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SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1929

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Public Accounts, tabled in the Legislature yesterday, revealed a state of affairs which is anything but satisfactory. The gross increase in the liabilities of the Province is \$192,655.55 while the ordinary revenue and expenditure show a deficit of \$1,559.15. The latter figure does not take into account the capital expenditure on the public roads, which includes Road Machinery, \$91,563; travelling roads, \$63,746; bridges and curvets, \$86,527; Newport ferry boat \$14,050; corrugated iron culverts, \$14,296; creosote pillings, \$14,016; or a total of \$272,844. It excludes also the debt balance of \$13,482 of highway improvement account in 1927. To state, therefore, that "the present administration remade almost half of the public roads of the Province in one year and the deficit is merely nominal," is a deliberate misrepresentation of the facts. The amount expended on the roads is borrowed money, and remains a debt on the Province, as shown on the contra side of the account, which gives highway improvement debentures sold to the amount of \$144,873; machinery debentures sold, \$96,582; ferry boat debentures sold, \$19,316—all of which are still outstanding and must be paid for.

Even the so-called nominal deficit of \$1,559 would have been very much heavier had it not been for the fact that the sources of revenue in many cases were much greater than last year. For example: Gasoline Tax collected in 1927 was \$42,921, and in 1928 \$71,618; Motor Vehicle receipts, \$81,928 and in 1928, \$99,493; Real Estate, Personal Property and Income, and arrears, collected in 1927, \$114,892; the same tax plus road taxes, personal, horse, and dog tax which do not appear in the previous year's statement, brings the total under this head to \$179,345, or an increase in this item alone of \$64,541. In Succession Duties, the Government collected \$6,587 in 1927, as against \$17,122 in 1928; Banks, \$13,215 in 1927 as against \$14,037 in 1928; Brokers, \$1563, in 1927, as against \$1930 in 1928; Registry office fees, \$7,311 in 1927 as against \$8,270 in 1928, etc. There are numerous other items showing increased revenue as compared with the previous year, making in all an increase on ordinary revenue collected in 1928 as compared with 1927 of \$83,237, and a total increase of over \$100,000 in revenue collected from all sources during the year.

This is indeed a remarkable showing for a Government which has accomplished so little during the year just closed, and may account for the refusal to have an external audit of the Public Accounts, a practice which has been followed consistently by every Government, as far back as the Peters administration. The attempt, at this date, to block investigation into the true financial condition of the Province will be justly resented by the people.

THE EDUCATIONAL CRISIS

The Saunders Government has bungled again, this time with results which may be disastrous. The Teachers' Federation, prepared evidently to meet Premier Saunders half day in his belated offer to appoint a commission to investigate the whole education situation, sent a delegation to interview the Government yesterday to disavow, at least and to propose a compromise home. If desired, in the event of a flat, plans for the inspection of the school system.

ance that the promises held out would be faithfully kept. The attitude of the Government, quickly disillusioned them. The request that the teachers be represented on the proposed commission, and that the assurances of the Government be put in writing, was contemptuously refused. The delegation, seeing the hopelessness of the situation, retired. The result of the conference has been to widen the breach and to increase the suspicion that the Saunders Government was only temporizing and had no intention of meeting the demands of the Federation.

There was obvious ground for this suspicion on the part of the teachers. The Premier's first assurance, that the claims of this Province for increased subsidy would be dealt with by a board of experts during the coming summer, and that when these claims were implemented the question of teachers' salaries would be given first consideration, came as a last minute expedient when the teachers were on the eve of striking. There was no such intimation in the Speech from the Throne, nor did the Premier mention it on his return from Ottawa on March 13th. Moreover, his blunt refusal to table the correspondence in connection with his efforts to secure this increase, or to give the slightest specific information as to the nature of the negotiations between his Government and the Federal authorities in the matter, could only be construed as deliberate concealment. Such a course, when the publication of the required information would have inspired confidence and assurance, was open only to one interpretation, namely, that notwithstanding his assurance to the contrary, he had no information to give.

The present impasse is deplorable, and the consequences to the Province may be felt for many years to come.

EDITORIAL NOTES

If hold-ups as in Summerside are to spread it will be necessary for ordinary citizens to carry firearms in self-defence.

The Teachers might as well temporize with a bear as negotiate with Premier Saunders—he claws first and thinks afterwards.

Sink the ship with debt and cause misery among the teaching crew is the practical policy of the Saunders Government.

A diplomat is one that says something that is equally misunderstood by both sides and never clear to either.

Premier Saunders knows less about the Government measures submitted this session than he does about our claims at Ottawa—which is saying a lot.

A \$200,000 is big even for a Liberal deficit—it seems more evident than ever the Government intends selling us to Nova Scotia with wasteful extravagance and no attempt to collect our claims at Ottawa.

It is a sorry Government without the Minister of Agriculture; goodness knows what is going to happen next. Mr. Lea shouldered the Premier's responsibilities as well as his own, and this no doubt in part accounts for his break-down.

There are many of us whom Christ would certainly have advised to get out of here for our souls' sake.

Notes By The Way

The quota provision in the immigration law of the United States was designed to limit to 150,000 the number of immigrants that may be admitted yearly from European countries. The number to be admitted from each nation was based on the number of people from each European country who were in the United States in 1890 as shown by the census of that year. Under this rough-and-ready plan it was found that there were in the Republic in 1890 something over 16 per cent. of the immigrant population who were of German origin and it was decided that a like percentage of the full quota of 150,000 would be admitted yearly from Germany, and so also proportionate percentage from other European countries. That was in 1924.

At that time there was no existing computation about the strains of national blood in the total blood of the United States. Consequently Congress enacted that the quota based on the census of 1890 should be continued until July 1, 1927 and in the meantime the Census Bureau should prepare a new estimate of the national origins of the total population of the United States, and that estimate should supersede the former one. The experts set to work and produced an estimate, but there are doubts as to its accuracy, because of these doubts the date when the new quota shall go into effect is still undecided and causes anxiety in the present Congress.

Should the new allotment be put into effect the changes will be important. From Great Britain and the North of Ireland the quota will be increased from 34,091 to 65,721; from the Irish Free State it will be reduced from 51,227 to 25,957. These are the principal changes in regard to the countries where the present quota is under 10,000. Broadly speaking the quota from Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark is reduced and from Belgium Poland, Russia and Italy increased somewhat.

Canadians are not subject to the quota plan, which operates only in respect of trans-Atlantic countries, but they are amenable to other provisions of the immigration law that are important and the violation of which may involve very serious consequences. On this account we read in the press despatches that there are now in the States 200,000 French Canadians and many other Canadians who are not French, who are liable to deportation from that country, and who will be deported on or after the first of July next, unless in the meantime they take steps to cure the disabilities under which they entered that country.

Some of these evaded the U. S. immigration agents, or entered the States as mere transient visitors, paid no head-tax but just settled down over there as permanent residents. In the view of the immigration authorities there they entered the country under false pretences. Others went from Canada as tourists or transient visitors to their relatives or friends, but were at the time under agreement on contract to work at fixed rates of pay for employers at the place of their destination. All these are now liable to arrest and to be sent back to Canada. And the law will be enforced, we are told, it is not confined to Canadians, but applies to immigrants of all nationalities.

The Eagle who captures a tortoise, turtle is said to fly aloft with it and drop it on a rock to fracture its shell. Then the ravenous bird descends and eats it. Thus it has been with many of Prince Edward Island's hopes and dreams, raised aloft only to be dashed down most shatteringly. Then new hopes were raised and new dreams were cherished. Once it was an uniform standard gauge of our railway. A causeway from Island to mainland, a million dollar car ferry, a million dollar C. N. R. Hotel, more subsidy from Ottawa, pensions for the aged, such as other provinces have, living salaries for school teachers, a sanatorium for the victims of the white plague—all these are high in the air of hope and dream but still shadowed by the cloud of past experience.

The model of an airship fitted to carry 500 passengers is on exhibition at Los Angeles. Whether or no it will ever be built we can only guess, but the inventors and builders of these days are achieving wonderful exploits.

The legislative session has so far proved to be much more lively interesting and also far more damaging to the Government than had been anticipated in that side of the House Premier Saunders has been

The Intimate Papers Of Colonel House

The Friend And Adviser Of President Wilson Recounts In His Diary The Great Events Of The War In Which His Country Was Concerned.

CHAPTER 7

Colonel House, driven by the heat away from New York, spent the entire summer of 1917 at Magnolia, so that for the space of more than three months he did not see the President. I am both glad and sorry that you have got off to the Massachusetts shore. Wilson wrote him; glad for your sake, sorry for ours, who would wish to be much nearer to you. The separation gave rise to the usual rumor of a break between the two, which appeared in the newspapers of September 6. Colonel House's only comment to curious reporters who pressed for an explanation was that the rumor was 'somewhat belated,' as it generally came 'about midsummer along with the sea-serpent stories.'

'September 10, 1917. Once or twice during the conversation I threw the President off his line of thought by interpolations, and he found it difficult to return to his subject. He smiled plaintively, and said, "You see I am getting tired. This is the way it indicates itself."

"No man has ever had deeper or graver responsibilities, and no one has ever met them with more patience, courage, and wisdom. "During lunch the President spoke of his nervousness when speaking in public. I had thought that he was entirely free from it, and yet he said if he had to walk across a crowded stage, with an audience in front of him, he always wondered whether he would drop before he reached the speakers stand.

"While driving, he described himself as "a democrat" like Jefferson, with aristocratic tastes." Intellectually, he said, he was entirely democratic; which in his opinion was unfortunate, for the reason that his mind led him where his taste rebelled.

It is rather surprising that the vitally important problem of inter-allied coordination was scarcely touched upon by House and Wilson during this visit to the North Shore. It may have been that each avoided a discussion which might have proved wearying to the President on his vacation and which would at best have been academic, since Lord Reading the new British Commissioner, was still on the high seas. Two days later Reading landed at New York, and the question of achieving better cooperative effort immediately came to the front.

Need for Coordination

Lord Reading's success, however, was necessarily limited. He tidied over a critical situation and secured for the British the essential credits. But as the military organization of the United States developed, with consequent demands for supplies from every American department, the difficulty of securing supplies for the Allies became greater. The allotment of available supplies as between the Allied armies and the new American force was becoming a nice problem. I foresee that there may be a dangerous interval, possibly next summer, wrote Wiseman, between the time when we run short of necessary supplies owing to the American programme, and the time when the United States army is ready to take a big part on the Western Front.

Lord Reading refused to admit discouragement, but insisted that a more complete system of coordination must be found. On October 29 he left with House the copy of a memorandum which, as he cabled to England, summarized the general impressions formed after a long series of conversations with the Administration and others, including the President, Lansing, McAdoo, and House, and winding up with a long conference between ourselves French representatives, and Crosby, (Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury), representing the United States Treasury.

This important paper, with the ominous phrase, "growing lack of coordination" was sent to the British War Cabinet and doubtless impressed upon them a lively appreciation of the need of drastic measures to meet the danger. The United States officials must be made to see that American help would be more efficient if applied to the already existing

armies of the Allies, and the Allied programme must be made sufficiently definite to permit the Americans to work toward it intelligently. So much Wiseman emphasized in a supplementary message.

"Partly to develop a war spirit throughout the country," he wrote, "and partly in all sincerity, the Government has very naturally adopted the attitude described by the slogan "America first," and has fomented the national tendency to exaggerate the part America is to play. This must not be interpreted as an undervaluation of the Allies, or a misapprehension of their part, nor does it imply the slightest hostility towards them. America's own requirements will come first, but there is no reason to fear that the American programme will interfere with those of the Allies to the common detriment, provided we also have a clear-cut programme and can tell the Americans clearly what our needs are."

The general council of the Allies on war purchases and finances, which Mr. McAdoo had demanded early in the summer, would have gone far toward meeting the conditions essential to effective American economic cooperation. But the formation of this council was still delayed. Pending its organization, Lord Reading suggested that the United States send to Europe a mission composed of the heads of the more important departments or war-making agencies, to study the main problems of the European Allies at close range. Mr. Lloyd George asked him and Sir William Wiseman to present the proposal to Colonel House for discussion with President Wilson.

The despatch of an American War Mission to Europe was desired by Mr. Lloyd George, not merely because of the need of better economic coordination but also for military reasons. The Prime Minister had long chafed at the strategy of the military leaders on the Western Front which, while it undermined the ultimate strength of Germany, was appalling in its immediate cost. The long-drawn-out process of the guerre d'usure seemed to him unnecessarily wasteful of lives and of time. Instead of throwing Allied forces directly against the strongest enemy, Germany, at the strongest part of its defenses, he wished to strike at the weaker members of the opposing alliance; "knock down the props."

The British Chief of Staff and Sir Douglas Haig were steadily skeptical of such a strategic plan, since, as they maintained, it would be impossible effectively to emphasize the "side shows" without impairing the main battlefront in France. "The General Staff continued to assert," wrote Robertson, "that the main road to victory lay straight ahead, across the Rhine, while Mr. Lloyd George insisted that that road was too hard, and that the best one lay, if not via Italy, Trieste, and Vienna, then via the Mediterranean, Jerusalem, and Constantinople. Throughout 1917 this dead-weight of disagreement had seriously hampered the management of the different campaigns in which we were engaged; increased the difficulty of securing concerted action between the Allied armies."

Above all Mr. Lloyd George insisted upon the necessity of unified direction of military policy in all the fields of combat, and it was to this end that he planned an inter-allied staff superior to the commanders-in-chief and the chiefs of staff of each individual army. In this plan he was encouraged by Sir Henry Wilson, to whom should be given

—Continued on page 13—

THE LAND WE LOVE BY FRANK YEIGH

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA

Q. What is the nature and extent of co-operative organizations in Canada?

A. There are a large number of important co-operative organizations in the Dominion. Their membership, industry, commerce and professions comprise one-eighth of the entire population or approximately a million and a quarter, including agricultural societies, 711,508 members; co-operative societies, 265,423, breeders and poultry producers, 70,253, dairying 44,256, which accounts for 1,091,440, leaving 147,373 for manufacturing

Welcome Happy Morning

An Easter Message by Rev. Dyson Hague, Toronto.

On an Easter morning not long ago thousands of men and women might have been seen climbing towards the Eagle Rock near Los Angeles as the dawn began to light the sky. On the summit of the rock, high above them, stood a huge cross, and the listeners held their breath in awe as those echoed from the rocky heights, changed by a quartet of famous singers, the prophetic evangel:

Arise, shine, for thy light is come; And the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee!

And just then the sun burst forth as on the resurrection day, and there was brought back to them the old story ever new and newer still, that as it began to dawn on the first day of the week, at the rising of the sun, Christ rose again, glorious in majesty to reign. To-day in the northern world we see the miracle of the springtime. New life is rising from every tree. The sap is beginning to flow. The green shoots are peering. The blossoms are peeping forth. The death of winter is over. The life, the glory of spring is at hand. It is in the springtime that we keep our Easter festival, when the voices of nature seem to cry: O ye of little faith, why do you linger doubt. If God so clothes the cold clods of your garden, and the lifeless limbs of your trees with renaissance verdure, and causes those buried bulbs to rise up in the splendor of the lily, the narcissus and the hyacinth, how much more will He clothe those who live and believe

in Him with risen life. Believe that the hour has come, and now is when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear shall live. (John 5:25). Yea more, Marvel not at this: for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear His voice, and shall come forth. (John 5:28). Now ye believers in God, proclaim with fearless joy that Jesus Christ is risen from the dead. Catch the enthusiastic joy of those men and women who saw Him in the glory of his transfigured manhood, alive; yea alive for evermore. Re-echo the clear notes of their assurance as they told the world that killed the Prince of Life, that God had raised Him from the dead, and exalted Him to be a Prince and Saviour. Arise as they did, and walk in newness of life, because Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father. And in the power of an endless life realize as they did that the death of sin has no more dominion over us, yea, that the death of the body has been anticipatively conquered. Let faith victorious cry with joy: O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord.

I have been in the catacombs of Rome and I have seen preserved in the Vatican some of the epitaphs on the tombs. They are as bright as the dawn when compared with the sadness of the pagan inscriptions. Here is one: "Alexander is not dead. He lives above the stars." Here is another: "Sweet soul, she sleeps in peace." Turn where you will in the catacombs, all is peace; peace everywhere, and quenchless faith, and sweet submission to the gracious will of God. No wonder a Canadian lady who once heard Professor DeLaunay deliver a lecture upon the catacombs of Rome, in which he had said there were miles after miles of graves, league after league of tombs and not one word of the gloominess of death, wrote that beautiful poem beginning: Miles miles of graves; league after league of tombs, and not one sign of spectred death waving his shadowy plumes; hope, beautiful and bright, spanning the arch above; faith, gentle, overcoming faith, and love, God's best gift, love." So to-day, let the old Easter anthem be our new new song. Awake, awake; O Christian Church, put on thy strength. Put on thy beautiful garments, O body of Christ, for thy light is come, and the glory of the resurrected Lord is risen upon thee. Arise, shine, ye members of the Church of Christ, and His glory shall be seen upon thee. Arise, awake, for our victorious Prince is at the right hand of God. Blow trumpet, for the world is white with May;

Blow trumpet, the long night hath rolled away! Blow thro' the living world—"Let the King reign. Our King, our glorious King Jesus."

Now there is really some trouble or there isn't, and the only sensible thing to do is to have your family physician examine your heart.

There may be some real organic trouble, or there may be a passing disturbance due to some slight poisons in blood stream from teeth, tonsils, or intestine.

Now if it is not either of these conditions then there is no cause for worry or anxiety. In fact your doctor will tell you that worry and anxiety can create a poison, which entering the blood stream, can actually interfere with the action of the heart.

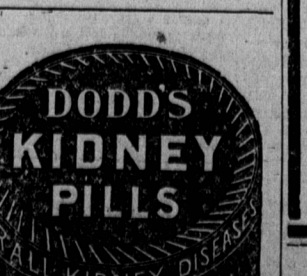
In other words your anxiety about your heart can actually increase its rapidity and interfere with the regularity of the beat.

Further, if you want to slow down your heart, and get its beat regular and strong, you can do it by regular exercise.

In the army it was found that recruits with hearts that ran up to nearly one hundred beats to the minute, or whose hearts "skipped" one beat every few beats, developed hearts that were "slowed down" to seventy-six or even seventy-two beats to the minute after less than three months training.

So don't worry about your heart. Make sure by having your doctor examine you that it is safe for you to exercise, and then take good long walks daily of two to five miles.

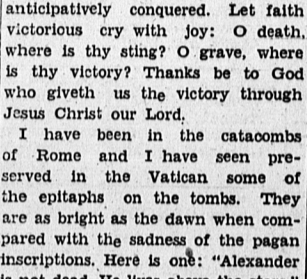
You will see results within four to six weeks. And what is more gratifying is that you will cease to worry about your heart, and thus not interfere with its action by creating poisons due to this emotional disturbance.



Man shall outlast his battles. They have swept Avon from Naseby Field to Severn Ham; And Evesham's dedicated stones have stopt'd Down to the dust with Montfort's oriflamme. Nor the red tear nor the reflected tower Abides; but yet these eloquent grooves remain, Worn in the sandstone parapet hour by hour By labouring bargemen where the shifted ropes. Even so shall man turn back from violent hopes To Adam's cheer, and toil with spade again.

—Arthur Quiller-Couch.

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