

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and United States.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1935.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Toronto Globe (Liberal) in an editorial reprinted elsewhere in today's Guardian, says that up to the present Public Health has not received mention in political platforms. It expresses regret that this should be so, and emphasizes the great importance of this subject to the taxpayers generally.

The Globe is mistaken if it intends its reference to apply to provincial politics. Public health was an important issue in the recent contest in this Province. The Conservative platform pledged the MacMillan Government to "continued extension of Public Health activities including practical dental hygiene and mental hygiene," and this "policy of expansion" was denounced and derided by Liberal candidates on every platform in the Province.

The electors were led to believe that a health portfolio was an unnecessary extravagance, that the salaries of health officials were too high, that qualified nurses could be obtained for \$500 a year, and much more to the same effect—all calculated to bring the subject of Public Health into disrepute, and discredit the magnificent work accomplished in this direction by Premier MacMillan as Minister of Health and Education.

The success of this campaign by a party without a single candidate qualified to fill the Health portfolio, or to pass intelligent judgment on the work accomplished, is one of the most regrettable features of the election. The Globe certainly would regard it as such. Having already commented on the danger to democracy which the exclusion of Conservative representation in the Legislature entails, it may find food for further editorial reflection in the fact that Public Health in this Province was butchered to make the Liberal victory complete.

CABOT'S LANDFALL

Newfoundland and Cape Breton have again locked horns over the old question of John Cabot's landfall. The Cape Breton celebration, now in progress, of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the City of Sydney, is the indirect cause of reviving the controversy. A Sydney paper, on the authority of the publicity committee of the Cape Breton celebration, recently stated that Cabot's landfall "was at the northern extremity of Cape Breton Island on June 24, 1497, and he landed near what is now known as Scatarie."

"We protest," says the St. John's, Newfoundland, Evening Telegraph, "against this claim of the Sydney Publicity Committee inasmuch as this Island ever since its discovery by John Cabot has been called 'Newfoundland' and it is the only country called by this name. We submit that the people who contend against those in possession should be prepared to substantiate their claims, and not merely apply to their vicinity, without proof, the historic records, which tradition (to say the least) has always connected with this country."

LIBERAL OPPORTUNITY

Here, for what it is worth, is the comment of a Windsor, Ontario, Liberal newspaper on the Provincial elections: "In connection with the general election in Prince Edward Island the question is asked: Why should the Island with its population of 89,000, or less than Windsor, have a Provincial Legislature of 30 members, a Premier and Cabinet, a Lieutenant-Governor and staff, and all the other expenditures of a Province? The answer is: It shouldn't."

This partly coincides with the view expressed by Dr. I. J. Yeo, a leading Liberal supporter, at the Iris meeting, who said he was in favor of a reduction of legislative members of fifteen. There should be a good opportunity now of implementing this election gesture. Then, suggests a Summerside exchange, the surviving fifteen Liberal members, "keenly zealous, no doubt, to further the revenue and expenditure get-together idea would surely not object either to a fifty per cent. cut in their indemnity. This would bring the outlay to look more like the amount suggested by one of the successful candidates as quite sufficient for the Red Cross nurses and still be able to keep up with the Jones' as the saying goes."

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Liberals all!" says the New York Times in commenting on the Provincial election results. "Let us hope there will be a recount. Such unanimity is likely to be the mother of dullness intolerable."

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King has at last spoken and said—what? He is opposed to Dictatorship, to National Government, to C.C.F., to Reconstructionism—but not against Conservatism or Liberalism.

Hon. H. H. Stevens has been adopted by the Conservatives of East Kootenay, B.C., his old constituency, as Reconstructionist Candidate, and without opposition. Looks as though his election is secure.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's opening address was a fling at the C.C.F. and Reconstructionists, which, he said, were not parties in the real sense, but aggregations "with as many minds and purposes as there are individuals." He ought to know, for he ran in double harness with the Progressives.

"Stability and an unmistakable majority are necessary," says Mr. King, for any government to meet the needs of the present, or be equal to the grave situation by which in any month, or year, Canada may be confronted at home or abroad.

Quebec is reputedly the wealthiest Province in the Dominion, but its Premier, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, states it cannot do what Mr. Lea says he can do for Prince Edward Island, provide a balanced budget. He informed the newspapers that the fiscal year ended June 30 would show a deficit of several million dollars, and added that this had been the Liberal Government's experience of the past several years.

Television will come with a rush when capital gets brave enough and begins to invest money in the necessary studios and equipment. H. B. Brown, national merchandise manager of the Philco Radio and Television Corp., of Philadelphia, informed the NAB convention at Colorado Springs. Television is still four years away because the public is too sophisticated and exacting to help pioneer the new industry, said Mr. Brown, who added that while television sets were ready to enter the market, no broadcasting station is able to furnish programmes for these sets.

Within a few years practically all of our trains, buses, theatres, stores and many of our homes, automobiles and offices will be equipped with air-conditioning apparatus. Already large department stores are advertising full-size pre-fabricated houses, completely equipped, delivered in trucks and set up and anchored to the foundation in about two weeks, at from \$3,800 to \$9,900, writes Floyd W. Parsons in Advertising & Selling. Various types of new houses may be paid for at the rate of \$30 a month. Many assert that soon we shall witness the production of a million small homes annually.

From the standpoint of the farmer, favourable changes include the revival of the cattle trade and the prospect for good crops, particularly of wheat, says the Bank of Nova Scotia Monthly Review. Expanded cattle exports to the United States have provided a source of increased farm revenue. If present crop prospects are maintained, the recent problem of feed shortage will have largely vanished and, above all, the depressed drought areas of the Prairie Provinces will experience some recovery. From the industrial viewpoint, the moderate upturn in manufactures, the recent increase in the volume of construction, and continued activity in the mines, provide encouragement. In the manufacturing field, automobile plants have been busy and the iron and steel trades as a whole have shown a moderate revival. Construction has been stimulated by the public works programmes of the Dominion Government, and, to a small extent, by increased building of residences and apartments.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin in a speech at Westminster Hall discussed what England and the Parliament mean to the ordinary Briton. Mr. Baldwin recalled that in the chaos of European dis-

Notes By The Way

Probably Germany's rulers assume that because Britain made a naval treaty with them and because German veterans were kindly received in England, the British people will approve the Nazi reign of terror or maintain silence. They do not know the British people. The new persecution in Germany has outraged British sentiment.—Ex.

Mr. Baldwin stands out in contemporary history as the typical Englishman whose word is trusted and whose judgment is respected. He has won the high position to which he now returns not merely by years of devoted service to his country and his party, but even more by the faith with which he has inspired the people of Great Britain. There is no man who does not feel that the honor of England and the destinies of the Empire are safe in his keeping, and there can be no shadow of doubt that under his leadership the government will continue, on essentially national lines, the great work of reconstruction on which it has so successfully been engaged.—Cardiff Western Mail.

We have the best of authority for the principle that the way of the transgressor shall be hard. If we soften prison conditions to the point where there is no practical advantage in remaining outside the walls we lend aid and encouragement to crime. And we assess upon these forgotten people, the innocent victims of criminals, their share of the cost of pampering those who have injured them. Injustice hardly could go farther.—Ottawa Journal.

Neither the Government nor the Bank of Italy has in recent years published any intelligible data as to the actual state of Government finances in Italy. It is known, however, that the budget has been out of balance for the last ten years at least. The deficit, it is privately estimated, has lately been growing at the rate of \$411,500,000 annually. It is also known that Italy is now going through a currency crisis. With gold reserves being rapidly depleted and with foreign trade still running heavily against the country, Mussolini has had virtually to confiscate Italian holdings of gold to meet the lira. In the last few days, moreover, he has had to resort to the German device of "blocking" the currency for special purposes.—Baltimore Sun.

The Ethiopian Emperor held a reception and a banquet on his birthday. The Italian minister was absent. The despatch calls it a refusal. That must be taken, it is true, as a deliberate slight and it can hardly be thought that the minister acted in this entirely on his own initiative. Any other country applying to itself must admit that the incident would be taken as a slight. The Italian minister has certainly violated the customary amenities of diplomacy. So far diplomatic relations still exist between Italy and Ethiopia; and the ordinary deceptions ought to be observed by representatives whether accredited to the court of the ruler of a great power or of a backward state.—Ex.

Most of us worry about the outcome of things, whereas the outcome usually takes care of itself. Our concern should be about those things, which in their present position, suggest usefulness and serenity. There are those who think that a college education fits them for life. It should fit them for nothing beyond the ability to think for themselves and to take care of life as it unfolds to them. The things ahead become the product, or the fruit, of the things accomplished each day—yes, today.

His (Mussolini's) very persistence in the face of British and French pressure indicates that something more than the conquest of a colony is at stake. Indeed, there appears to be only one explanation and that is, as he is afraid of a domestic crisis might unsettle him, and so he is seeking, after the manner of all adventurers, to divert the populace with a foreign war, even going so far as to risk further unrest in the hope of a quick and lucrative triumph abroad.—Baltimore Sun.

The British Cabinet has decided to support the League of Nations Council in any action it may take in the Italian-Ethiopian dispute. It would be more interesting to know

why he came across a stone to one of the barons of Magna Charta, on which was carved the words, "Magna Charta is the law, and let the King look out." So it had always been with tyrants with the British people, he reminded his audience, and added that it had always been the same and always would be, whether the tyrants were barons, the church, demagogues or dictators. "Let them look out!" It should never be forgotten that the English Parliament had not made it; it grew. It was the natural outcome through long centuries of man for its maker. No man tries of the common sense and good nature of the people, who had always preferred committees to dictators, elections to street fighting, and "talking shops" to revolutionary tribunals. In answer to the charge that the parliamentary system had failed, Mr. Baldwin remarked that after all "ours are the only countries where parliamentary government has grown." Whatever failures had come to it in countries "which have not our traditions," that is no proof that it has failed. When it has failed in our Empire, then it will be time to acknowledge the failure of the system, the British Prime Minister in the chaos of European dis-

That's the Way of It! By James W. Barton, M.D. HOT WEATHER EATING

During the war weather we naturally turn to fresh fruits and vegetables. They are not so "heavy" as the potatoes, rich soups, meats and puddings used so plentifully during the cool or cold weather. It is fortunate that by our newer methods of canning fruits and vegetables during the season when they ripen, it is now possible to have them during the cold weather. Thus in addition to the meats, fat foods and rich desserts we eat in cool weather we are now able to have the "canned" fruits and vegetables to overcome the "acid" tendency of the usual food eaten during the cool weather.

There is not the same "eager" appetite for food in the warm weather because the body needs to be cooled, and less is needed for the various processes at work in the body. There is only one point that must be watched that is in our natural diet or liking for jellies, salads, fresh fruits, cooling drinks—all of which are necessary at this time—that we fall to eat enough protein food—meat, eggs, fish, poultry.

Protein foods must be eaten at every season of the year because its work is to build and rebuild the tissues of the body, just as food is to build and rebuild the body. Of course this doesn't mean that hot roasts, broiled or fried steaks or chops must be eaten; cold sliced meats or poultry, eggs in salads or as all protein foods, and very suitable for warm weather. The thought then for warm weather eating is a little less food, cutting down on rich fat foods—butter, rich desserts, more fresh fruits and vegetables, and not forgetting to eat some protein—meat, eggs, fish or poultry, every day.

The Sports Corner

TO ENGLAND O Mighty soul of England rise in splendour Out of the wreck and turmoil of the day And as of old compassionate and tender Uphold the cause of justice and right.

Thine was the consecration and devotion, The world-wide vision and the world-wide trust, Which made a pathway of the tides of ocean And fruitful gardens of the desert dry. Thine was the call to face with dauntless bearing All high adventure, all adversity, Until thy sons by their restlessness Had girdled earth with realms from sea to sea.

Now in this age when out of cruel oppression The hearts of men are yearning for release, O soul of England—England's great possession—Lead thou mankind into the way of peace. —Archdeacon Scott (Quebec), in "The Morning Post"

what action the British Government will instruct its representatives on the Council to take. If they refuse the good offices of the League in an attempt at conciliation and arbitration, Italy should automatically forfeit her membership. The League would be weakened economically, but morally it would be strengthened.—London Advertiser.

France, as I say, stands sentinel. She is waiting for the logic of events to complete the process whereby British opinion, however reluctantly, is being converted from sentimental idealism to the Continental conception of an effective League. There is a race going on between the forces of destruction released by the upheaval in Germany and the awakening impulse of responsibility to and for Europe in the British mind. The urgent need is not so much any mechanical apparatus for the collective system, to which now British statesmen give full measure of their "great European."—W. Horsfall Carter in Contemporary Review.

PUBLIC FORUM This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of any questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

ARGENTINA AHEAD OF P. E. I.

Sir,—The republics of South America are considered by many, democracies on paper, yet we find that one of them, at least, has made a very provision for public safety and security, reasonable opposition is allowed to be elected in Argentina.

The Patriot thinks that one-sided government can carry on just as an ordinary city council. Perhaps the late city council would be a good one to emulate. Soldiers without foes are likely to demoralize. I am, Sir, etc.

CURIOS OBSERVER

HON. MR. LEA'S THANKS Sir,—May I be permitted to express my very deep appreciation to the large number of friends who have written and sent me many letters and messages of congratulations and good wishes on the result of the recent election.

In the absence of clerical assistance I find it impossible at this time to make a personal reply to all, but trust I may have the opportunity of meeting with and thanking all those who have been so loyal and thoughtful at this time. I am, Sir, etc. WALTER M. LEA Victoria, July 30, 1935.

CABINET SPECULATION

Sir,—Speculation is rife as to who will compose the Lea Cabinet. Don't worry. The constitution of the cabinet will decide. In conjecture don't lose sight of the golden fact that it is to be a "Promise Keeping" government. Hedged in by this first principle results must abide judgment. There is a visible suspicion that the jovial "Jim" will again rule the roost of Public Works. His "bread-crumbs" and over costly road building has in a measure been endorsed, but it is so antagonistic to the economy platform, and the promises of the other 29, as to be bitterly ironic. It is the old "Sylla or Charlybids" complex. To appoint Mr. Thane as Minister of Health will be a challenge to every election pledge, the perfection of incompetence, the reversal of every promise. Not to appoint would produce the prayed-for opposition, which with all its faults would be formidable, for he is a man of many friends.

Agriculture seems hanging in the balance between Strathgarnth, Victoria, and Burnaby, with some grains of weight to the Victoria end of the scales. Health permitting there is no doubt of Mr. Lea's better fitness for the job. But there it is. What matter? It will be in the family in any case, and in the political race the "leaves" go often to the swift than to the strong.

Mr. Thane Campbell, the prospective Minister, is in mention for Attorney General. This varies rather ominously from precedent. In custom, length of service has been the tallman for promotion, other qualities being equal. Mr. Hession, a strong aspirant, is by odds the senior. He faced more political contests, and served in the legislature before Mr. Campbell assumed a political status. Mr. McGuigan is also a senior in party conflict, and both as I understand are seniors at the bar. Will they tamely submit to take a back seat and humiliation? Education and Health is another problem. Till very late in the campaign it was in Liberal discard. Not until they had eyes opened to the fact that the Lea government, and not MacMillan, was responsible for it's cost, did they adopt their unwelcome founding. Now they have it. It is on their hands. Duty and public sentiment demands the best for this thriving infant. The people will watch with interest that it is not harshly treated. I am, Sir, etc. CABINET MAKER

Baldwin On Ottawa Pacts

(Exchange) Speaking recently in the British House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain dealt with the importance of the Ottawa trade agreements. He said: "Regarding our change of fiscal policy (to tariff protection) in 1931 there was general agreement that quite apart from what effect that change might be it was rendered essential to combat the growing and dangerous adverse balance in trade. The balance in trade at that time was very adverse. It was growing rapidly and the most im-

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'One Plank Is Missing'

(Toronto Globe) It is only natural that the people, influenced by the dictates of their own social and economic existence, should consider party manifestoes from the standpoint of what benefits are likely to accrue to them, individually, as wage-earners and taxpayers. For that reason it is highly significant that the public generally should have overlooked one very important item in the extent that they have not noticed its total absence from the platforms issued by the respective party Leaders thus far.

To the present there has been no mention of public health. It is approaching the time for the Globe Canada's annual medical bill is well in excess of \$300,000,000. That figure should have convinced those who are talking economics and reduced taxation of the tremendous importance of national health long before this. But it is the existence of that figure that gives health an essentially important place in government business. It, however, is only a part of the actual story. The cost of post-natal deaths in Canada runs into figures defying the imagination. In the United States recently compiled figures authoritatively place the cost of post-natal deaths at \$5,000,000 annually, and Canada's figure moves in a corresponding ratio.

Few there can be who have not realized by now the need for preventive medicine in any and every community of this country, both as a means of improving health standards and as an economic factor. There are many examples of its value to be found all across the Dominion, albeit there are few any more impressive in the results obtained than those offered by the City of Toronto. Typhoid fever has disappeared entirely from the community. Last year diphtheria did not claim a single life, for the first time in the history of the city's health records. Pasteurization has been a great factor in this achievement, as it has been in procuring the decline of tuberculosis.

But pasteurization is not a Dominion-wide measure. Toronto's health records would appear as fiction in comparison with those of scores of communities in Canada, and they serve all the better to emphasize the absolute necessity for some direct and centralized attention being given to a co-ordinated health program. Yet no such program has been anywhere referred to in the platforms of the party Leaders.

Last April Hon. D.M. Sutherland, Federal Minister of Health, called a Dominion-Provincial conference to discuss national health. That conference created a permanent Dominion Health Cabinet, comprising the Federal and Provincial Ministers of Health. It recommended a Royal Commission to investigate conditions throughout the country, particularly in the rural areas, and it endorsed the creation of an Advisory Council to be composed of representatives of all the voluntary services, who, it may be said, have so far struggled forward pretty much unaided in promoting preventive medicine work.

So far as memory can recall, that conference achieved the first concrete step forward giving national consideration to health questions that has been taken since the department came into existence in 1920. It has supplied the nucleus of a very creditable beginning in the suggestion of a Royal Commission, and it would seem that the least the political parties could do would be to study the conference recommendations and come forward with some practical proposals for implementing and extending its efforts to give unity to health administration in Canada. The cost of administration, the great expense of overlapping policies, and the need for rural development, all combine to make it essentially a Federal duty and one that cannot be shirked very much longer.

Baldwin On Ottawa Pacts

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mediate and drastic means which could be employed was tariffs. "The Ottawa agreements have been in force long enough to form a preliminary judgment, and the general feeling will be that they have played their part—not as much as they will, in the future—in helping us through this most difficult time. From then until 1934 imports from the Dominions which made agreements under the Ottawa agreement increased by \$30,000,000 and similarly from 1932 when an advantage given us by the Dominions came into effect up to 1934, our exports to the Dominion increased by \$26,000,000. "We have increased the tariff instrument wherever possible and will continue to do so. Benefits for this country have been in certain reductions in foreign tariffs and in certain undertakings to buy British goods by restriction of existing quotas. We had guaranteed for us—where very hard hit by quotas—from Holland, Italy and France. The agreements are justifying themselves. In the first quarter this year exports to countries with whom we have made agreements were up to \$4,500,000 over what they were in 1933 when there were no agreements. The increase in exports to all other countries with whom we have made no agreements is just over \$2,000,000. "The volume of world trade last year barely exceeded that of the year before, but our increase was 7 per cent. in a world trade that was practically stationary, and in the first quarter of this year we are up by a large percentage on what we were two years ago. We have used the increased bargaining power of tariffs and will continue to use it. "Conversion of the 5 per cent. loan has saved this country \$38,000,000 yearly. That and reductions in rates on short-term money, taken together, have reduced the cost of the national debt by 20 per cent in the last four years. (The same thing has been done in Canada). "The borrower in industry can obtain his money one-third cheaper than at any time since the war. This has been and will be enormous help in housing and in providing new capital. "We claim, by a certain policy closely adhered to, to have brought about a great improvement in conditions in this country. I should like to know what the Opposition is going to do about it if they are returned to power. "Instability of the situation in any country to-day is instability arising from world conditions, from currency conditions in other countries and from a hundred and one other causes. "That brings me to a point that is very much disputed among members of this House. Our view of lavish expenditures on public works can be justified only if it gives such an incentive to industry as would enable the country to bear the burden and also that it would create such a momentum as would give a necessary volume of employment when the expenditure ceased. "We have seen in another country, a very great country, an attempt in state expenditure of an unprecedented magnitude. Some good and useful results are observable, but it does not appear to me that it has succeeded in producing the desired natural revival of industry. "We have always doubted whether state expenditure would in fact bring about a revival of industry and we are of the opinion that it would be disastrous. We have tried by creation of conditions of confidence, security and cheap money to bring about conditions under which we believe ordinary business activities in the country will grow and spread so long as those conditions last."

HOTEL GUESTS HARD ON GIDEON BIBLES DENVER, July 29—Approximately half of the 46,175 new Bibles placed in hotels throughout Canada and the United States last year by the Gideon order replaced those carried away by guests. Samuel A. Fulton, of Milwaukee, international president, said yesterday. High officials here for the 36th annual convention include Paul A. Westburg, international chaplain; Will J. Green, Canadian secretary, and James Russell, international vice-president, Toronto.

PAPER! PIPE! CHAIR! AND H & N's BRIGHT CUT is a dependable recipe for a pleasant hour at any time. The sweetness and fragrance of H & N's lingers. Hickey & Nicholson