

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Motor Government

At a time when the people of Canada were hard pressed for work for their unemployed, Mr. King's Government was gaily joy-riding to the tune of over one-and-a-quarter million dollars at the public expense. It is a way Liberal Governments have. When the local Liberal government came into power it ran riot in its expenditure on motor vehicles. The Liberal office-holders evidently approve of the old jingle:

The Grits drive in chases, The workmen walk like blazes.

A return brought down in the House of Commons showed:

1. That the Government owns motor cars, which, including the cost of maintenance, repairs and chauffeurs' salaries, represent an outlay of \$1,311,166. Of the 623 cars, 332 were purchased within two years.

2. That the members of the Cabinet have cars among them which cost the country \$164,640.

3. That ten private railway cars are in use by Cabinet Ministers and cost \$376,877.

This certainly looks as though we were having Government by motor car. It may be said, of course—and it is said—that the Prime Minister of the country ought to have a car, and that Cabinet Ministers should have cars; and perhaps so. Still, it is worth noting that England does not provide its Cabinet Ministers with cars. And when, a few years ago, a rich friend gave one as a present to Ramsay MacDonald, there was a national outcry. Prime Ministers, it was held, should buy their own cars.

Helping The Fishermen

The subject of the Hon. Cyrus Macmillan's address at the so-called fishermen's meeting at Souris on Wednesday according to the Patriot's headlines, was "How the King Government is helping the Fishermen." A more appropriate title would have been "How the King Government is ignoring the Fishermen." Of course it didn't matter much. There were no fishermen present anyway.

There was one example of governmental assistance to the fishermen, however, which Mr. Macmillan might have cited to show that there are worse things even than being ignored.

Instead of an academic talk on fisheries problems in general, with which our fishermen are quite as familiar as Mr. Macmillan, wouldn't it have been interesting to have heard the new Minister give the inside story of the King Government's transactions with a certain subsidized foreigner by the name of Nordin?

This man Nordin, it will be recalled, was sent here by the King Government last year with a subsidy of \$1800.00 a month to assist him in starting a fish-collecting business on the North Side. To earn his subsidy it was stipulated that he must pay the fishermen not less than one cent per pound for their codfish.

The curious thing about this contract was that the fishermen were receiving from one and one quarter to one and one half cents per pound for their codfish before Nordin came, and from buyers who had to work without any Government subsidy. According to Government supporters at the time, Nordin would be a great boon to the fisheries on the North Side and the fish were to be shipped through him to Montreal, Toronto, Chicago and other markets.

The work of getting the fish would be looked after by an old discarded Government boat, the "Brant." The fish were to be collected in this boat, fresh from the fishermen, which would necessitate calling daily at the different fishing places on the North Side. The fish were to be landed in Souris or Georgetown for shipment by rail.

With the Brant's slow rate of speed and the lengthy route to be covered, it was obvious from the beginning that the scheme would be impracticable.

But it turned out worse than that. Nordin was unable to finance his part of the undertaking. He was unable even to pay the bill for repairing the "Brant" and he decamped before a single fish was collected, leaving the steamer in the hands of his creditors.

The whole fiasco is known to all our fishermen, if not to Mr. Macmillan. It was aired in the local Legislature last session when Mr. H. D. McLean, M. L. A., scathingly reviewed the transaction from its bombastic beginning to its ignominious end.

Time's Changes

How times change! Here are some of the Liberal campaign slogans in the election of 1925, culled from the editorial pages of the Patriot of October of that year:

"The exodus of Canadians to the United States is decreasing in a marked degree."

"The balance of our trade returns during the last fiscal year shows a surplus in favor of Canada of \$270,000,000."

"In the Maritime Provinces the dairy industry has increased 30 per cent."

"Official figures show a decrease of unemployment."

"The patriotism of our political leaders will be measured by what they can do for Canada."

And now what about the exodus of Canadians to the United States? What about our balance of trade, our dairy industry, and unemployment? What about that most important suggestion of measuring political leaders by what they can do for Canada?

What has happened in the last five years to place the King Government on the defensive with regard to all on these vital subjects? When our contemporary works out the answer to these questions it will be in a position to explain why the election prophets of 1930 are already pinning the blue ribbon on Hon. R. B. Bennett and his supporters.

Once Bit, Twice Shy

A correspondent in the Summer-side Journal expresses curiosity as to the nature of the bait that Mr. A. E. MacLean is using in this election to catch the old people's votes in Prince County. He writes:

"It cannot be the old age pensions, because he used that at the last election and he cannot catch any old bird twice with that, for the only one that made anything out of old age pensions hereabouts was Mr. MacLean. He told the old men and widows to vote for him and if the King Government sent back to power they would be getting an old age pension in Summerside. The King Government went back and they put the old age pensions through in a way that double-crossed all the old men and widows in the Province, and Mr. MacLean voted for the bill and he knux at the same time that this Province could never adopt it."

Editorial Notes

Mr. R. H. Jenkins' efforts to persuade his audience at Clifton on Monday night that the Canadian dairy industry did not suffer on account of New Zealand butter importations met with a cutting retort from Hon. J. H. Myers, the Conservative farmer candidate. "I am going to cure him of that idea," said Mr. Myers. "After the 28th of July he will have nothing to do and I am going to get him on my farm to milk the cows; and I will give him every single cent of profit he can make."

An editorial quotation in Wednesday's Patriot is credited to "Senator" Hughes, at King's County meeting. "And now will the Patriot tell its readers what Senator Hughes at the self-same meetings had to say about the scandalous manner in which King's County was discriminated against under the present Government, and what opinion he expressed as to the comparative merits of the old age pensions policies of Mr. Bennett and Mr. MacKenzie King?"

Notes By The Way

The Evening News, New Glasgow, N. S., writes strongly regarding the evil of selling and buying votes, and urges that clergymen in their sermons next Sunday preach strongly against this evil which is now quite prevalent in many parts of Canada. Our contemporary winds up its exordium in this practical, if cynical, sentence thus: "The only advice we have to offer is to tell 'the boys' and 'the girls' to take all the Grit money they can get, and vote as they darned please."

Let the record be read of Mr. King and his colleagues on the fiscal issue. First, we have the finance minister, Hon. Charles Dunning, who, while Premier of Saskatchewan, introduced the famous free trade resolution in the Saskatchewan Legislature condemning protection as a particularly immoral form of robbery. There is Hon. T. A. Crerar, an equally extreme free trader. There is Hon. Charles Stewart, who, two or three years ago, pronounced the death-knell of protection in the House of Commons. Next comes Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, and Cobdenite. Nor should we forget Hon. Robert Forke, until recently minister of immigration, who is a free trader with much authority in Government circles. Hon. James Malcolm, minister of trade and commerce, has not objected to adequate duties on imported furniture, he himself being a furniture manufacturer. As for Premier King, he has never given any evidence that his dominating motive in regard to fiscal policy is not of partiality to the United States.

The fate of the Canadian textile industry under the present administration constitutes an interesting commentary, upon Premier King's boast that he has lifted the country to unparalleled progress and prosperity. Since 1923 fifty-five wool, cloth-spinning and knitting mills in Canada have gone out of business or closed down from lack of work. Forty-five of these are located in Ontario, seven in Quebec and three in Nova Scotia.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, one hundred and thirty-nine million dollars worth of textile goods were imported into this country and our people suffered accordingly.

Two events have occurred during the present week which testify to the growth of the Communist menace in the United States. His Holiness the Pope has issued a statement revealing the dangerous extent of the activities with which his Church comes in contact. The Department of Justice has published a report from Washington which indicates the spread of Communist Sunday Schools. To many people these revelations will, and certainly should, come with alarming force. But to those familiar with the aims and methods of the movement which centres in Moscow there is nothing surprising in this news.

The world has, as yet, failed utterly to appreciate the reality of the Communist menace.

Sixty years ago Manitoba made its bow as a new Province away out West somewhere, and today Winnipeg, its Capital, is regarded as the geographical heart of Canada. There's a record of progress that will stand for a while.

As was expected, the reply made by Great Britain to the proposals of M. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, for the formation of a European federal union, holds out little hope for British participation in the undertaking. With the aim to promote closer co-operation between the nations of Europe and to strengthen the safeguards against another European war, the British government expresses the utmost sympathy. It agrees also with the French view that such co-operation can be obtained primarily in respect of economic relations. The objections raised in the British reply relate chiefly to the methods proposed for the realization of these aims.

England is the ideal country in which to grow engagingly and satisfactorily old. In America age is a burden. In Italy it is a bitter and regretful challenge. In Germany it has about it a trace of assertive resignation. In France it is a joke. But in England it is almost a pleasure. No men grow old so gracefully and so wisely as Englishmen and it is their country rather than they themselves that seems to be responsible for the phenomenon. Unlike the men of other nations, the Englishmen doesn't fight age; he not only accepts it, but has the air of welcoming it. In it he sees a fine contentment, humorous wisdom and a certain vicarious delight. And his attitude is reflected in his look and the look of the men about him. It would be agreeable to live out one's life in the midst of such men.

SPARKLETS

"Hon. John A. MacDonald claimed the Liberals increase taxes because \$51,000,000 more were collected in 1929 than in 1922." "If the 1922 rate of taxation, AS IMPOSED BY THE CONSERVATIVES, had not been REDUCED BY THE LIBERALS, the taxation would have been about \$118,000,000 increase."—Patriot July 23.

The Patriot's bungle in this case is that it was the Mackenzie King government that was in power in 1922 (Meighen resigned in 1921) and the present Liberal Government made this increase of \$118,000,000 which it would fain saddle upon Conservatives.

"Conservatives . . . are showing signs of bewilderment. They cannot quite understand what has happened."—Patriot. This in reference to Mackenzie King's somersault from United States idols to British preference.

It has "bewildered" more than Conservatives. And it has disgusted the old time free traders of the Liberal party.

Liberal propagandists, including their local organ, have switched over to the "loyalty" cry, and are trying to twist Hon. R. B. Bennett's attitude upon the question of British preference to fit into their hypocrisy.

Leader Bennett, and the whole Conservative party, as originators of the policy of "preferential trade within the Empire," are still the real champions of British preference. What they have denounced, as the Liberal organ admits, is the King Government's "ONE SIDED ARRANGEMENT." Preferential trade within the Empire is a big plank in the Bennett platform.

The Liberal press is publishing some of the wildest estimates of election prospects ever yet thrown out by a dying party. Within this madness they broadcast a claim of four seats from this Province. Those who know how hopeless their chances are in Prince Edward Island—even the Liberal leaders know this—can easily figure out what credence they can give to their claims in respect to other provinces. They are putting up a fight of desperation in an effort to save a single seat.

When a farmer takes his produce to the merchant for sale or exchange for other commodities, it is called friendly business, and invariably the farmer and his merchant are the closest of friends. When Hon. Mr. Bennett proposes to conduct his Empire business in this same manner; the Liberal leaders and press try to twist it into "THE MAILED PIST." This shows how small the Liberal conception of business is.

Foreign bulls wear long horns. In the whole of Canada the King party can not point to an outstanding Conservative who has left his party to join the enemy. A few mediocrities who joined them years ago, for war and patronage grievances, are again trotted out as recent converts.

They are silent however over the conversion of W. T. R. Preston. "The Man from Montoulin," the most noted Liberal organizer in Ontario, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's right hand man, and his European representative, who in a long statement to the press gave his reasons for abandoning the Mackenzie King party, and giving his full support to Hon. R. B. Bennett and the Conservative party.

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FRAGMENT

A minaret, in Hindustan, Cracked in the twinkling of an eye. As o'er the desert pale Dian, Saw Dawn's red couriers eastward fly. The scarlet shafts that marked their van, Streaked down the dark, to where Dark-tressed, above her gipsy-tan, Saw all her daggered lightnings die. Far eastward of East Japan, Down the Dawn to gay July, The golden sunbeams slanting ran Through empty blue of summer sky. She smiled, and opened out her fan, And stretched her bangled arm on high, And worked at dim Alderman, As man and maid went linking by.

The Public Forum

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

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

Sir,—The two logical, forceful constructive Statesmen among all the public speakers of this tragic Political Campaign is Hon. R. B. Bennett, leader of the Conservative Party, in Canada and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson Premier of Ontario. I have heard all their speeches and many of the pronounced Liberals. If the men and women voters of Canada; the tollers and tillers of the land, the labourers of the shops, the merchants and clerks of the store, the teachers and all Educators, the Clergymen of all Religious organizations, the men in the shops and operators of Railroads, and the scattered Army of all who are begging in vain, for jobs to support their families, will vote, on Monday, the 29th instant, for H. R. B. Bennett, you will create a live progressive Era in the History of Canada.

The Great National Roadway, all Canadian proposed by Hon. R. B. Bennett, To give employment to men, it would appear practical to begin this vast Roadway at Halifax, Nova Scotia, then north, aiding Prince Edward Island, then westward to St. John, New Brunswick, the winter seaport, thence to Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa across Ontario to Sudbury, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary ending at Vancouver. These my suggestions only. Competent Engineers will decide the most feasible Route, considering Lakes, Rivers, Mountains and winter conditions. I sincerely trust that Mr. Bennett will live to see this all Canadian Highway completed. Work should begin on this project at Halifax and Vancouver the same day. This will distribute labor to the Eastern and Western Provinces; giving to Farmers and citizens the opportunity to support themselves and families. This will shed the sunlight of hope into the hearts and souls of thousands of men, women and children who are now being driven out of their small homes for they are idle, cannot pay rent. They will have neither food, shelter, or clothes. They must resort to begging food at the cribs of charity or steel or commit other serious crimes and be cast into the over-crowded prisons of this grand Dominion of Canada, and be held as convicted hirelings at the expense of Taxpayers. May the God of Nations forgive a class of men, naming themselves Statesmen, a Premier and Cabinet of men who have been trusted to direct the Social, Political, Financial, Industrial and Agricultural affairs of Canada, for nine years. The Legacy that Premier King is now dealing to the nine and a half million people is "Poverty and Charity." Men and women should go to the Polls on next Monday, July 28th, 1930, and vote for the Conservative candidates who will elect Hon. R. B. Bennett who is now Leader of the Conservative Party.

I hear many men and women remark that they don't see that it will affect them whether they vote or not. If they don't vote they should be deprived of their Franchise.

The United States has a section in the National Constitution, that being a Republic, that the President shall be elected for a period of four years. The Election is held in November and the successful candidate is sworn into office the 4th of March following. The President serves a term of four years. If he has been a Statesman of vision and rendered a good account of his trust and stewardship he has generally succeeded to a second term of four years. There is nothing in the constitution to prevent him running a third time, but no man has ever been elected, (though many have tried more than two terms. General U. S. Grant after his second term, toured the world. He returned in 1880. He was coached in the Chicago Convention by U. S. Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York.)

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THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

SIR J. J. C. ABBOTT

Q. Who was Sir J. J. C. Abbott? A. Sir John J. C. Abbott was a prominent figure for many years in Canadian public life, entering the Quebec Legislative Assembly in 1880 and the Union Parliament in 1882. He was a member of the Macdohald government in 1887 and afterward entered the Senate where he became leader of the Conservative party. He became prime minister in 1891 and resigned the following year. He was regarded as an authority on commercial and constitutional law.



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

That Body of Ours

THE DRINKING OF WATER I have frequently stated that notwithstanding what you may think or read about drinking water, nevertheless it is one of the factors in increasing the weight of many individuals, and all their efforts to lose weight rapidly by doing without bread, potatoes, and other starches, will give poor results if they drink too much water. That is if they are of the 'wet' type, those in whom the tissues seem to attract and hold more water, than in others.

However I find it necessary from time to time to say that for the majority of us, those of us who are of average weight, the drinking of water is most advisable.

Now while some youngsters may drink too much milk and get 'bilious' at times, most of them are greatly benefited by this daily habit of one or two glasses of milk daily, not only from the food in the milk, but also from the amount of water—about 90 per cent that is in the milk. So if your youngster will not drink milk have him drink two or three glasses of water daily.

Water enters into every tissue, every organ, practically every function of the body. Every little cell has water within it, and needs water around it, if it is to do its work properly. The blood itself is mostly water, the plasma or liquid part containing about 90 per cent of water, and the little corpuscles or solid part of the blood contains nearly 60 per cent.

And when you think of how moist all parts must be kept between lungs and chest wall, in the joints, lining of all the organs, of the need of water in the manufacture of all the juices—mouth, stomach, and other digestive juices, keeping food and waste material moist in the small and large intestine and in many other organs and tissues, you can realize to some extent how absolutely necessary water is to your system.

Now when should you drink water? Don't be afraid to take a little with your meals as it helps to soften the food. The only danger here of course is that you may take a mouthful of food and wash it down into the stomach without chewing it sufficiently. A drink of water before you start the meal is usually helpful.

Drinking a large quantity of water immediately after a meal may distend the stomach and make it slow in emptying its contents into small intestine. The old idea that water diluted the stomach digestive juice and thus weakened it, is not credited now. Water between meals is an excellent habit not only because of all its uses in the body, but also because the cold water often stimulates movements of the food in the small intestine on its journey.

A little more water is necessary in the summer time for both children and adults.

POTATOES AND RAISINS

One of the stanchions behind the National Policy, as advocated by Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, was that—to get a tariff concession from the United States—we must have something to give in exchange.

If we open our market doors for free use of American products, what need have they to barter with us for tariff privileges? If we close our doors—by restrictive duties—against natural products, which we can buy as cheaply elsewhere, and for which they must find markets, then we are in a position to say,—Open your markets to our potatoes, and we will give you an equally valuable privilege in ours.

This is Conservative policy—and was from the beginning. How would it work out? Take potatoes and dried fruits as an illustration.

Raisins and dried tropical fruits must be imported. The United States, to a certain extent, must import potatoes.

In one year we imported 35,768,110 pounds of raisins, or in cash value \$27,031,800 of dried fruits and preserves from the United States. Practically our whole consumption of Raisins, Prunes, etc., comes from that country. In the same year our total export of potatoes was, in value \$6,669,970 to the States and \$9,717,425 to all countries.

Some years ago we procured nearly all of those fruits from the Mediterranean ports. They came of the highest quality and lowest prices. They were admitted Canada's ten million

Advertisement for Dominion Life Assurance Company. Features a coat of arms logo and text: 'A Life Income Assured Without Medical Examination'. Includes contact information for the Charlottetown office: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, J. A. MacKENZIE, Manager.

Advertisement for E. R. BROW. Text: '146 Richmond St., Charlottetown. Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Good Strong Stock Companies. Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis'.

Advertisement for G.F. Hutcheson, Optometrist. Text: 'OPTOMETRY is a specialized science, concentrating all its resources to the end that Defective Vision may be restored. Eye Strain relieved and Muscle imbalances corrected. Any one of those defects may be, and nearly always is, the cause of Severe Headaches. If troubled with headaches, we will be glad to investigate the condition of your eyes, and if necessary, furnish you with properly fitted corrective glasses. G.F. Hutcheson OPTOMETRIST'.

Advertisement for Fred N. Trainor, Plumber and Heating expert. Text: 'PLUMBING AND HEATING. If you want Expedient and Expert Workmanship Send to Fred N. Trainor 80 Grafton Street Opposite Prince Edward Theatre Phone 393 J'.

Advertisement for FOX REQUIREMENTS NEMA WORM CAPSULES. Text: 'A scientifically tested product of Parks Davis & Co., are effective, safe and sure in expelling worms from the intestinal tract of not only foxes but live stock, poultry and dogs. If your animals develop worms act promptly with this specific treatment. EAR-MITE LOTION Within the last six weeks we have sold gallons of our Ear-Mite Lotion. Fox-men have highly recommended it as being always effective. Get some from our fresh stock. FLEA POWDER This is the time of year when you must protect the fur from deterioration by vermin. Our Flea Powder always gives satisfaction. We have just received a new shipment. Send in your orders at once. They will be promptly attended to. The Two Macs'.