

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Last year, in budgeting for a deficit, Premier MacMillan emphasized the many increasing demands upon the treasury. The Public Accounts laid out in the Legislature yesterday prove the truth of his forecast. We are passing through strenuous times, when hardly a business, a City Council, a Provincial or Federal Government can claim to make ends meet.

AN OBJECT LESSON

Here is how legislative affairs are being conducted in Ontario under the Hepburn administration, according to the Mail & Empire: "We appeal once more for a restoration of decency and order in the proceedings of the Legislature. The people are offended by the lack of dignity which has prevailed in the House during the present session. It is unseemly that front bench members should hurl epithets across the floor at each other, that the Premier should taunt the Opposition leader with being a Sunday school teacher, that a Minister should call a front bench Conservative a hypocrite, and that the latter should reply 'liar.'"

EDITORIAL NOTES

These are the equinox days. About the first signs of spring are men in white overalls with ladders on their shoulders. Creamery butter production in February amounted to 7,168,000 pounds compared with 7,641,000 last year, a decrease of six per cent. Should the members avoid repeating their address speeches, there is no reason why the legislative should not rise in three weeks' time.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Visitors to the Charlottetown Public Library will have noticed the increasing space and attention which is being given to the children's section. A splendid library of children's books is now available on the shelves, and choice examples of this type of literature are featured prominently on the librarians' desk. The books cover a wide variety of subjects. Fairy tales, history, biography and poetry, of a cultural as well as entertaining quality, magnificently illustrated and suited to every school age, are well represented; but there are also helpful and interesting books, adapted to young minds, on science, electricity, carpentry, the fine arts and handicraft of all kinds—a veritable golden treasury of select literature adapted to every youthful taste and requirement. These books, wisely used, should be a help, rather than a rival attraction, to the work in the school. Are they being used as extensively as they might be in this connection? We understand that the supply is sufficient to provide for a much larger circulation than exists at present, and that the authorities are keenly desirous of developing this feature of the library to the best advantage. Teachers and parents should make it a point to inspect the children's

Notes By The Way

Last year the British Government intervened to limit Russian softwood imports to 350,000 standards and to prohibit the "fall" clause. That, however, was before the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement. This year the matter is not so simple, for the Agreement requires three months' notice to be given of the intention to impose discriminatory restrictions on Russia imports, and then only after negotiation with the Russian Government has proved abortive. The new contract presents a clear case for the exercise of this right by the British Government, since the "fall" clause must undoubtedly have the effect of frustrating the Canadian preference. Should the Government fail to exercise their right, Canada will have legitimate ground to protest that the Ottawa Agreement is being infringed. In the choice between the Ottawa Agreement and the Russian Trade Agreement can there be any question where our interest lies?—London Morning Post.

And what do we stand to lose?

One thing, our friends, our people, the Dominions. The Empire, the Dominion would have nothing to do with Locarno. They will have nothing to do with this monstrous expansion of Locarno. What does the pact say? It says that if certain things take place on the Continent Britain is inevitably, immediately, and automatically plunged into a war from which the Dominions are excluded. On the other hand, Britain is at war and the Dominions are at peace the Empire comes to an end. If we make this pact, then, we are staking the existence of the Empire upon events which take place automatically! Folly? It is more than folly. It is madness!—London Daily Express.

We must turn to Europe to discover

the centre of the hurricane which is driving the Jews toward Palestine at a rate which would seriously embarrass the Palestinian Government unless it shielded itself behind protective legislation. The driving dynamic of the cataclysm is the Nordic madness of Germany and the godless obsession of Soviet Russia.—Exchange.

Mr. Pirow, the Minister of Defence

in the Union of South Africa, has made a very frank and outspoken declaration as to that Dominion's attitude to Imperial defence. The Union, he said, is unwilling to participate in any general scheme worked out by Great Britain. Mr. Pirow laid some stress on the risk of internal trouble or even civil conflict which might arise if the Union Government should "attempt rashly to commit the country to participation in a future over-sea war."

Our brains are made of plastic stuff

They are able to absorb the ideas, information, and observations of an endless number of other minds. Who ever heard of an over-crowded mind? Billions of cells within the brain of ours are forever hungering for knowledge! The Bible says that "with all thy knowledge, get understanding." Snobbish people are bereft of understanding. They fancy that some sudden acquirement of wealth or fame or position has given them the right to set themselves apart as special and privileged. Strip them of all this, however, and they do not stand apart but as they are—at their worth alone.

The Locarno Pact is in fact a

pivotal point of British foreign policy. The commitment is there. It should be boldly exploited in the interests of peace. Above all, no doubt whatever should be left in any nation's mind that it applies to aggression from the air. There can of course be no question that a bombing attack would constitute flagrant aggression within the meaning of the Treaty. But its articles show that the air attacks were not in the mind of the negotiators. Strip them of this, however, and they do not stand apart but as they are—at their worth alone.

It is a test of the highest

and independent operators are using 300 tons in their manufacturing operations. At the meeting of the Canadian Horticultural Council in Ottawa, Fred Lewis, of the Associated Growers, gave publicity to these operations, presumably a preliminary to a request for a tariff to protect this growing industry. Operations of this sort, (says Vernon News) are the kind which have stolen their show from the school of political thought which would advance theoretical freedom of trade in a world where protection of one sort or another is an adjunct of life.



CANCER OF THE STOMACH THE MOST CURABLE OR THE MOST HOPELESS AILMENT

In its various forms cancer of the stomach may be considered either one of the most hopeful or one of the most curable types of cancer. One of the reasons that there are so many cases of cancer is because cancer is a disease that does not generally attack the patient until he has reached middle age. As you know, a great many more people reach middle age now than ever before in the history of the world. Fifty years ago, of every ten babies born, three to four died at birth or about one in twenty die at birth or during the first year. To-day only about one in twenty die at birth or during the first year. It stands to reason then that as a good number of these that were saved at birth are now at middle age, there will be that many more in which cancer may develop.

Fortunately physicians are now able to recognize cancer of the stomach in its earlier stages, and this is why cancer of the stomach is considered one of the most curable ailments. "Experience has now shown that cancer of the stomach may be curable if diagnosed (discovered) early enough in its growth. If discovered too late death will surely occur."

If, however, the fact that early removal is the only known method of cure, were emphasized more, a larger number of persons would undoubtedly submit promptly to examination and operation, with consequent increase in the number of satisfactory results.

Drs. H. C. Gray and D. C. Ball-four, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., from a vast experience with stomach ailments, tell us in the American Medical Journal of Cancer that cancer of the stomach will result in death if the disease is not interrupted in its course.

In cases of persistent indigestion in middle aged individuals, therefore, no "home" treatment should be continued for any length of time. The patient should report to his physician, who, in persons of middle age, will likely recommend an X ray examination.

Britain Strengthens Navy

The principle of "equality of security" was reaffirmed by Sir Bolton Eyles-Moncell in placing before the British House of Commons the naval estimates, totalling \$50,000,000, and increase of \$3,500,000. The First Lord of the Admiralty was disposed to look at the international situation optimistically, although he did not minimize the sense of disappointment arising from the Japanese notice of its purpose to terminate the Washington Treaty.

Sir Bolton was on sound traditional British ground in referring to the different responsibilities of the Great Powers—demanding different degrees of allied strength—that would be necessary in the maintenance of the "equality of security" principle.

Tokio despatches represent Japan as still unyielding in its demand for equality of naval strength. The British First Lord recognized the difficulties of quantitative limitation which required different countries to set down in figures their ultimate naval requirements, but he was hopeful in the interest of the world's taxpayers, of qualitative restrictions of some kind.

Sir Bolton's address indicated his belief that an "equilibrium of defence" which would make it difficult for one nation to become an aggressor, and the greatest hope for peace. This seems to mean the adoption of "power policies" under which Great Britain will provide herself with naval armaments of a strength proportionate to her responsibilities in the policing of the seven seas.

On the strength of Britain's naval arm will largely depend the successful maintenance of the "equality of security" principle.

character to lose a dream of one's life—and then not to become embittered. How small a proportion, however of these dreams of ours even come into reality. It is better to have had the dream at any rate, for dreams are of the very substance of all achievement and all happiness. The old saying that it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all is in this same strain of thought.

Trial by judge instead of by jury is gaining rapidly in popularity in this country. Those states which permit defendants to waive jury trials find that more than three-quarters of them prefer to do it. It is believed a judge will give them a fairer trial than twelve inexperienced jurors who are likely to be unduly influenced by the prosecutor, the press and the prejudices which might arise from a defendant's religious, economic or social status.—Collier's Weekly.

Many of us are continually making mistakes—and for some reason of other, we try to explain them away—but we always get into some new trouble in trying to do so. A mistake is a mistake. The only sensible thing to do in such a dilemma is to acknowledge it and, in the world of Josh Billings, not to make the same one "twice."

King's Position Untenable

It was a carefully prepared pronouncement by Hon. MacKinnon King made on Monday. He read a statement setting out plainly the position that he and his party are taking. Briefly, it is that they are supporting the Government's reform measures, though believing that some of them are beyond the competence of Parliament. According to the press dispatches, his pronouncement was received with sustained applause from Liberals.

Did they realize the full import of what they were applauding? Implicit in the statement is a declaration that if he were now Prime Minister he would not introduce the legislation but would wait until the constitutional obstacles were cleared away. He made a great deal of these objections and places on the Government alone the responsibility for flouting provincial rights. A free translation of his language is: "We believe in these things which you propose. We have already advocated them. Now that you put us up against it we must vote for them because if we don't you will say we opposed them. We realize that he should not do so until after it has been decided by the courts that the legislation is not ultra vires."

This is a précis of the carefully prepared statement which his followers applauded. We can hardly believe that he submitted it to caucus before reading it to the House. If he had, surely one of his supporters would have risen to say, "Mr. King, do you not see the position in which you are putting yourself and the Liberal party? Substantially you are saying that we are supporting these measures from the standpoint of political strategy. You are practically admitting that if you were Premier you would not introduce this legislation now, perhaps not for years to come. We have insisted that the emergency requires heroic measures. Mr. Bennett has pointed the only immediate way out. We must support it wholeheartedly or not at all. If the constitutional objections you raise are a real obstacle to such legislation let us vote against it, because it is utterly inoperative as it stands. We will be outside our jurisdiction and therefore ineffective, besides being fraught, as you say, with grave danger of starting an agitation over provincial rights."

Let It Go At That

(Ottawa Journal) On the eve of passage through the House of Commons of the Unemployment Insurance Act, Mr. MacKinnon King read a statement of the attitude of the Liberal Opposition toward the Government's reform policies. It is perhaps significant that Mr. King should have thought it necessary to read such a statement. What it seemed to indicate was a desire to refer to anything which has come to my notice within this Province. I am sounding a warning about some of the things I have seen elsewhere.

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PUBLIC FORUM

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

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

Sir,—I see in the Public Forum of the Charlottetown Guardian of March 15th a letter headlined "Sunday Observance." Mr. Campbell condemns the Ministerial Association for circulating a petition for stricter Sunday observance, the same to be presented before the legislators. He says "if Sunday observance is of Divine origin, why does he use the 'if'? There is no 'if' about it, for it is written, 'Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy.' Again, he says, clergymen should take their Bibles and show where God has sanctified Sunday. What does he think the clergymen are doing, talking politics or selling life insurance? They have already taken the Bible; also have sent their petitions to the throne of God. And yet there are many who are ever learning, yet never able to come to the knowledge of truth. Therefore it is necessary to take other steps, namely the law, that they may be subject to those who have authority over them. I am, Sir, etc., J. WELLINGTON THOMAS, North Tryon, P. E. I.

A SCOUTS DUTY

Sir,—I have received the following letter from Rev. Mr. Raymond which I should like you to publish. I am, Sir, etc., WM. WARREN, Provincial Commissioner.

(Enclosure): March 14th, 1935. Mr. William Warren, Scout Commissioner for P. E. Island.

Dear Sir: As you near the completion of your campaign for funds and brace yourselves to meet the Governor General's membership challenge I feel led to write you a letter about Scouting. There are so many excellent things about it and it is capable of such far-reaching usefulness that anyone who has a word of encouragement—a word of helpfulness—wants to say that word. "A Scout's honour is to be trusted." "I promise to do my best." Can there be anything finer than that implanted in a young mind? May I point out that a Scout is a Christian. "I promise to do my best to do my duty to God."

Now can he be other? Sometimes I am made anxious because I have seen Scout leadership making a very poor best of that promise. I do not refer as I write to anything which has come to my notice within this Province. I am sounding a warning about some of the things I have seen elsewhere. There are things which I would have you impress upon every Scout in every Scout Troop within your jurisdiction. First, that a Scout's duty to God stands before everything else in his Scout life. I believe that in this age no Scout and no Christian man is doing his duty who does not go to Church when he is able to do so. I believe that his first duties should be done first, and that means in the morning. A real Scout unless he is sick, will be found in his own Church rededicating his life to God. "I promise to do my duty to God." All the rest of the day will take its colour from that morning duty. Secondly, I would have you impress the fact that a boy who is once a Scout is always a Scout. The Scout promise does not run down like a clock that needs winding because the boy gets tired of going to the troop meetings, or is moved away to some other place. "I Promise" once said, becomes a law of life if one's honour is to be trusted. If not there must be a form of release. "I withdraw my promise." Show me the real Scout who wants such a release.

But, Mr. Commissioner, we have seen tired Scouts who are not Scouting any more, who have drifted, and are drifting away from the splendid purpose with which they began. There seems to be a leak in the system—Rowers who no longer row, Scouters who no longer scout. How can the leak be stopped? That is the question. The answer, I believe, can be found in the Scout necessity of putting first

THE LAURENTIANS

These mountains reign alone, they do not share The transient life of woods and streams; Wrapt in the deep solemnity of dreams, They drain the sunshine of the upper air. Beneath their peaks, the huge clouds, rare and there, Take counsel of the wind, which all night screams Through grey, burnt forests where the moonlight beams On hidden lakes, and rocks worn smooth and bare.

THE TWO MACS

According to the Canada Seeds Act, no new variety of cereal grain under the variety name unless that variety has been licensed by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture after tests conducted by the Cereal Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms.



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things first. "I promise to do my duty to God." The Chief Scout made no mistake when he put that part of the promise first. Scouting falls if you put it anywhere else. This is a great movement. It interferes with no Christian man's creed. It talks at no Christian man's colour—but it puts duty to God first, with a standard that fits everyone—"my best." If Scouting holds to that we need not doubt its future. If these sentiments agree, as I think they do, with a right interpretation of the Scout Movement, I shall be glad if they are of use to you in your effort to secure the highest standard of Scouting for this Province. With best wishes for continued success, I am Faithfully yours, HENRY D. RAYMOND

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