

PAGE FOUR THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1932.

CITY FINANCES

The Manufacturers Association at its recent annual session in Ottawa stressed the necessity for governments—Federal, Provincial and Municipal—exercising the greatest economy during the present financial stress and strain, and everyone will agree that the advice is good. The City Council of Charlottetown is pursuing a policy of economy and is to be commended thereupon, although it is wise not to confuse parsimony with economy. The Finance Committee has carried out its promise to have an external audit of the city's finances and has appointed Mr. Donald S. Hart, C. A., Halifax, to carry out the work, at a remuneration of \$350.00. Mr. Hart, a well known and reliable auditor, who has enjoyed for many years a reputation, both in Charlottetown and Halifax, as an expert in his profession, will be recalled as the auditor appointed by the Saunders Government to investigate the Public Works accounts a few years ago. The attitude of His Worship the Mayor regarding the proposed external audit is hard to understand. During the last election the principal criticisms advanced against previous administrations were with regard to finances, and even the solvency of the city was questioned. One might assume that the first steps necessary to ascertain the accuracy or otherwise of these criticisms would be the appointment of an efficient professional accountant, to go into the city's finances and ascertain their present position. That, after all, is the main concern of the citizens. It is not necessary to rake the past for alleged delinquencies, but even if that should be desired the external auditor can be instructed accordingly. The very fact that the Finance Committee has followed the example of the preceding Finance Committee in recommending an external audit gives a measure of confidence in the people's elected representatives, showing they are at all events, fully cognizant of the desirability, and necessity, of having the city's accounts above even the peradventure of suspicion, so far as they and the officials are concerned. An external auditor now having been appointed the City's standing will no doubt be thoroughly investigated and set forth so that he who runs may read.

NEWFOUNDLAND

It is not every Premier who having made a mess of things gets a second chance. Sir Richard Squires of Newfoundland was an exception and he has not benefited by his chance. He was originally returned to power in 1923, and administrative financial scandals having leaked out, a Royal Commission investigated and reported adversely. Legal proceedings succeeded, eventually Sir Richard getting clear by a jury's verdict. After a short retirement he returned to public life in 1928. Having a good majority behind him he was able to carry on successfully for some time till he got in bad again with the financiers and soon was in a sea of trouble financially. In May 1931 he endeavoured to float an \$8,000,000 loan but not a single tender was received. The position of the Squire's Government and Newfoundland thus became critical, and the Old Colony was faced with temporary default. At the last moment, however, a syndicate of Canadian Banks, consisting of the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Nova Scotia undertook to take care of the existing obligations, pending a long term financing which was ultimately put into effect, the Newfoundland Customs being given into the control of the underwriters for the redemption of the loan. Sir Richard having gone to the country a second time under a cloud practically has had the Liberal party wiped out. The moral is obvious. For a short

time crookedness financially and otherwise may succeed but in the long run the party that condones it will be made to suffer. Under the new regime it is confidently expected that the Old Colony of Newfoundland will redeem its reputation for financial probity and administrative efficiency. With these it will undoubtedly go on and prosper.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY

The commemoration this week of the 75th anniversary of the founding of Notre Dame Academy is an event of interest to all our citizens. Founded by Bishop MacDonald through the liberality of the Hon. Daniel Brennan, the Convent of Notre Dame was completed in 1857, and on Sept. 25th of that year four Sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame arrived in Charlottetown and immediately entered upon the work of educating the Catholic children of the city. Soon their class rooms were filled to overflowing and later on it was found necessary to build on a larger scale. The work has gone on, increasing in scope and usefulness from year to year, the Academy today being one of the finest of its kind in Eastern Canada. The programme arranged for the anniversary celebration today and on Thursday has been published in the Guardian. It includes appropriate religious services, a reception by the pupils this evening, and the alumni banquet and annual meeting tomorrow evening. The many friends of Notre Dame, who are by no means confined to citizens of the Catholic faith, will join in wishing the institution many more years of success.

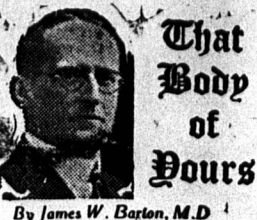
DAYS OF CLIPPER SHIPS

Of interest to every student of Canadian history is an attractive brochure, "Historic Nova Scotia," just published in addition to other publicity literature by the Department of Information of that Province. Intended primarily for the convenience of summer visitors, the subject matter of the booklet is so capably handled and the illustrations and printing are of such quality that it will undoubtedly make a wide general appeal. Perhaps the most interesting section is that which deals with the palmy days of wooden shipbuilding in Nova Scotia. The industry, we are informed, began at Yarmouth in 1761 with the construction of the "James", a small schooner of twenty-five tons. It developed up to 1884 at that port and around the entire southwestern portion of the Province. In that year the "County of Yarmouth", a full-rigged ship of 2154 tons, first turned her questing bowsprit toward the sea. Before the close of the Eighteenth Century, however, large schooners and brigantines were built. Soon after the Highland Scotch came to Pictou they turned their attention to the export of timber in home-built vessels. Along the Gulf shore such centres as Merigonish, Pictou, New Glasgow, River John, Tatamagouche and Pugwash were all noted for their shipbuilding. The Crimean War gave an impetus to the industry and at this time it is said that fourteen square-rigged ships were built in one year at New Glasgow, on the Bay of Fundy shore such centres as Windsor, Hantsport, Maitland and Kingsport produced some of the finest square-riggers ever built. Active and resourceful seamen were bred on the farms, trained in the ships, and made fortunes for their employers and often for themselves. At the height of the shipbuilding era 3025 vessels, with a tonnage of 558,911, were registered in Nova Scotia—one and a quarter tons of shipping per capita of the population, a larger holding than any other country in the world. And these splendid wooden ships,

great tonnage for the times, were constructed by local workmen in villages far removed from great cities. During this period a great army of men were given steady and lucrative employment in the woods and shipyards of Nova Scotia—loggers, shipwrights, carpenters, blacksmiths, caulkers and riggers. But conditions changed in the carrying trade. Freight fell lower and lower. Wooden sailing vessels gave way to iron sailing vessels, and these were presently replaced by the prosaic tramp steamer which, unhindered by wind or tide, shortly invaded all the waters formerly sailed by the romantic wind ships. The story of the palmy days of Bluenose vessels could be duplicated, in a smaller way, by the shipbuilding history of Prince Edward Island. Here, too, we had timber resources and opportunities of which our sturdy mariners, our enterprising merchants and skilled artisans took good advantage. Some day, it is hoped, the history of Island ships and shipbuilding days will be adequately written. It should prove a stirring tale, as replete with adventure as anything out of the pages of Ballantyne or Stevenson.

EDITORIAL NOTES

EDITORIAL NOTE ... Commenting on the Newfoundland elections, our local contemporary assures its readers that "although the government forces were known as Liberals, there is no connection whatever between them and the Liberal party in Canada." Perhaps association together in the "Valley of Humiliation" will effect a closer communion of spirit.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

THAT TIRED FEELING

Some years ago a brilliant young man found that he seemed to be tiring rather easily; that before the day was much more than half over, he would have to lie down and rest. His friends advised him that he was working too hard, and that he needed change and rest. He had an idea that there might be some infection in his system and had an X ray taken of his teeth, and his throat examined by a specialist. The dentist and physician found teeth and throat free from infection. He was not constipated although he was losing a little weight; he had no cough and naturally didn't suspect any lung trouble. However, he began to take his temperature at 8 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He found that his morning temperature was about 98.5 and afternoon 99.5, a difference of three degrees, whereas in normal individuals the difference is usually from 1 to 2 degrees. He consulted a physician who made a thorough examination of the chest, and found that his great fatigue or tiredness was due to tuberculosis.

Now most people when they think about tuberculosis, have in mind a severe wasting of the body, coughing and expectorating with occasional bleeding of the lungs. Here was a case where the only symptom was the fatigue, tiring so early in the day, and tiring so easily. Now most cases of tiredness are not due to tuberculosis. Many cases are due to some poison in the body from infected teeth, tonsils, sinuses, gall bladder, or intestine. These poisons interfere with the building power, and the waste removing power of the blood, and a heavy tired feeling is the result. These individuals are usually "good" sleepers. Another cause of tiredness is simply overeating. The extra food eaten, creates wastes that must be handled by the blood, just the same as the wastes that are manufactured in the muscles when hard work is done. Thus you see overeating can tire you just the same as overwork. So remember the causes of that tired feeling; getting tired too easily. It is always due to some poison in the system—infection or wastes.

There is no end to the power of a minority which maintains its own sensitiveness and is ready to suffer.—Hutton.

The United States is said to have responded favorably to Premier MacDonald's suggestion for a world conference on alleviating economic distress. Necessity may yet teach the world a lot of ordinary commonsense.

If the American Congress goes on sitting long enough it will be in a fair way to re-elect President Hoover, by way of reaction. Nothing has shown the Hoover leadership in so favourable relief as his recent clashes with Congress. Signing the billion dollar tax bill the other day, Mr. Hoover incidentally stuck a goodly feather in his own cap. Recently the President cracked the whip sharply over the too-deliberate deliberations of the Senate. He told them that it was questionable whether democracy would prove capable of acting speedily enough to save itself in an emergency. Hey presto! the Senate came to with a jerk and passed the \$1,115,000,000 revenue bill overnight.

France is the key nation so far as European disarmament is concerned, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The possibility of any measure of success at Geneva depends almost entirely upon French policy. If the French are ready at last to attack the matter seriously and to abandon their dangerous attitude of playing a Tardieu or a Poincaré game, there would be little difficulty in bringing the rest of Europe into line. No indication has yet appeared that such is the case. Premier Herriot has been talking about "security" and France's "inalienable rights" in terms that might have been employed by a Tardieu or a Poincaré.

NOTES BY THE WAY

United States war veterans are camping just outside Washington, demanding that Congress pay them an additional bonus of \$2,000,000,000. Though this is presidential election year, and the veterans are showing a knowledge of political strategy, there will be no bonus. Not two billions, nor anything else. Ample reasons for this are put most cogently by the New York Times. The Times shows that United States appropriations for veterans already exceed those of all the chief belligerents in the World War combined, this despite the fact that the number of men it mobilized and its total casualties were far below those of other nations. Says the Times: "The leading combatant nations, Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, together with our neighbor, Canada, will spend this year for so-called 'veterans relief' a total of about \$891,190,360, or some 10 percent less than the Government at Washington."

"I have not read the papers," said Mayor Walker in Detroit. "It is a habit of mine. I do not even read them at home." "I don't read the Sun," said Henry Ward Beecher during his trial. "and I don't allow anybody to read it to me." To which the newspaper replied: "Everybody reads the Sun—the good that they may be stimulated to do better; the bad, in fear and trembling lest their wickedness shall meet its deserts." To this may be added the obvious truth that when a man says he doesn't read the newspapers he means that he wishes he could read them with personal comfort.

Since Great Britain is our largest customer, the war she is now raising against our trade will injure American business and labor, either directly or indirectly. It is an especially serious development coming on top of similar retaliation by Canada, who was our largest customer until the tariff war. President Hoover and the Congress were warned of this disastrous result in 1930, when they enacted the Hawley-Smoot law over the protest of 1,100 economists, a majority of the press, and leading bankers and industrialists.—New York World Telegram.

If there is to be a general trade restoration, action with regard to it will have to be general. If no such general action is possible, if each country must work out its own salvation, it is well to know that this London conference may at least serve the purpose of an international showdown. As such, it may reduce the general confusion, which is a world-wide mischief.—Boston Transcript.

Premier Bennett was undoubtedly right when he told the Western Ontario Conservative Association at London that an inflated currency would not lead to prosperity, but to disaster. He sounded a correct note when he protested against unfair criticisms of the banks and lauded the soundness and stability of Canada's financial institutions. And he stated a fact of which all Canadians have reason to be proud when he declared that this Dominion, of all nations in the world, has been able to maintain its financial structure undisturbed, "though in the great and wealthy republic to the south of us, 2,000 banks have failed in the past year."

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Australia and Ottawa

BY THE HON. J. G. LATHAM, C. M. G., K. C.

A special City Luncheon of the Royal Empire Society was held at the Cannon Street Hotel on Friday, April 22nd, 1932, to meet the Hon. J. G. Latham, C. M. G., K. C., Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs of Australia. Colonel Sir A. Weston Jarvis, C. M. G., M. V. O., was in the Chair. Sir Weston Jarvis said that all who were interested in Australia and in the Society would welcome the presence of their honoured guest, Mr. Latham, who would speak with the full authority of his position on the subject of Australia and Ottawa. He thought it would be agreed that during the session the Society had done its best to ventilate all problems which would have to be considered at Ottawa. It was necessary to know how the forthcoming Conference was regarded in the Dominions and all parts of the Empire, and it was particularly good of Mr. Latham to have spared the time during his all too short visit to come and tell them, and through them, the general public, how the Conference was looked upon in Australia.

Mr. J. G. Latham said it appeared to him that at the present time problems were assuming a new form. Many problems which had to be determined by Parliaments, by representatives of the people, by Governments, were political and could be decided by a count of heads; it is only necessary to ascertain the will of the people, and the will of the majority settles the question. Mr. Latham continued:—The problems which are engaging the attention of Parliaments and Governments at the present time are of a different character. They are entirely economic and financial, and as to many of these problems it may justly be said that the desire of the majority of the people is entirely irrelevant to an adequate solution. If this be so, it will be seen that the assumptions of Parliaments and democracies must possibly be re-examined. The leaders of the people to-day in public life, from time to time will have to do things, if they are true to their trust, of which the people do not approve, things which are unpopular, and that appear to contradict the very fundamental presupposition of democracy. If that is the case, then it would appear that democracy cannot stand up, but I believe democracy can stand up among the people of our race and nation, because of the abiding common sense and patriotism which is fundamental in their make up. It will have to be recognized, however, that many problems can be solved not by doing what the majority of the people would like to be done, but only by taking the right action. You can only bridge a river by engaging a competent engineer, not by taking a vote as to how it can be done. You can only cure cancer by the right action, if you can discover it, and it can only be discovered by long, anxious, urgent years of investigation. A vote on the subject of a cure for cancer means nothing; the opinion of the people is irrelevant. It is obvious that in these circumstances democratic politicians are set a very difficult task. A man who depends upon the votes of the people may regard it as his duty to do what the majority of the people do not like. This is expressing an idea entirely different from the ideas we all accepted in the easy days before the War—and we never knew how easy those days were. The change in circumstances has added very gravely to the responsibilities of those who take part in public life and also to the responsibilities of every citizen in the country. We find to-day that the problem of production has very largely been solved. There is no difficulty in producing enough and more than enough for the world to consume. Those who not so very long ago were content to apply the doctrine of Malthus to modern conditions, have been forced by the logic of facts to alter their views, or perhaps, their apprehensions. But although we have solved our problem of production, it may fairly be said that our problems of distribution have become problems of more pressing urgency. The present phase of the world's history may be described in many forms, but it appears to me that we are faced with the economic difficulties of

various parts of the Empire. As a citizen of the British Empire, I say that it is an opportunity which we cannot afford to lose. We lose it at our peril. Apart altogether from the world considerations to which I have referred, the eyes of the world are upon the Ottawa Conference. Expectations have been aroused; the publicity has been intense, and if there is a complete failure the result will be almost disastrous to the interests of the British Empire as a whole. Of course no one expects 100 per cent success, and there will inevitably be differences of opinion, but there must not be failure. It must be remembered that on this occasion, the alteration in the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom affords the first opportunity for success. In the past all discussions on these subjects have been compromised and rendered difficult by the adoption on the part of the Government of Great Britain of an attitude which they were perfectly entitled to adopt, but which made it difficult to arrive at any basis of economic adjustment with other parts of the Empire. The Ottawa Conference is taking place during a period of profound depression. The whole world is suffering from this depression, and in particular the agricultural communities of the Empire are suffering very severely. Therefore there is the occasion and the opportunity, and there is every reason why we should endeavour to do our best, and why we must do our best at Ottawa. Australia has no intention of any failure arising from want of effort on her part. We are preparing for Ottawa in a more thorough way than for any previous Conference. In the past it may not untruly be said, and without undue criticism of our predecessors or ourselves, that we have treated our joint economic problems rather too lightly, and we have not made that thorough preparation which is essential to achieve success. On this occasion, the initiative of the Government in proposing elaborate preliminary discussions on a bilateral basis, has been most valuable, and we are at present engaged in an exploration of the ground, and an endeavour to arrive at a preliminary provisional agreement before going to Ottawa. The Commonwealth Government has appointed a Cabinet Sub-Committee for the purpose of four Ministers, headed by Mr. Bruce, who has already rendered such great service to Australia. That Sub-Committee has a specialised staff, and that staff is considering what Australia can give and what Australia may reasonably ask for from Great Britain and other parts of the Empire. I

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can assure you that in Australia we recognize the value of the British market to ourselves. When I was on the continent of Europe recently, I met a very distinguished man who asked me what was the real relation of Australia to the British Empire. A portion of my reply was this: I said that our sentiment and our interest go together; we have a very real feeling of loyalty and affection for Great Britain as the Mother Country. We consider that during our life as a nation we have been protected by the strength and the shield of the British Navy, but we also know that we live upon exports very largely, and that our best market is in Great Britain, and it is only by being able to sell there that we are able to live. Our sentiments and interests march together, and we recognize the essential value of the British market to Australia. (To Be Continued)

The Poets' Corner

FORTUNE AND PHILOSOPHY (From Horace)

Lord of his life, and happy he Who at each eye can truly say— "Tomorrow fair or foul may be: 'So be it; I have lived today!" "For what is past is mine: no fate "Can cancel it, or bring to naught "Nor Jove himself obliterate "What once the vanished hour has brought!" Fortune who joys in cruel play, To gratify some wanton whim, Flings on her friend of yesterday— Smiles now on me, and now on him. She says, I praise her if she shake Quick wings, her favors I resign, Wrap me in honest pride, and take Undowered poverty for mine. When masts are groaning in the gale, I will not fall to selfish prayer, Bargain my worship for a bale, Of traffic vows for Tyrian ware— Else given to the greedy sea! But safe through all the Ages roam The kindly Twins and following breeze Shall wait my little skiff to shore. —Harold Dixon Gardening Note: "A few more tulips came up today—thanks to Fido."

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