Barclay Bank in Canada, and takes an active part in historic and philanthropic organizations, while at the same time continuing to show an interest in the political and public welfare of Canada as a whole. Borden, Meighen and Bennett are a trio in public life of whom Canada has every reason to be proud.

EDITORIAL NOTES

According to our local contemporary, the East Prince Liberal Association have gone on record as endorsing the policies of the Bennett and Stewart administrations. Since the Conservative Associations have also registered enthusiastic approval of both governments, this makes it unanimous.

What, asks an exchange, has become of the hunt for the murderers of the Lindbergh baby, a task to which President Hoover solemnly dedicated all the forces of law in the United States? Has it been abandoned now that public interest has cooled? The whole business has been most creditable to the law officers of the United States, who seemed more anxious to get publicity than to do any real detective

NOTES BY THE WAY

The growth of the different racial groups is specified as follows by a statistician. Black races double in population every forty years. Brown and yellow races double in about sixty years and white races every eighty years.

Things are not so bad but that they might be worse—much worse. Let us apply this to the economic situation. It is bad, but the world is thinking about it and seeking a remedy. The remedy is not easily found, and much time may be wasted because of a too aggressive nationalism, but the hard logic of circumstances may prevail in the end. Not yet is the old world going to "the bow-wows."

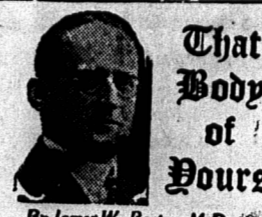
Have you ever noticed when driving through the country that there will be stretches of prosperous-looking places; large barns, comfortable houses, with lawns, verandas, trees and flowers? Well-cared-for, prosperous-looking places. It will not only be one farm, but every farm in the neighborhood. Drive along a bit farther and you will find just the opposite. Smaller places, poor-looking barns, no lawns or gardens, and not a lick of paint to be seen. What causes the difference? Apparently, soil conditions are the same in both stretches of land, and there should be the same opportunity for prosperity. Is it because there is one ambitious farmer in the neighborhood, who fixes up his place, believes in paint, and manages to find time to keep his surroundings from looking neglected? When one place is looking well cared for, it fires the ambition of the surrounding owners and they fix up their places, too. When several of them are all spic and span it shames the rest. That is the only reason we can see. Tidiness and neglect both are slightly contagious.

Former King Alfonso was not so fortunate as the deposed Kaiser in saving his private fortune from confiscation. The exiled monarch's fortune, estimated at \$2,500,000 in cash and other possessions valued at \$500,000, has been declared confiscated by the state.

As modern business developed and the volume of letters which passed from individual to individual increased, there was need of fast writing as well as writing that could be easily read. Accordingly in due course came the development of stenography and the typewriter, which did away with argument in cases where much might hinge on whether a certain letter was an "E" or an "I", as where the word is typewritten unless it has been blurred or written over there can be no doubt as to what it is. One part of the letter, however, and which is a very important one which many men forget to have typed is the signature. To overcome any difficulty in reading the signature it is the custom in many offices to have the name typewritten directly below so that the reader will have no difficulty in knowing what is meant. If this practice were followed more generally it would remove a great source of trouble in business both to the party who is answering the letter from a stranger unplainly signed and to the writer of the letter himself who frequently is quite annoyed if the answer to his letter does not bear his name correctly spelt.

The gospel preached by the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett at the Imperial Conference in London in 1930 has now become the gospel of every dominion and colony in the British Empire. For political reasons this gospel was bitterly attacked by certain groups especially in Canada where it was hoped that the criticism would rebound against Mr. Bennett. It has not injured Mr. Bennett, on the contrary both friends and opponents are realizing that his policy is the only measure that can build up the shattered remnants of the great war. His policy is to be thrashed out at the Imperial Conference in Ottawa this month. It cannot be expected that all that was hoped for from the adoption of the Inter-Imperial preference proposed by Mr. Bennett will be realized immediately. What sane Economists hope for is that a beginning will be made which will ultimately result in an imperial policy which will mark the beginning of a new era of prosperity throughout the empire and throughout the world.

Mr. E. T. Singer, Conservative member for St. Andrew in a notable speech in Toronto the other day drew attention to the place the Conservative party holds in world economics. Among other things he showed how the Conservative party and Conservative principles behind Mr. Ramsay MacDonald have en-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

WATER IN THE BODY

If you are a man of average height, 5 feet, 7 inches, weighing 150 pounds, or a woman of average height, 5 feet, 4 inches weighing about 130 pounds, it might interest you to know that you are carrying 100 pounds or 87 pounds respectively, of water in your system. Why is so much water needed by the body? Because every cell is really like a little fish swimming about in water; and it is this water that enables the cells to give out wastes and take in nourishment from the blood more readily.

Most of the water thrown off from the body is in the form of urine from the kidneys but there is a great deal given off by the lungs in the breath, by the skin in perspiration, and a small quantity in the waste from the intestine.

Some idea of how water escapes from the skin without any noticeable perspiration can be learned from the fact that when you sit quietly at a table or desk, an ounce of water is given off from the skin every hour.

If so much water is given off every day—about 2½ quarts—how is it that people who do not drink much water or other liquids remain healthy?

Simply because the foods we call solid foods are at least half water. More than nine tenths of many fruits and vegetables consist of water. In an ordinary diet, as much as a quart of water a day may be taken in the form of solid foods. A person resting quietly will take into his body a total of about 5 quarts of water every day, 2 quarts in the form of drink and 3 quarts in the form of foods.

When a great deal of heat is manufactured either by exercise or a fever, then more water must be taken to get rid of the heat so that the body will not get too hot. If then you are eating plenty of fruit or watery vegetables, you are not likely to need as much fluid—water, tea or coffee—as when eating foods containing less water.

Thus the idea of eating more fruit during the warm weather is only natural as it is an easy and pleasant way of getting your nourishment and ridding the body of heat.

The Poet's Corner

THE GARDEN OF SLEEP

On the grass of the cliff, at the edge of the steep, God planted a garden, a garden of sleep.

Neath the blue of the sky, in the green of the corn, It is there that the regal red popples are born.

Brief days of desire and dreams of delight, They are mine when my poppy-land cometh in sight.

Oh heart of my heart, where the popples are born, I am waiting for thee in the hush of the corn.

In my garden of sleep wattle red popples are spread, I wait for the living alone with the dead,

For a tower in ruins stands guard o'er the deep, At whose feet are green graves of dear women asleep.

Did they love as I love when they lived by the sea? Did they wait as I wait for the days that may be?

O life of my life! on the cliffs by the sea, By the graves in the corn, I am waiting for thee.

—By Clement Scott.

economic world events. It is the Conservative majority behind the National Government in the British House of Commons which gives Britain's voice such authority at such conferences as those at Lausanne and Geneva. In a similar manner the Conservative party had come into power at Ottawa two years ago at a critical juncture in the history of the nation, the Empire and the world. Had the old Liberal Government remained in office the Dominion would have been in ruins at the present time; but an exceptionally able Conservative Prime Minister, backed by a powerful majority in the country and the House of Commons, had faced an unprecedented crisis with

Leaders At Ottawa Parley

RT. HON. J. H. THOMAS (By The Canadian Press) Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, entrenched again with the railwaymen of Great Britain, worked his way up in the trade from errand boy at nine years of age to engine-driver. "Jimmy" Thomas, as he is known among the labor element of Great Britain, first entered Parliament as Labor Member for Derby in 1910 was general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen 1918-24 and 1925-31; appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Labor Government of Ramsay MacDonald 1924; Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Employment 1929-30 on the return of the Labor Government; Secretary of State for the Dominions in 1930 and retained the post on formation of the National Government in 1931. He is 56 years of age.

The Pilgrim Pioneers

(July 1 is the centenary of the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists at Kingston, Ont.—The following verses in broad outline commemorate the occasion. The author is a poet and dramatist of note, a special writer on the staff of the Ontario Department of Mines.)

By J. LEWIS MULLIGAN

Hearken to me while I tell how Ontario came into being, Came into being and grew, as an oak tree grows from an acorn, Striking its roots in the soil of the past and outspreading its branches Abroad to Arcadian skies, a shelter and shade to the migrants Who follow the westerling sun to exchange the Old World for the New.

Turn backward your gaze o'er the years to the time when the Indian nomads Wandered in tribal bands, like children strayed from their parents,

Like children lost in the forest and moving for aye in a circle, Seeking for something they knew not, for something they long had forgotten; Hunting the food for the day, nor caring o'ermuch for the morrow; Children of earth, yet who found on earth no abiding city.

Such was the Western World when the white man came in the old days, Came o'er the ocean from France, came from the Islands of Britain:

Champlain, Frontenac and Montcalm, Frohisher, Hudson, Wolfe and Mackenzie.

Here on this very ground where we stand today and look backward, Frontenac established a base for trading in furs with the Indian, Built a strong fortress that stemmed the terrible tide of the Iroquois,

That tide which swept to the north against the Algonquins and Hurons.

Here did the British prevail and the sun of New France had its setting,

A setting which closed in blood o'er the fateful Heights of Abraham!

Here on the ground you tread the stout pioneers have trodden, Trodden with wearied feet and with aching hearts from that journey Northward, seeking a land where they still might be loyal to Britain.

In sorrow they left their homes, but not without hope was their sorrow,

For they followed a vision that beckoned them down the dim aisle of the future, A vision which now we behold fulfilled in this happy Dominion! Think of them there in those days long ago by Ontario's waters: Well might they sit by the streams and weep for the land of their fathers,

Hang their harps on the willows and refuse to sing of the Homeland;

But they chanted the songs of home and their voices rang through the forest,

Timed to the stroke of the axe, till the trees of the forest faded, Faded like mists of the morning before the bright sun's uprising!

By the magic touch of their toil they disclosed the wealth of the ages,

From the wild Precambrian hills with their deep-stored mineral treasure, Their woods and lakes and their streams winding down through farmland and village, Adown to an inland sea—what a wondrous theme for a poet To compose in his pastoral song

Canberra Under Criticism

(Montreal Gazette) Canberra, the capital of Australia, was started some half dozen years ago, the intention being to create one of the most beautiful cities in the world. A temporary Parliament House was opened by the Duke of York in May, 1927, a little more than a quarter of a century after his father, now King George V, opened the first Federal Parliament in the big city of Melbourne. Since 1927 the population has risen to more than 10,000 and Canberra may be said to be well-established on its site 12,000 feet above sea level. Parks have been made, trees planted and roads constructed, all along modern lines, so it would seem that Canberra should be a capital of which to be proud. The creation of the city has been costly, however, which is quite natural in the circumstances, for when a government builds a public work it is never niggardly; and when it builds a whole city, extravagance is sure to creep in on rather an extensive scale. In any case, Canberra is being subjected to criticism, one of the critics being the Melbourne Argus, an old, sane and thoroughly reliable newspaper. The Argus is severe, for it remarks that "however much Canberra may be regarded as a pet, as an asset it is a joke."

The sarcastic comment was in reply to a champion, Mr. T. M. Shakespear, M. L. C., a member of the Canberra Advisory Council, who pleaded, in reply to attacks, that the capital expenditure upon Canberra to date had been less than the cost of the great Sydney Harbor Bridge. The Argus retorts that if that is the best that can be said for Canberra its case is indeed hopeless. Nobody, it continues, would acclaim the Sydney Bridge as a model of economical construction and many would not admit that it was an indispensable necessity. Nevertheless, the newspaper states, the bridge has certain virtues and is being paid for largely by those who use it or who benefit by it; also it is a convenience to thousands of people, including many from other states of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, maintains the Argus, Canberra is being paid for by those who never wanted it and who cannot conceivably benefit by it. Withdrawal of the seat of Government from a natural centre of population and commercial activity has proved an inconvenience and public life has suffered immeasurably from the isolation of the governing machinery "in a village far from the main currents of public opinion."

It may be stated that Canberra is 204 miles from Sydney and 429 from Melbourne, where the bulk of the Australian population is centred. The distances may seem long, but they are small from a Canadian viewpoint. For the relief of the dissatisfied Australians, it may be pointed out that Ottawa suffered similar criticism in its early days as the capital of the Dominion, but now it is regarded by the average Canadian as a proper site and a fine and growing city. Doubtless the Commonwealth will likewise get used to Canberra after its cost has been forgotten.

"In time of great stress, in times of depression, the public mind loses its balance and becomes the victim of the catch word."—Sir Henry Thornton.

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"I do not include human helplessness under the name of charity."—Henry Ford.

"The recovery in the depression will start from the bottom up, not from the top down."—Charles C. Dawes.

"A preponderance of intellect reduces its possessor's happiness."—Sir Arthur Keith.

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