

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Empire Day

Empire Day will be celebrated today wherever the Union Jack flies and British hearts beat loyal and true. Associated with the anniversary is the beloved name of Queen Victoria whose birthday, the 24th of May, is intimately linked with our school-day memories and earliest associations. The holiday in this Province provides a welcome opportunity for car driving, fishing, and other outdoor attractions. If it rains—but we shall not anticipate anything to regrettable. Optimism should be the keynote in preparing for a holiday! Whether we spend the day in or out of doors, however, its significance in Empire history should not be forgotten.

Damning Evidence

Our local contemporary professes to be unaware of the admission made by Liberals that the decisive factor in the last election campaign was the Prohibition issue, and that but for that issue the Stewart Government would have been returned to office on its record of achievement. The Liberal organ's memory must be short indeed if it cannot recall the vital assistance its party received from the Temperance Alliance and the fact that the campaign was made to hinge solely on the pledge that the Liberals, if returned, would wipe out bootlegging and drunkenness by a stricter enforcement of Prohibition than had ever been given in this Province.

One of the promises made to the Alliance in this connection, as pointed out by Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan in the budget debate at the last session of the Legislature, was that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would be requisitioned to enforce the Act in this Province. When it was found, during the campaign, that this promise was merely a political gesture and that no effort was being made to bring the Mounted Police here, the Alliance made it very clear to Hon. Mr. Saunders, the Liberal leader, that a successful outcome of the election depended upon immediate compliance with its demand. Mr. Saunders' reaction to this ultimatum was to dispatch thereupon the following frantic S.O.S. call to Senator MacArthur, who happened at the time to be in Montreal:

Hon. Senator MacArthur, c/o Windsor Hotel, Montreal. Insistent demand by Temperance Alliance for Mounted Police. Fear adverse results, politically, unless request immediately granted. Feeling running strong. Indignation meetings held. Make sure Police here before next week. Urgent.

(Signed) A. C. SAUNDERS.

So critical was the situation, that two Mounted Police officers were actually despatched to the Province. They were visible for a few hours on the eve of the election, and after the election they disappeared and were never seen or heard of since.

Moreover, there was the letter sent out by Mr. Saunders on March 21, 1927, to leading Liberal supporters, impressing upon them the need of calling meetings of party workers to decide, "in the very best interests of the party," whether the Liberal policy should be one of Government Control or Prohibition—Mr. Saunders stating emphatically therein that it was of "the utmost importance" that the decision should be made "strictly in our Party's interests."

If anyone should know what the Liberal chances, apart from Prohibition, were against the Stewart Government's record in 1927, it surely was the leader of the Liberal party, his words, and the whole course of the Liberal campaign, show that it was solely on their Prohibition promises that they entertained any prospect of gaining power. The present attempt of the Lea Government to repudiate its responsibility for these promises by saddling the onus of law enforcement upon the

Prohibition Commission is on a par with the Liberal organ's present endeavor to minimize the importance of the Prohibition issue in the 1927 campaign, and both obviously have been inspired by the same desire to bulldoze the electors into forgetting the unscrupulous manner in which they were deceived by Liberal politicians posing as Prohibition defenders when the Stewart Government went to the country.

The Cardigan Convention

Cardigan, central meeting place of the Third District of Kings, which was denied full representation at the last session of the Legislature by the arbitrary action of the Lea Government in refusing to call the by-election in that constituency, was the scene of an enthusiastic Conservative convention on Saturday, when candidates for the coming general election were nominated. The convention, which was attended by 51 out of a total of 52 delegates, as well as by a large number of other electors, unanimously nominated Messrs H. F. MacPhee and Leslie Hunter.

Both candidates are returned soldiers and experienced parliamentarians. Mr. MacPhee's splendid record as Minister of Public Works in the Stewart Government is familiar to our readers. As an administrator and debater, Mr. MacPhee achieved, in the comparatively short time in which he held office, a most enviable reputation, and his nomination at this time will give great pleasure and satisfaction to well-wishers of the Conservative party throughout the Province. His colleague, Mr. Hunter, was a member of the Legislature under the Stewart Government and is widely known and esteemed throughout his constituency. In both cases the convention has made an excellent choice and there can be no doubt but that the election of Messrs. MacPhee and Hunter will add much to the strength of the incoming Conservative government led by the Hon. J. D. Stewart.

That a Conservative turnover is taken for granted by prominent outside newspapers independent of provincial politics, such as the Montreal Standard, the Moncton Times, the Sydney Post and other which have commented upon the approaching election, is a significant sign of the times. Even more significant is the continued silence of the Lea Government and the inaction of its party in the matter of holding nominating conventions. It is reported that a persistent back-door canvas is being made in certain quarters with the object of whitewashing the Government and misrepresenting the Conservative policies; but surreptitious propaganda of this kind is in itself an evidence of party weakness and is unlikely to meet with anything but condemnation in view of the Government's record of extravagance and the cynical manner in which it has repudiated its election pledges and promises. Though slurred over by Liberal speakers in the Legislature, the people have a very distinct recollection of the pledges contained in the Liberal platform of 1927 and it is upon the implementation, or otherwise, of these pledges that the Government will be judged. In every County, Conservative candidates of high moral calibre and ability are being nominated and the people are forming their own opinion of the failure, so far, of the Lea Government and its party to get duly nominated candidates in the field.

Editorial Notes

As Premier Bennett well said in Parliament last week, the principal reason for the objection of the Liberals to Mr. Ferguson as High Commissioner in London is that he had contributed so much to their discomfiture when he was in Canada.

Notes by the Way

Mr. Snowden tells us himself says the British Journal the budget is a makeshift expedient, and the only drastic economies can save the taxpayer from a desperate plight next April. But under existing procedure members of Parliament have no more say in expenditure than Atlantic passengers in navigation. Unless all parties tackle the national economy crisis in a genuine all-hands-to-the-pumps spirit, the outlook is hopeless. We must have an autocratic estimates committee, with power to enforce the late Lord Oxford's plan of rationing every department. Nothing less can avail. Otherwise, we are just procrastinating with the Day of Judgment, and heading for a currency crash.

The lobby sizzles mystery behind the Conservative front bench's attitude to Mr. Churchill. The elaborate manner in which Mr. Neville Chamberlain, least vindictive of politicians, walked out of the House of Commons when Winston rose to criticize Mr. Snowden's budget, taken in conjunction with the way Winston was almost frozen out of a front bench seat on Budget Day, suggests more than a mere difference of view on Indian policy. It is hinted that strenuous machinations are in progress behind the scenes, and that we may be on the eve of rather sensational political developments. Mr. Churchill says a London writer is probably the most gifted and able parliamentarian left at Westminster today, but the doubtful question is whether, even so, he is big enough to fight a lone hand or stand in isolation. His career has reached a critical stage.

According to figures given by Mr. Cairns of the Canadian Wheat Pool, who has lately been in Russia, the acre planted up to April 10 was less than three million acres, as compared with 28 million acres on the same date in 1930. If these figures are correct they may have a tremendous meaning for the London conference and for Canada. The pessimists are saying that Mr. Ferguson has tackled a too-difficult job—that nothing can be accomplished by the conference which he has got together. He has been in many difficult positions before, and he has generally emerged triumphant. In the present instance he has with him the wheat experts of most countries, and it is by no means impossible that their combined wisdom may produce sound and far-reaching results.

Muslopha Kemal went before his Parliament for re-election for his third term and received a unanimous vote. It may be presumed from this that the Parliament is under his control in an absolute sense rarely duplicated anywhere at any time in an elective body. In most countries in these troubled times it is almost impossible to get even a legislative majority for the most worthy causes. Mussolini and Stalin are dictators by the power of parties; Kemal is dictator in his own right. He is his own party, his own Government. That is understandable. The Turkish Republic is his. He made it and has preserved it for a surprisingly long time. He changed the country's habits, laws, alphabet and dress, after changing its Government. And in a custom-bound land like Turkey the latter was probably the simplest.

There never has been a great political revolution in any European country in the past 1900 years from which Christianity did not receive a temporary setback, but it has survived all revolutions of the past and is destined to survive all that are yet to come.

Lloyd George's chief task has become the simple but onerous one of holding enough of the Liberal party in line to keep the Labor Government from defeat in the House. Times are changed from the days when British Liberalism had policies of its own and stood valiantly by them.

One hundred years ago civil and political liberty was extended to Jews. It was on March 16, 1831, that a bill was introduced in the Assembly of Lower Canada by Samuel Beaucourt Hart, placing the race upon an equal footing with others in that province. The measure received substantial support and passed into law. In this matter, as in the matter of the abolition of slavery, Canada set an example to the Mother Country, for it was not until 1866 that the mother of parliaments abolished the barriers and permitted Jews to sit in both Houses of Parliament. It had been a long struggle. Two years after the enfranchisement of Jews in Lower Canada, Lord Macaulay pleaded their cause in the House of Commons; fifteen years later R. L. Shell, M.P., made a notable speech in favor of equality; but, despite strong support inside and determined agitation outside Parliament, the Commons had to pass the enabling bill ten times before it was finally accepted by the Lords.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

A SIMPLE WAY TO IMPROVE THE CIRCULATION

A chap consulted his physician regarding his feet which it seemed could not be kept warm during the cold weather. As an evidence of how much they bothered him he stated that if he watched a hockey game his feet would get so cold that he would have to go home at the rest period, and get his feet warmed up, and then go back and see the balance of the game.

His physician advised him to begin without delay to strengthen the circulation of the blood, as it was his poor circulation that was responsible for the cold feet.

He was a middle aged man weighing 150 pounds, and he began doing a stationary run or jog in front of his open window twice daily. He would jog 200 steps, rest for a minute, and then jog 200 steps more. This, including the minute's rest took up just five minutes of his time night and morning.

By the time the cold weather arrived and with it the hockey games, he found that he could watch the entire game without having to go home to get his feet warmed up.

Now why was he able to get his circulation improved to such a great extent in a few months?

Because the exercise, although but about eight minutes in the twenty four hours, was a direct call on the heart to do regular rhythmic work.

Just figure the amount of work that was done; 150 pounds was raised off the floor 400 times night and morning, 800 times in all. If you multiply 150 by 800 you get 120,000 pounds or 60 tons.

Think of that. This man was raising 60 tons of weight off the floor every day. He did this with the muscles of the legs.

These huge muscles in order to do this work had to have an increased supply of blood sent down regularly by the heart.

This constant regular daily effort by the heart strengthened the heart beat, opened the blood vessels in the part; and the circulation in the entire body was improved. And in order to purify this extra blood before it was sent down, the lungs had to do extra work.

This is the reason that boxers, football players and other athletes do a great deal of road work, or slow running, as it strengthens the heart, and gives them good wind.

Now you may not be able to get out on the road to run, but you can lift your heart is sound, jog 50 to 100 steps in front of your window once or twice a day.



FIRS IN SUMMER

Firs in Summer bear their Winter with them; Coolly their needles hold The rigid splendor and the icy gem, Immaculate, manifold.

Theirs is the night of pearl and stalaclite Closed in the green cocoon. Listen! It is the moody voice of night Under the wintry moon.

It is the wind-song of the whispering snow. Or star words that they hear; A cosmic music trees of Winter know— Never in Summer's sphere.

Earth with its vapory tongues of Summer speaks; Still do firs keep their moan. Ever the cold year nurtures in their cheeks, Their roots in the planet stone.

—(Howard McKinley Corning in New York Times.)



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.

THE LEGION'S REPLY

Sir,—In the Patriot report of the meetings of the Temperance Alliance held on May 14th, 1931, Rev. Dr. A. C. Vincent was quoted as having said: "That he understood that one of the public functions was in a Government building, the Prince of Wales College. He was told that at the Thanksgiving and New Year's dances some of the ladies were intoxicated and had to be carried home, and that liquor was served in the rooms downstairs."

Since the dances held in the Prince of Wales College at Thanksgiving and New Year's, as well as at Easter, for many years past have been under the auspices of the Charlottetown Branch of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League it would appear that Dr. Vincent was referring to the way in which the local Branch of the Legion has conducted these dances.

The Charlottetown Branch of the Canadian Legion, B. E. S. L., is composed of some four hundred citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity who did what they could to serve their City and Province during the late war and these remarks of Dr. Vincent have been very much resented by this body of men.

It may be said here that the Canadian Legion has been functioning in this City since 1918. Its aims and purposes are solely to promote the interests of the Empire, to look after the welfare of ex-soldiers and to provide for the widows and orphans of those of their comrades who died in the service of their country. These aims and purposes are aptly summed up in the motto of the British Empire Service League—"Patriotism, Duty, Public Service, Loyalty, Unity and Comradeship." To further these aims the Charlottetown Branch of the Legion finds it necessary to expend annually large sums of money in order that our former comrades and the widows and orphans of our deceased comrades may not suffer actual want, and we do this, not because a grateful country denies them knowledge, but because there are many cases of difficulty or immediate urgency that the Government is prevented from assisting owing to its regulations. In order to carry out this work the Legion naturally has to depend on the charity of the citizens of this Island, as it has no funds of its own, and it has been the practice to hold dances in the Prince of Wales College each year at New Year's, Easter and Thanksgiving.

These dances have been held under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province and are chaperoned by ladies of unimpeachable character. Leading citizens of various creeds and races in this community co-operate with us to insure success and correct management of these functions.

The Charlottetown Branch of the Legion, believing as it does that every dance held under its auspices has been most carefully supervised and chaperoned, has considered very carefully the above quoted speech of Dr. Vincent, and its natural effect upon those who may not recognize its unreliability, and after receiving an evasive reply to a letter directed to Dr. Vincent, inquiring if the statement attributed to him had been correctly reported, has appointed the undersigned committee to forward this letter to the Press with definite instructions to deny categorically the allegations of Dr. Vincent which have any reference to the dances held by the Canadian Legion in the Prince of Wales College and to state that it resents the fact that a newcomer to our community should make such sweeping and unfounded statements, which have a tendency to undermine the splendid spirit of unity and co-operation which has existed in this City. It is thought that in all fairness to the body of men comprising the Charlottetown Branch of the Canadian Legion that these remarks made by Dr. A. C. Vincent should be retracted.

We are, sir, etc., THE CHARLOTTETOWN BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN LEGION, B. E. S. L. JAS. J. LEIGHTIZER, Chairman, N. W. LOWTHER, F. SIDNEY FIELDING, Committee.

MACLEAN CLAN HONOR CHIEF EDINBURGH, May 23.—Birthday greetings from clansmen in all parts of the world were today reaching Colonel Sir Fitzroy Donald MacLean, 26th hereditary chief of the clan MacLean, who is 96. Colonel MacLean was wounded at the Battle of Sebastopol and was given only ten hours to live.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE



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A MUTUAL COMPANY

As To Radium

(Ottawa Journal)

Radium was used recently in the Ottawa Civic Hospital in treatment of a case of cancer. There were two radium treatments. The bill was \$300, reduced subsequently to \$200. The family of the patient thought the charge too high, and apparently some feeling existed that the hospital was to blame.

An impression of that kind would be quite mistaken. The hospital had nothing to do with it. It may be interesting to state the exact conditions in Ottawa regarding radium and its use.

The Civic Hospital has no radium—nor any other hospital in Ottawa. Radium, which costs \$70,000 a gram (one-sixteenth of an ounce) is not an easily acquired asset of hospitals. If we are not mistaken, the only hospital in Ontario which possesses any radium is the Toronto General Hospital, and the charge there for a treatment is, we believe, from \$100 to \$1,000.

A small quantity of radium is owned in Ottawa by medical men—by three doctors only, we think. The Civic Hospital has an arrangement with these doctors whereby in consideration of the hospital paying insurance on the radium, the hospital is guaranteed service of the radium when patients in the hospital ask it. But the hospital has nothing to do with the cost, and has absolutely no control over the charge which may be made by a medical man for private service in the hospital.

If any portion of radium were to disappear with use, obviously a very big charge would have to be made for any radium treatment. But radium is a very extraordinary thing in more ways than one. It is extraordinary in its curative property in some cases of disease; it is extraordinary also in the fact that it does not lose or deteriorate by use. A treatment by radium does not affect the radium. The radium does not lose anything; it does not change. Merely the radium exercises an influence; and the same quantity of radium will have the same influence throughout many years—almost throughout centuries, it is supposed—as it had at the beginning of use.

Seeing that radium is not lost by use, one might imagine that a low charge by a medical man for its use should be feasible. But one may fairly remember that a medical man who possesses radium must have paid a very high price for it, and further that he has had—or should have—special training in its use, and has a right to charge for his skill. For skill is needed. Radium is a very dangerous thing.

No certainty exists yet as to the

exact degree to which radium can be beneficially used in the case of disease. That there is benefit, probable cure indeed, in the earlier cases of superficial cancer, is understood, established. Beyond this there is uncertainty, and in all cases there has to be great care and knowledge in its use as much of these as a surgeon needs in an operation with the knife.

Where the grim spectre of death looms over some loved one, the human heart seeks eagerly and recklessly for aid for the threatened life; and at such times, little thought is given to possible cost of any effort that can be made to give help. So that even where means are straightened, no questions are apt to be asked beforehand as to the cost of operations—sometimes a cost which proves unexpected, and grievous, sometimes unjustly grievous, sometimes explicable.

The chief object of the Commis-

sion which has just been appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the radium case is (to summarize Premier Henry's statement) to give the Government such information as may warrant a purchase of enough radium to enable the Government to make radium free for hospital use in Ontario for people who can't afford to pay for it—and to make it cheaper for those who can. That is a fine purpose.

INDUSTRY AND WATER POWER CONSTRUCTION

It is estimated by the Dominion Water Power and Hydroelectric Bureau, Department of the Interior, that \$80,000,000 were spent for labour, material and equipment during 1930 for the water power developments under construction in Canada, and that a further similar expenditure of \$30,000,000 will be made during the next two or three years.

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