

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Premier King's New Bluff

According to a Canadian Press dispatch, Premier King, at Moose Jaw, on Wednesday night, introduced "new matter" into his speech. He alleged strong grounds for believing that the recent reduction in prices paid to the farmers for their cream is due to the secret operations of a combine, which is taking advantage of the present situation to increase its profits.

Was there ever a more facile politician than the federal prime minister? First he injures the dairy industry by inundating the market with cheap New Zealand butter. Then, without protest, he looks on while the United States puts a virtual embargo upon the surplus cream which naturally seeks an outlet south of the international border.

After the stock market crash last fall, President Hoover called a conference to support business and stabilize employment. It was urged that Mr. Mackenzie King should arrange a similar consultation at Ottawa. His reply was that there was no need for a conference in Canada, as employment was at a record level.

When Mr. Dunning spoke in Regina and wheat happened to be going up, he said it was due to his Budget. And then, a few days later, wheat touched its lowest level in 18 years.

Campaign Inconsistencies

Liberals have taunted Hon. R. B. Bennett with commencing his campaign beside the monument of the dead Conservative chieftain, Sir John Macdonald, but does not Premier King everlastingly play Elisha to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Elijah? And does not Mr. Dunning continually boast of his episcopal succession to the late Mr. Robb? How comes it that the offence of one party leader is the virtue of another? The truth is that, in their present desperate straits, ministers have bidden farewell to all attempts at consistency.

Take the Prime Minister's demand that Mr. Bennett name the colleagues whom he will take with him to the Imperial Conference. No informed person thinks that the Conservative leader should accede to this request until the election is over and his cabinet is sworn in by the Governor-General.

In Ontario the Prime Minister boasted that his Government had lifted the Dominion to unprecedented prosperity and in Quebec he attributed the national depression to world conditions. In Ontario he said that there was more employment in Canada today than at any previous time, one year alone excepted. In Quebec he explained that he had long ago asked Sir Henry Thornton to keep as many men as possible employed on the Canadian National Railways.

In Parliament he stipulated that the new pension regulations agreed upon by all parties should not be made a political issue in the campaign. Today he has Major Power on tour in Ontario trying to persuade the returned men that they owe the pensions to the present administration. And here in this Province Hon. Cyrus Macmillan labors to give the same impression.

In Parliament Mr. Mackenzie King refused aid for road building and even discontinued grants to the provinces for this purpose. He was deaf to all appeals for federal aid to highways until Mr. Bennett put such a national undertaking in the forefront of his present election campaign, and now he tries to join the procession.

For nine years the ministry has steadily refused agriculture and industry decent tariff treatment. When the Fordney-McCumber tariff came into force in the United States it placed a practical embargo upon the shipment of Canadian cattle to the American market and the Canadian live stock industry suffered accordingly. But Ottawa took no action except to admit New Zealand butter free, thus dealing a ruinous blow at another branch of the Canadian cattle industry.

Editorial Notes

Premier King is not only receiving a warm reception in the West; he's getting a real hot one. Representatives of British banks have come out for duties on all foreign products. Free Trade will soon be a thing of the past.

Mr. King, says the Ottawa Journal, assures us that there are not another ten men in Canada quite as good as his Cabinet. Won't it be terrible when these people die.

Some things Mr. King no longer talks about: Free Trade, the ocean combine, the high cost of living, plutocratic wealth, Senate reform.

When Mr. Dunning spoke in Regina and wheat happened to be going up, he said it was due to his Budget. And then, a few days later, wheat touched its lowest level in 18 years.

A few days ago Miss Canada reached the sedate age of 63. "With seasoned judgment she may now regard the blandishments of Uncle Sam and the paternal solicitude of John Bull with good-natured tolerance," remarks an exchange.

Already there are seven women candidates in the federal field and there may be more by nomination day, July 21. If these aspirants for parliamentary honors can persuade their sisters to turn out and vote for them in numbers if may be that Miss Agnes Macphail will lose her distinction of being the only woman M. P.—that is, if Miss Macphail herself is returned.

The local Liberal organ is critical of Hon. R. B. Bennett's great speech in Charlottetown Saturday night because there was no message of "good tidings" to Liberals in the audience. Well, we know of a few Liberals who came to scoff and remained, if not to pray, at least to ponder seriously. "Good tidings," however, is scarcely the phrase we would use to convey the impression which Mr. Bennett's speech and its reception made upon our contemporary.

Notes By The Way

A startling statement was made before the special committee of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress by Mr. Edgar P. McGrady, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, when he announced that he had information that three per cent. of the money received by the Russian Soviet from foreigners seeking concessions was set aside to carry on propaganda purposes in foreign countries. There is every reason to believe, as there is evidence to show, that large sums of money are being sent abroad from Moscow each year for this purpose, and where the money comes from may not be important. It does, however, appear like a grim example of Soviet humor that the Bolsheviks should devote a regular proportion of the funds received from other countries in a systematic effort to undermine the governments of those countries.

All sorts of strange gatherings of strange fraternities take place in London. One of them happened the other day. There was held this week the annual luncheon of the Association of Royal Warrant Holders. The members of this body of happy people are the "tinkers and tailors and candlestick makers" who are privileged by Royal Warrant to exhibit the royal arms above their shops as Purveyors of This and That to His Majesty the King.

These warrants are given neither to a man as such nor to a shop as such. They are awarded to the tradesman in association with his shop. Should he die so does the warrant. Should the shop close the warrant is revoked.

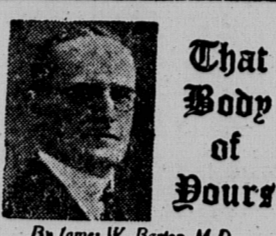
Nowadays the Royal Warrant is really a valuable asset as it is not awarded casually, but not so many years ago it was much discredited owing to unauthorized use of the Royal Arms. At last, the spectacle of a street hawker with a handcart inscribed "Purveyor of Cats' Meat to H. M. the King and Queen and all the Royal Family," together with the Royal Arms, was too much for the authorities, and as the result of an official investigation, hundreds of proud displayers of fine but illegal representations of "the Lion and the Unicorn fighting for the Crown" were ordered to remove them from their shop fronts.

On page nineteen of the Duncan Report this paragraph appears: It follows from what we have said, that both in respect of grants for the machinery of government and in respect of debt allowances, the Maritime Provinces have satisfied us that they have a genuine claim to a readjustment of the financial arrangements that exist between the Dominion and themselves, and that in any readjustment their territorial limitations entitle them to still further considerations. At the conclusion of the Saskatchewan negotiations Premier King is reported as having said: "The four western provinces now have their resources, and the Maritime Provinces have had their difficulties adjusted, so that the whole country has had its problems aired and attention given to them."

What Mr. King says about the Maritimes is far from correct. The suggestion that the Maritime have had their difficulties adjusted is quite too sweeping and certainly not in accordance with the facts. Leaving aside all other matters dealt with in the Duncan Report, and in relation to which effective action has not been taken, the unsatisfied claims of the Maritimes in this particular matter itself demonstrates the inaccuracy and incomprehensible character of the Prime Minister's position.

Mr. King at first was inclined to pooch-pooch Mr. Bennett's declaration that unemployment had developed a serious and pressing problem in the country. Afterwards, the Premier acknowledged that there was a certain amount of unemployment in the Dominion and expressed a willingness, if returned to power, to call a conference to see what could be done about it. Presently, he is trying to find consolation in the declared fact that there is not so much unemployment in the Dominion as there is abroad; not so much unemployment in Canada as there is, for example in the United States and there is not so much unemployment in the United States as there is in Great Britain.

Whistling may keep up the courage of Mr. King, but it will not comfort the workless merely to tell them that they are outnumbered in the United States and elsewhere, nor will it find them the work and the wages they are seeking. Mr. Bennett has shown a more acute realization of actual conditions and a better conception of what would be a practical helpful way of proceeding towards a remedy. Mr. King's attitude hitherto has been one to create the impression that he is not deeply concerned, over the situation.



By James W. Barlen, M.D.

TAKING AN ANAESTHETIC.

In one of the large cities some months ago a number of deaths occurred during and immediately after operation, and there was a feeling in the mind of the public that the anaesthetic was likely the cause of death. However, after an exhaustive investigation of a number of these deaths it was found that the anaesthetic was pure, but that there was some condition in the patient that was really the underlying cause of death. And some of these conditions were of such a nature that they could not be detected by an examination before operation.

Now it is only natural that if you or a loved one are in need of an operation that with the thought of these deaths in mind, you hesitate about going under an anaesthetic, or having a loved one do so.

There are operations that must be immediately performed—an acute appendix, an obstruction of the intestine, a strangulated hernia or rupture, and whether you are a good surgical risk or not the operation must be done if your life is to be saved.

But perhaps it is another condition in which you have time to consider—a chronic appendix, infected tonsils, an ordinary hernia or rupture, and it is here that you find it difficult to decide what to do.

Now while deaths do occur, one in many thousands during anaesthesia, nevertheless no one is more anxious to prevent such an occurrence than the physician who gives the anaesthetic; the aesthetist as he is called. And so the Anaesthesia Research Society has established certain essentials of "safety first."

These are the determination of surgical risk before operation. That is classifying risks as good, fair, or poor. Good risks are free from organic disease.

Fair risks, suffering with organic disease, but in good general condition. Poor risks, suffering with organic disease or general condition so bad as likely to result in a fatality.

Now how do they make this classification? By making certain tests. This includes, the blood pressure itself; the relation of the blood pressure to the haemoglobin or richness of the blood; relation of blood pressure to pulse rate; the length of time the patient can hold the breath which is really a test of heart, lungs, and often the kidneys, how soon pulse rate returns to normal after slight exercise; also how soon the breathing rate returns to normal after exercise.

You can test see that with examinations and tests the giving of anaesthetics is as safe as it can humanly be made.



VESPERS

O Blackbird, what a boy you are! How you do go it! Blowing your bugle to that one sweet star— How you do blow it! And does she hear you, blackbird boy, so far? Or is it wasted breath? "Good Lord! she is so bright Tonight!" The blackbird saith.

—T. E. Brown. In his "Book of Sorrow," Sir Andrew Macphail placed this lyric among the threnodies.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

THE KING'S GIRLS

Q. Who were the King's Girls? A. During the seventeenth century in New France, the French Government sent out shiploads of young women of a marriageable age to meet the shortage in Quebec. Over a thousand, known as "the King's Girls" were thus transferred to the new colony, in charge of nuns. Marriages took place by the score soon after the arrival of a new detachment in Quebec, the government giving a money grant and certain privileges such as remission from taxes for some years.

Anti-King Drift In Quebec

If the Conservative party falls on July 28 to improve its position in respect to Quebec representation, it will be because of some line of Liberal campaigning as yet uncovered. This is the considered opinion of Mr. Vernon Knowles, special correspondent of the Toronto Mail and Empire, who, after a two weeks' tour of the French-Canadian province, summarizes his conclusions for his paper.

The King treaty with New Zealand has strangled the Quebec dairy industry, and the farmers are up in arms.

There is hostility generally, widespread at any rate, upon the countryside, but not so sold profitably in competition with New Zealand, farm herds have been sold off; the dairying industry is at a serious ebb; the boys and girls cannot be kept upon unprofitable farms; farms, indeed, are being abandoned at a rate in which some profess to see alarm. And in the towns and cities industry is flagging, railway work decreasing, and unemployment increasing. These are the main complaints encountered in plenty.

Conscription is less of an issue than before, and even the efforts to use India are scoffed at by country folk who call it "old stuff." Indeed "talk politics" was the cry shouted vociferously at one recent Liberal meeting, at a candidate who talked India. And the Saskatchewan issue appears to be fairly well answered by the dictum of L'Action Catholique. So that at many a point the normal Liberal campaigning seems to be checkmated.

The Conservatives are better organized than since 1911 and there are many folks who liken the present political talk along the countryside to the campaign of 1911, when even Sir Wilfrid Laurier barely pulled through in Soulanges by a majority of but 84.

So there we have a combination of lack of prosperity, deep dissatisfaction, disappearance of old issues and hatred, plus a renewed Conservative organization.

Quebec, Mr. Knowles maintains, is very little interested in the tariff detail in the budget, and hugely interested in Mr. Dunning's pronouncement for abrogation of the New Zealand treaty by next October. Why next October? Is the question most often heard. Quebec dairying is being badly hurt now. Quebec naturally predisposed to Liberalism, could willingly forgive the mistake of entering into New Zealand Treaty if the Government would admit the error frankly and rectify it at once instead of next October.

It is a depressing and cynical commentary upon political morality in high places, however, to find that even in some of the highest Liberal circles in Quebec one finds an un concealed propensity to chuckle and gloat over the Dunning budget on the whole as a very smart political trick. "Mr. Bennett has nothing left—Mr. King and Mr. Dunning have stolen his whole policy and cut away from under him the protectionist ground he stood upon," said one high Liberal politician to me with undisguised glee. Political morality thus becomes a matter of party expediency, principles being scrapped freely for the immediate tactical advantages. Thus the budget is not a protectionist but a marketing budget, when presented by Liberal speakers and Ministers in the West, and is bluntly protectionist—stolen bodily as a matter of tactics from Bennett—when it is presented by the highest of Liberals in protectionist Quebec.

Falling from her hand, a bottle of hair lotion broke and drenched the dress of Madame Medislot, in Paris recently then caught fire from a gas grate, seriously burning the woman.

Bachelors who refused to marry were heavily fined. Many of the old families in Quebec today originated in this novel matrimonial manner.

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That Fisheries Portfolio

(Gardenville, Que., Journal of Commerce)

"The climax of all the affronts to the intelligence of the Maritime electors is the appointment of a Professor of English to the job of saving the fishermen economically. Doubtless he may take his lyre or his flute and want the ballads of which he has such an expert knowledge and attract the fish to the nets of the toilers. He may even learn the chanteys of the fishermen and entice them to the polling booth, but as a serious appointment to improve the lot of the practical fisherman the only comment necessary is found in the flowing words and easy cadences of the majority report of the Commission on the Maritime Fisheries. There in abundance will be found well turned phrases, specious political propaganda, a scorning of logic, an ignoring of economics, a refusal to face the facts as well as a frank avowal that serfdom and poverty must continue to be the lot of the Maritime fisherman. Men who should know something of fishing and fishermen signed the report, but the Professor of English, specializing in ballads and folk lore wrote it and dominated those who made up the majority. Hon. Mr. Justice MacLean withstood his wiles and accepted the logic of events in his minority report.

"In the words of a practical fisherman "Professor Macmillan is about as much value to the Commercial Fisheries of Canada as fish guts are to the fisherman." He should never have been disturbed by the financial interests of Montreal from his dreams of folk lore."

Sable Island

Sable Island is known as one of the most dangerous spots on the Atlantic Coast, the scene of many ship-wrecks and much loss of life. As showing the changes of a century the Halifax Chronicle reproduces from an old newspaper file of June, 1826, a news item telling of word being received from the British Government of an allowance of the sum of four hundred pounds sterling towards the support of the establishment on the Island of Sable, providing a like sum be contributed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia. It is regarded by the writer as a fresh instance, if indeed any were wanted, of that liberality which distinguishes the gifts of our maternal Government." The writer felt that Canada now Ontario and Quebec) and New Brunswick should contribute to the upkeep of the Sable Island lighthouse. The news item referred to reads as follows:

By the last packet advices have been received from the British Government allowing £400 sterling per annum towards the support of the establishment on the Island of Sable, providing a like sum be contributed by the Legislature of the Province. This grant we consider amply sufficient for the purpose, and as a fresh instance, if indeed any were wanted of that liberality which distinguishes the gifts of our maternal Government. While upon this subject we would beg to remark that we cannot see on what principle of justice Canada and New Brunswick can refuse to furnish a certain quota of the expenditure for this establishment. They reap the benefit as well as we do. For example there have been five vessels cast away upon the Island this season—two of these, the ships Elizabeth and Agamenon, sailed from St. John's, and the last ship, the Nassau, was bound to Quebec. It is in fact, an establishment the expenses of which ought to be borne by the commercial interests connected with the whole continent of North America; and we are much inclined to hope that the correspondence which has been opened by his Excellency with the neighboring Provinces, on this sub-

but I had the right of way. He must pay the bill and look pleasant. Our automobile policies, including the Liability and Collision coverages, will pay the expenses in event of trouble. You will enjoy your car more if you are properly insured and realize your car is no longer a liability. Ask us for rates and particulars for covering your car. Hyndman & Co. Limited. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Lower Queen Street Charlottetown

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