The Charlottetown Guardian

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A Clear-Cut Issue

An attempt is made anonymously in the Campbell Government organ to imply that *The Guardian* has been sponsoring extravagant claims on the part of dispossessed landowners in the National Park area at the expense of the other taxpayers of the Province. This, of course, is absolutely false. All that *The Guardian* has insisted upon is the right of every citizen to appeal to our properly constituted courts of justice.

That right of appeal the Campbell Government has taken away in two Acts passed by a Legislature consisting entirely of its own partisan supporters.

What has been said in these columns with regard to the National Park Act applies, with equal force, to the Road Act, 1936, whereby the right of appeal from the decisions of the Minister of Public Works in expropriation cases is restricted to the Executive Council.

Both of these Acts were not only in violation of the principles enunciated in Magna Carta, the Petition of Right and the Bill of Rights (the great charters of British liberty which decree that no man of what estate and condition soever, shall be put out of his lands or tenement without being brought to answer by due process of law) but they placed upon the Dominion Government the duty of disallowance or exercise of its vetoing power.

We make this statement on the authority of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, who claimed that his Government, in disallowing the Alberta bank laws, was acting not only for the people of Alberta but for the people of all Canada. "The legislation concerned, he said, *deprived the citizen of his right of access to the Courts.*" (Patriot, Aug. 18, 1937).

This is the sole issue raised by *The Guardian* and by the petitioners from the National Park area, who are now awaiting the opportunity of interviewing the Campbell Government for the purpose of reclaiming their right as British subjects to access to the Courts.

Mr. Dunning's Explanation

If Hon. Mr. Dunning had made his political speech at a public meeting in Charlottetown last week, instead of at a Liberal meeting at Eldon, it is doubtful if he would have ventured on the misstatement attributed to him in the local Liberal organ. He is quoted as saying that the King Government's failure to obtain better terms under the Canada-United States treaty was because they did not have enough concessions to give in exchange, their hands being tied by the Empire Agreements entered into by the Bennett Government.

This is not the kind of argument we would expect a man in Mr. Dunning's position to advance. It is unfair and misleading. For while Article 13 of the Washington treaty exempts from its provisions regarding "most favored nations treatment" Canada's trade with other parts of the British Empire, *it is also exempts from the same provisions the United States trade with Cuba and the Panama Canal Zone, including the preference enjoyed by American potato producers in the Cuban market.*

Mr. Dunning himself, in comparing the tariff items under both treaties on which the preferential rate is reduced, stated in Parliament last session that "there are very few items which occur in both schedules." "The explanation of the fact that enumerated tariff concessions to the United Kingdom and to the United States are largely made on different commodities," he said, "*lies in the complementary rather than competitive character of the bulk of Canadian imports from our two chief customers and sources of supply.*"

The Bennett treaty of 1932 with the United Kingdom provides no alibi for the King Government failing in 1935 to secure any concessions at Washington for our cod and haddock fisheries, our silver fox pelts, our table stock potatoes, our wheat and other grains, or for our dairy industry beyond a quota on cream, and our seed potatoes beyond a quota so inadequate that this year it was more than half exhausted before a single potato had been planted in this Province.

What was it that Canada gave away in exchange for the concessions obtained at Washington? After listing the concessions made by the United States to Canada, the New York *Times* thus summed up the situation: "The concessions granted by Canada to us cover a far longer list of products. The reductions specified by name in Schedule I, together with a few items on which the existing rates are bound against increase, number about 180. This, with the extension of the 'most-favored-foreign-nation' items brought about by the treaty, means lowered charges on our products covering no fewer than 767 items and sub-items of the Canadian tariff. Canada makes reductions in rates on imports of lamb, pork, bacon and hams, running from 25 to 65 per cent., and of 50 per cent on eggs. She reduces the duty on our wheat, admits potatoes free, makes a 25 per cent. reduction on the duty on grapes, a 50 per cent. reduction in that on grapefruit, puts oranges on the free list, lowers the tariff on books 10 per cent., takes the duty off certain types of magazines, reduces that on films and chemicals, cuts the gasoline duty 10 per cent., makes substantial reductions on steel ingots, bars, rods, rails and beams, slashes the duty on nearly all agricultural machinery 50 per cent., cuts the duty on textile machinery by the same percentage, reduces the tariff on radios and electric refrigerators, and reduces that on low-priced automobiles 12 per cent. and on higher priced 25 per cent. In addition to these specific concessions, the State Department lays much emphasis on the fact that there will be a change in the Canadian system of valuing commodities for duties, reducing greatly the 'arbitrary assessments' often greatly exceeding the invoice values of imported goods."

If, as Mr. Dunning says, "we didn't give to the United States all that we would have liked to give them", perhaps it was just as well! At any rate, it wasn't the Ottawa Agreements that stood in the way of getting better terms at Washington for our farmers and fishermen. More likely it was the zeal of Prime Minister Mackenzie King to advance the interests of his friends the Liquor barons, by insisting on getting a full 50 per cent. reduction on United States whiskey duties. That was what Mr. King was after chiefly, and other more important Canadian interests had to be sacrificed to achieve that result.

Each Day's News

History as currently taught takes little account of present-day events, not because these events are unimportant—they may be of world-shaking significance—but because lapse of time is necessary to establish a proper historical perspective. But there is another side to the question, which is thus expressed by a New York exchange:

"One day's issue of any newspaper is filled with mystery and contradiction beyond the powers of any one man to resolve into a rational and coherent frame of existence. In these times of doubt and rapid transition only 'history' can write final verdicts upon any given phenomenon in the daily grist of news, and 'history' is a product not of the philosophers and writing men who daily tear frantically along in Clio's footsteps, but of the great, silent mass of popular opinion from which ultimately there will be distilled a standard body of ideas by which the seething chaos of daily events will be gauged and evaluated. One look at the complexity of the present is enough to reveal the supreme importance of the ordinary man and woman in developing the concepts by which the future will estimate the true significance of contemporary events."

Editorial Notes

Sir Rowland Hill (Penny Post) died this date 1879.

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Saint John is to have no Labor Day parade this year.

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Ideal weather for the Government House Garden Party yesterday.

* * * *

Nothing could be worse than the condition of St. Peter's Road these days.

* * * *

The trouble with a dictatorship such as we "enjoy" is that their acts and deeds are law though the reverse of justice.

* * * *

Mr. A. Murray Milne, Accountant, Ottawa, recently appointed by Saint John City Council to report upon its finances, has completed a thorough survey of the financial structure. His lengthy report and recommendations are now being considered by the Council in caucus.

* * * *

Here is a sample of mixed metaphors fortelling the horrible fate of teachers in Saskatchewan. At a recent meeting in Saskatoon, as teachers were discussing the advisability of placing school matters under university civil service, one male teacher vigorously and loudly dissented. "We might come under the hammer of the political pork barrel and be made political footballs," he said.

* * * *

A bagpipe band has been officially recognized by the British Air Council, and following the announcement the Scottish Pipe Association decided to provide training facilities and already pipe bands representing Halton, Cranwell and Hendon airdromes are in training. With the pipes go the kilts which in this way become part of the Royal Air Force uniform.

* * * *

They do give consideration at times to agriculture and bad roads in Ontario. In deciding the election date, Premier Hepburn told the newspapermen that Oct. 6 was some what earlier than the government had first planned. Most of the cabinet favored Oct. 12, but this would have clashed with the annual meeting of the Ontario Ploughmen's Association at Guelph, Ont. To have delayed polling until the week following would have been to run the risk of bad road conditions in northern Ontario.

* * * *

The Canada Year Book for 1937 has just come from the press. Prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics it has become the well night indispensable companion of all who would have at their elbow authoritative information covering almost every phase of Canada's life. The work extends to 1100 pages, and the whole has been thoroughly brought up to date and additional special chapters added making it more complete. The results of the last census are contained in this volume and the chapter on Transportation and Communications has been entirely recast to give a clearer picture of the relationship of the different services involved.

* * * *

Mrs. Lanigan-O'Keefe the originator of the Irish Hospital Sweep relates that her husband, a physician, died during the World War, and that she then devoted herself to raising $5,000 to care for poor patients in his hospital. Later, she conceived the idea of obtaining financial aid for all Irish hospitals in financial straits. Wealthy friends shared her belief in the sweepstakes idea, and now more than $65,000,000 is as yet undistributed from this system. Mrs. Lanigan-O'Keefe states that the $65,000,000 would be spent on new hospitals, chiefly, and that already many hospitals throughout Ireland have been modernized from Irish Sweepstakes funds. She estimates that United States citizens bought more than 50 per cent of the tickets, while England was the next heaviest purchaser.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The historic phrase "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," written by Abraham Lincoln on a scrap of paper as the peroration to his celebrated Gettysburg speech will endure forever, on the basis of a poll of famous savings conducted by a London newspaper. Lincoln's remark is the most significant, according to the consensus, but the honor of second place was keenly contested. Nelson's inspiring signal at Trafalgar: "England expects that every man this day will do his duty," was given a slight lead for the runner-up award, over the last words attributed to Cecil Rhodes: "So much to do, so little done." Here are some of the other favorites quoted: "Call no man happy until he is dead."—Solon. "Veni, Vidi, Vici" —Caesar. "Take away this bauble." —Cromwell. "Now God be praised, I will die in peace." —Wolfe at Quebec. "Roll up the map of Europe." —Pitt, "A Scrap of Paper."—Von Bethmann Hollweg. "Wait and See."—Asquith. "Oh, yeah!"—This modern generation.—Ex.

In an appeal to British youth to become qualified to protect democracy even against itself, Stanley Baldwin thus classified the armament by which youth may build impregnable defenses: "Courage, discipline, efficiency and leadership strong enough in moral power to need no physical force to support it—the leadership of faith and character.' And such is the opportunity of youth in any country. Youth thus equipped need have no fear of unemployment. —Calif. Herald.

The heat has finally got us again. As usual men go around dressed up with ties tight around their necks suit coats on and mopping their perspiring brows. Why? Because like sheep we follow the old idea that it is impolite to appear in public places in negligee. To wear short sleeves and an open necked shirt might cause a panic. Women would probably swoon at the sight of a man sitting at the table without his suit coat and a tie that does not bind but darn near chokes him to death during these warm days. Once again we raise the cry for a leader to lead us out of the swelter and demand that men have a right to be comfortable. —Detroit Saturday Night.

If the U. S. S. R. authorities keep on suspecting and expelling their fellow-Communists from the party ranks, they may in time become like Jean Baptiste Colbert, Louis IV's Minister of Finance Colbert looked around at his associates analyzed their character and gradually began reducing the number of those whom he thought honest, until finally he had faith only in himself. The Moscow lights are travelling a similar road. —Montreal Gazette.

Even since he served two and a half years during the World War in Ruhleben interment camp as prisoner of the Germans, Augustus Archer of Crayford, England has been insatiably hungry. At Dartford Police Court he was charged with stealing a bottle of milk from a doorstep. A doctor testified that nothing could efface from Archer's mind his experience as a prisoner. He was discharged.—Chronicle Telegraph.

Concern over the approach of Finsler's comet is measurably less than it would have been a couple of thousand years ago. Then embattled armies used to pause in terror at the advent of such a heavenly portent and then promptly scatter for home and safety. Armies in Spain and even China now fighting so busily will scarcely give the brilliant visitor a moment's attention. The newspaper reader may experience a slight twinge of uneasiness on learning that the comet's head is eight times bigger than the earth and that it flaunts a tail two million miles long. But he accepts the assurance of the astronomers that there will be no collision and that even it we were sideswiped by the tail we would scarcely notice it.—Ex.

One of the oldest instalment houses in the United States whose identity must be kept confidential, has been studying several thousand of its thousands of accounts. One fact discovered quickly, but appreciated slowly, was that ninety percent of all customs welshing on their instalment agreements had never made second payments. Upshot is a revolution in credit policy —immediate vigorous action if a second payment is missed. This procedure is bringing credit losses well under the two percent mark.—Brandon Sun.

The talk had turned on intelligent animals and some very tall stories had been told, when old Joe chipped in. "Clever animals?" he queried, "I bet none of you ever had a pet to equal my old cat. He was every fond of cheese. If it was on the table at meal-times and he smelt it he'd come over and beg for a bit. One day it struck me that every time he'd had a bit of cheese he wouldn't wait for anything more to eat, but always cleared off right away. The next time I gave him some cheese I watched him go off, and followed him. Do you know what that cat was doing? He was siting by a mouse-hole breathing heavily down it."

Ten years ago we also would have agreed that baseball would never appeal to any great proportion of the English sporting fraternity. Having taken various English visitors to ball games on this side, having found it quite impossible to explain the objectives of the players, and having been assured that "now in cricket we would never allow that," we were quite ready to accept the belief that no Englishman could ever be taught anything about this wild American sport. But recent events have changed our views. Today there are flourishing baseball leagues, both amateur and professional all over England. —Ottawa Citizen.

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.

THAT PARK DELEGATION

Sir,—Some question has been raised with regard to the length of time which the delegation representing the dispossessed property owners in the National Park area spent Wednesday morning in and around the Provincial Building seeking to lay their petition for access to the courts before the Provincial Government.

The factss are these. Shortly after 10 o'clock, Mr. Leigh Warren and myself inquired at the Premier's office and were informed that the Premier was in Summerside. We then tried to locate Hon. Mr. LePage, President of the Executive Council. Mr. Laird, another member of the delegation, told us that he had seen Mr. LePage in his office and had also been informed as to the Premier's absence. We then went to Mr. LePage's office but he was gone. His secretary told us that he was in the building somewhere. We searched for him for quite a while but were unable to find him. We then went over to Prowse Brothers store, to see Hon. Mr. Prowse. Mr. Prowse told us that Mr. LePage was in Hon. Mr. McIntyre's office. We rang up Mr. McIntyre's office from Prowse Brothers and got Mr. LePage on the phone. We asked him to meet the delegation within ten minutes and he agreed to do so. The interview took place at half past eleven.

I am, Sir, etc.,

ROY TOOMBS.
Chairman of delegation committee appointed to interview Government.

TWO POLICIES

Sir,—Hon. Mr. Dunning frankly emphasized in his address that the Federal King Government had only two policies. One was "The World's Peace" The other one,—"More Rain."

For his first policy he has to depend upon the nations of the world. For his second his dependence is upon the kindness of good providence. For any policy of initiative or performance of the King Government he had nothing to offer.

It is not unlike the Campbell Government highway and road policy as announced by their organ. Waiting for the fine weather to make the roads passable, and hoping for rain to lay the dust raised by their out of season dust raising road machines.

Both Federal and Provincial are content to slumber and leave the work of administration (apart from taxing to meet their own increased salaries) to nature and nature's God.

I am, Sir, etc.,

OBSERVER

SUMMER VISITOR PROTESTS

Sir,—Will you allow me a short space in your valuable paper to protest against the proposed National Park which the government wish to establish on the North Shore of P. E. Island.

We have spent our holidays at Cavendish for a number of years and enjoy the wildness and freedom of woods and beach. Can there not be left a few spots where one can go to escape from the crowds, noises and bustle of city life and enjoy the beauties of a spot like Cavendish?

I know it is a haven of rest to many people from our big cities and also from the U. S. A.

Be true to your name and guard the "Island" from those who would spoil its natural beauty.

I am, Sir, etc.,

W. BOREHAM,
1487 Mountain St.,
Montreal, Que.

DEFENDING THE OUTRAGE

Sir,—Every iniquity finds some depraved defender. Evidently one of the government milkers adopts the role, signed "Subscriber" in the Patriot.

He dwells upon "expropriation in the legal way" as the "due process of law" per Magna Charta. This is evasion of the issue. It is not the "due process of law" that is attacked. It is the inhuman creation of laws which disgrace civilization.

Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys, "Butcher of the Star Chamber", execrated by all civilization as an inhuman judicial atrocity, had a modicum of fairness and was the first British Judge to establish the right of a British subject to be "heard by counsel in court."

And now is Prince Edward Island to be disgraced as the first of His Majesty's Dominions to deprive His loyal subjects of the God ordained right?

It's bunk about "expropriation" being a national necessity and adopted by all governments is as flat in argument as is the head that conceives it. No one objects to expropriation as adopted in all civilized countries. The objection is to a species of land grabbing, without compensation, under pretense of expropriation in its just form.

"Subscriber" is arrogant dictatorship, senile egotism and concentrated gall when he talks of "Premier Campbell looking after the interests of 90,000 people of our Province as against a score or less who would like to fleece taxpayers by securing an exorbitant price for their holdings, "is the essence of stupidity.

What more shameful attack could he make upon our courts of justice and unbiassed judges than charge that they would be consenting "to fleece taxpayers — in exorbitant prices for their holdings." With all due deference to his stupidity I believe that the taxpayers would have more confidence in the court judgment than in political adventurers

Further, what interest have the 80,000 have no part in it except to Park? Not 10,000 of them will enjoy its existence. It is beyond the middle class masses, who cannot afford, without cars, to use it for pleasure or recreation. It is situated for the pleasure of tourists and the purse proud rich, the remaining 80,000 have no part in it except to sweat their lives earning the taxes squandered to create it.

What benefit is it to the farmers driven out of home and wiped out of their living? What benefit to production to have fertile grounds deadened to make polo or golf reserves for the nobs and pleasure seekers of wealth? What help to the city's merchant trade to divert the buying public away from the centre to the northern shore?

I am not knocking the principle of public parks. I approve of them to the full. But I do protest against the injustice of using them and their cost, away beyond bounds, and only for those whose purse should provide their own pleasure without robbery of those who can ill afford it. As a debt heaped upon the taxpayers I am reminded of that poem,—"The Prisoner for Debt."

"Go ring the bells and fire the guns,
And fling your glorious banners out
With freedom for your every shout;
And every one with breath agree
To praise our glorious Liberty.

Think ye the prisoner's aged ear
Rejoices in your general cheer?
Think ye his dim and fading eye,
Is kindled at your pageantry?
Sorrowing of soul and chained of limb,
What is your carnival to him?"

That is what our taxpayers are today. Properties mortgaged to the hilt to meet government extravagance. In the metaphori-prison for debt from which there is no hope of escape, and the shackles being bound tight upon them by every move of administration.

I am, Sir, etc.,

TAXPAYER

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

VALUE OF ADHESIVE TAPE FOR LOWER BACK PAIN

For a number of years part of my work was to fix up the injuries sustained by University football, hockey, soccer, boxing and other athletes. From this experience I learned the value of adhesive tape in "sticking" athletes together and getting them into the game again. It would appear that the strength of the adhesive tape or plaster, adequately and properly applied, is equal to that of the actual ligaments and tendons of the body.

The great value of adhesive tape in supporting a weak or injured lower back was brought home to me at the orthopedic department of the Massachusett's General Hospital, Boston, some years ago. Every morning a number of patients with a history of having lifted a heavy plank, stone, box or other object or who had made a misstep, were strapped with several strips of 2 inch adhesive tape, from a point about an inch below the hip prominence on one side to the same point on the other side. The strapping came right across the joint holding the last bone of the spinal column to the hip bone. At the end of 5 to 7 days the adhesive strap was removed and a snug brace or belt was applied. This belt was worn for weeks and in some cases for months.

The symptoms due to a strain of this joint —sacro-iliac—is well described by Dr. Emil Hauser in Medical Review of Reviews. "It may start with a feeling of tiredness, relieved by rest, but with a feeling of stiffness on arising after rest. It may occur as a pain in lower back followed a little later —hours or days—by a pain extending down the leg following the distribution of the branches of the large sciatic nerve (sciatica)."

The above description of the pain is interesting in that it shows the difference between this pain due to injury, relieved when patient is at rest, and the pain in the same region (following the sciatic nerve and its branches) due to infection from teeth, tonsils, sinuses or other parts, where the pain is present even when the patient is at rest.

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Cheese Production Decline

(Island Farmer)

With farmers clamoring about how hard it is to make a living on the farm it is hard to credit the fact that last year in Prince Edward Island we did not produce enough cheese for our own use. It is indeed surprising to note that in 1936 we consumed in Prince Edward Island 16,630 pounds more cheese than was made in the province.

Dairying is one of the greatest sources of farm income in Canada and while we have made great strides in this province in butter production we have gone back on the same extent in the production of cheese.

The quality of our cheese is superior as was evidenced at the Provincial Exhibition last week when our factories won all major prizes. In butter too Island creameries carried off the major awards.

There are at present only seven cheese factories operating in this province and five of these are in Prince County. Cheese is a good paying business and the prices this year continue at a high rate.

Total milk production for Prince Edward Island for the year 1936 was 150,686,200 pounds, valued at $1,594,428. From this quantity of milk the following amount of butter and cheese was manufactured:—Creamery butter, 2,072,800 lb. Dairy butter, 1,862,000 lb. Factory cheese, 283,000 lb. Farm cheese, 300 lb.

The total milk production was distributed as follows:—Butter, 60.7%, Cheese 2.0% Miscellaneous (Ice cream, etc.), 0.3%. Milk for direct consumption or otherwise used, 37.%.

The creamery butter and factory cheese industry in the Province of Prince Edward Island has followed the trend of the Dominion since the beginning of this century. Creamery butter production in this province in the year 1900 was 562,220 pounds, while in 1936 it was 2,072,800 pounds, while factory cheese production on the other hand was 4,459,519 pounds in 1900, compared with 283,000 pounds in 1936.

On the basis of Canada's per capita consumption of butter and cheese in 1936, which was 31.4 pounds and 3.37 pounds respectively, Prince Edward Island consumed 2,796,380 pounds of butter, leaving an exportable surplus of 1,138,420 pounds. Cheese consumption was 299,930 pounds, representing a shortage of 16,630 pounds for the province.

All sorts of reasons may be brought forth for the low production of cheese such as the trend towards butter production, low prices for milk, etc., but these all fall flat when we view conditions in our neighboring province of New Brunswick.

For the first six months of this year, the New Brunswick Cheese Output almost doubled, showing an increase of 94.4 per cent. over the corresponding period last year. At the same time an increase in creamery butter production for the same period was shown at 5.2 per cent. greater than in 1936.

It is high time we took stock of things in Prince Edward Island so far as Dairy Products are concerned when we don't produce enough cheese for our own use.

There is no reason why Prince Edward Island, one of the first accredited areas in Canada, should not wake up and get busy in cheese production. Practically the same conditions prevail here as in New Brunswick and we could easily show a proportionate increase in cheese production next year if we made preparations now.

The Poets' Corner

OLD AGE

The seas are quiet when the winds give o'er;
So calm are we when passions are no more;
For then we know how vain it was to boast
Of fleeting things so certain to be lost.
Clouds of affection from our younger eyes
Conceal that emptiness which age describes.

The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
Lets in new light through chinks that time hath made;
Stronger by weakness, wiser men become
As they draw near to their eternal home;
Leaving the Old, both worlds at once they view
Who stand upon the threshold of the New.

—Edmund Waller (17th Cent.)

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