

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McTear, M. E. Vice-President—J. B. Barnett Secretary—L. J. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. B. Barnett Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie Morning Daily (founded 1837) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1931

Why The Silence?

It is now a fortnight since the provincial election, and the Lea Government has not yet intimated the date of its resignation from office. What has happened? The roads at present are in a disgraceful condition. Complaints from all sides by people coming to the Exhibition prove conclusively that the tearing up of the public thoroughfares in July was a scandal and a danger to public safety. It is not within the jurisdiction of the Lea Government to order any new work, and, this being the case, surely it is up to the Government to indicate how soon it is prepared to vacate office to make room for its successors elected on August 6th.

Afraid To Strike

Our local contemporary now wants "a Royal Commission appointed to probe to the bottom the matter of campaign funds." Coming from a newspaper which suppressed all reference to its party's connection with the Beauharnois scandal, this certainly is a surprising volte face.

It will be recalled that during the last session of Parliament the suggestion that the sources of all federal campaign funds of 1925, 1926 and 1930 should be investigated by a Royal Commission, was put forward by Mr. Mackenzie King, Leader of the Opposition, for the obvious purpose of distracting attention from the damaging revelations made with respect to contributions to his own party by the Beauharnois interests prior to the election of 1930. While this proposal was evidently not intended to be taken seriously, Premier Bennett replied that the Government would appoint a commission in the event of any charges being made touching either the sources or the uses of campaign funds. As no charges were forthcoming, either from Mr. King or any of his lieutenants, Parliament rose without further action being taken.

If there was any newspaper that had less to say than our contemporary about campaign funds during the whole progress of the parliamentary investigation into the Beauharnois matter, we have yet to hear of it!

The Lea Government organ also gives belated approval to the suggestion that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate charges made in connection with alleged interference in the matter of Prohibition enforcement in this Province. We also believe that a thorough inquiry should be made, even at this late date. The proper time for such inquiry, of course, was following the very serious allegations made in the McGuirk case before the Prohibition Magistrate—allegations which were completely ignored by the Lea Government and suppressed by its party newspaper, which has not yet seen fit to publish, except in garbled form, the evidence brought out at that hearing.

Equally insincere is the defeated Government organ's present attitude towards the election results, which it professes to find suspicious by reason of the number of votes polled. It asks: "Were there improper or illegal practices carried on?" Why ask such questions when it is in the position of proving or disproving them itself? It is for the defeated candidates, not the elected candidates, to seek for an investigation regarding alleged illegal practices. Of course, the Liberal organ has no ground for its insinuation by way of question; it is merely another example of its being "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike."

This insinuation is on a par with

the one our contemporary made with regard to the vote polled for Premier Lea, when it suggested that there had been ballot-box stuffing. If that were the case, then the ballot-box stuffers must have been the Liberal officials, for only officials appointed by the Government are in a position to be in possession of the boxes to stuff them. Here again the Liberal organ is in a position to prove or disprove its allegations, for the Government has the power and the duty to insist upon an investigation of any such alleged irregularities.

Action and Vision

The unemployment relief programme outlined by Premier Bennett at Calgary is even more comprehensive, and will involve a much greater outlay of public money than that of last year. It includes many hundreds of miles of construction of the trans-Canada highway, the routes of which within the several provinces are to be determined by orders-in-council to be passed by the Local Governments.

Other Federal public works will be included in the national plan for combating unemployment. There will in addition be certain undertakings, promoted and financed jointly by the Dominion and Provincial authorities. But the public works falling within this latter category, the Prime Minister is careful to point out, will be carried on under Provincial auspices, so as not to involve any invasion by the Dominion into the constitutional jurisdiction of the Local Governments.

Mr. Bennett discusses the general business outlook with sanity and caution. Without asserting that the corner has yet been turned, he points to moderate improvement in the eastern provinces and to certain definite evidences that suggest an early end to the depression. At the same time he reminds Canadians that their country has been less affected by the universal trade depression than any other in the world. And he claims, with reasons which the records clearly warrant, that "the unemployment and tariff legislation of the short session of 1930 has enabled us to survive a period of testing in a manner denied to most countries."

One feels certain, comments the Sydney Post in a timely article, that this will be the decisive verdict of history. Partisan clamor stridently proclaims that the depression has become more acute in Canada within the past year. This is absolutely irrelevant as a test of the Government's policies, which have furnished direct employment to over 300,000 previously destitute workers, have improved the situation greatly by tariff support to domestic industry, and laid the ground work for a vast increase in employment opportunities for Canadian wage-earners, the moment the demand for their products returns. One would not care to picture the conditions which would have prevailed in Canada in the past ten months, had it not been for the prompt and courageous remedies applied by the Government to ameliorate the situation. Thoughtful Canadians of all parties fully realize these facts. The time will come, and is not far distant when the people of this country will remember the stressful period through which we are now passing, not so much for the acuteness of its economic problems as for the courage and strength and singleness of purpose with which the Government faced them, and for the creditable manner in which it surmounted them. It is not while the storm is at the height of its fury that the work of the pilot

NOTES BY THE WAY

In Russia the compulsory education of mentally defective children has been adopted as a feature of the educational system and is being put into practice. Already thousands are said to be under training. Countries which regard Russia as backward might well take note of this fact.

According to an official bluebook, 462,376 persons in Great Britain declared incomes of \$3000 a year or over. This was 3020 more than in the previous year, and the total incomes declared amounted to about \$4,520,000,000, compared with \$4,499,000,000 the year before. Ninety-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-six had \$10,000 a year or over, compared with 94,678, but the number with \$50,000 a year or over decreased from 9290 to 9163. From these figures it will be seen that Great Britain is still far from being broke and that she still leads the world in finance and progressiveness.

Reviewing the recent session of Parliament, the Independent Daily Province of Vancouver says that "on the Opposition side, Mr. MacKenzie King did not show up as one might have wished an ex-Premier to do." It adds that "he was tremendously verbose and short-tempered," and that "the Beauharnois affair left the ex-Premier as well as his party in the Valley of Humiliation." The Opposition gained nothing, but lost much, by their time-wasting tactics which prolonged the session till the Beauharnois scandal broke upon Parliament. It was poetic justice.

Among the thousands of apparently useless employees hired under a former regime by the Sanitary District of Chicago, which administers the much-debated Chicago diversion of lake water, was a big squad of lawyers. Their number appeared so excessive for the legal duties possible that the Chicago Bar Association investigated for the good of its own profession. Every week for a year one of its committees sat hearing the district's lawyers explain, when they could, what they did to draw their pay. Some made restitution. Others proved their earnings. Others were defiant. It was a long and difficult examination, but the Bar Association's committee stuck to it, and when it got through reported the names of the lawyers it deemed delinquent of civic duty to the State Supreme Court and asked for action. The commissioner recommended disbarment for two years for nine of the lawyers, suspension from practice for two years for eleven lawyers, and suspension for one year for twenty-seven. The Supreme Court has now to act.

Here are the sound principles which Premier Bennett has laid down for his relief policy. To put to work on a program of national development those of the unemployed who are able and willing to work; To withhold benefit from those able and unwilling to work; To care for those unable to work; To deal effectively with those who would seek to avail themselves of the stress of the country to assail its institutions by revolutionary agitation and impede effort to cope with the situation. To place some of the cost of this great program on posterity, and to do work that will benefit posterity.

Mr. Sinclair, leader of the Liberals in Ontario has written a letter to Senator Hardy, printed in the public press asking: "Have you at any time had any part, in any manner, directly or indirectly, in any of the negotiations with anyone leading up to or relating to the Beauharnois order-in-council passed by the late Federal Government, and which was recently revoked and replaced by legislation of the present Government?" Senator Hardy's reply to this suggestive question will be awaited with interest. All the leaders of Ontario Liberalism are lined up either on the side of the Hepburn faction or that headed by Mr. Sinclair in the controversy, which has been going on for months but has now reached an acute stage. It is the most thorough-going process of washing dirty linen in public that any political party has been subjected to. Mr. King was surely right when he declared that his party was travelling through the "Valley of Humiliation."

wins most applause, but when its force has subsided and his skill is visioned in the light of a difficult and dangerous task, successfully achieved. In the greatest economic crisis of Canada's history, the Bennett Government is rendering superb service to the people.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

SUGAR IN URINE—NOT ALWAYS DIABETES

One of the little mistakes that is made in the examination by some life insurance companies is the rejection of every case that shows a little sugar in the urine.

Of course many examiners will have the man return and have the urine examined a number of times before he is finally rejected. The fact of the matter is that sugar in the urine doesn't always mean that the individual has diabetes and will therefore have to restrict his diet and take insulin for the rest of his life.

It is quite possible for normal individuals to have sugar in the urine at times, and for others to have a little sugar practically all the time, without having diabetes.

As you know true diabetes means that the pancreatic gland which in addition to making the pancreatic juice for digestion, manufactures a juice which regulates or maintains the proper amount of sugar in the blood, is not manufacturing enough of this juice and so sugar which is an energy food is thrown out as waste in the urine.

Dr. John R. Williams, Rochester, tells us that the fact that there is a little sugar in the urine has led many people, and also sometimes their physicians, to believe that they have diabetes, when the pancreatic gland is in perfect condition and manufacturing the proper amount of juice (insulin). In other words it is unwise to give a patient insulin, when he already is getting enough for his needs.

How is the patient with sugar in the urine to know that he hasn't diabetes?

Dr. Williams proposes a method for measuring the amount of insulin that is being produced and its effects upon the blood, thus demonstrating whether or not the pancreas is at fault. His method has been in operation at a hospital in New York City for some time.

If, as Dr. Williams says, there are thousands in the United States being treated for diabetes when it is not true diabetes, and these thousands are living on a restricted diet and receiving injections of insulin, it will mean that patients and physicians will check this up more closely, now that it has been brought to their attention.



THE HILL PINES WERE SIGHING

The hill pines were sighing, O'ercast and chill was the day: A mist in the valley lying Blotted the pleasant May.

But deep in the glen's bosom Summer slept in the fire Of the odorous gorse—blossom And the hot, scent of the brier.

A ribald cuckoo clamoured, And out of the copse the stroke Of the iron axe that hammered The iron heart of the oak.

Anon a sound appalling, As a hundred years of pride Crashed, in the silence falling: And the shadowy pine-trees sighed.

—Robert Bridges.

Palestine

(Manchester Guardian) The growing difficulties of governing Palestine are to a large extent due to a feeling current among the Arabs that if they are insistent enough they will in time get all they want from a Government which secretly sympathizes with their case against the Jews. They feel that many members of the Administration have little interest in the Zionist experiment, and they believe that the general trend of British policy is gradually to drop the idea of establishing a Jewish National Home in Palestine, which must mean increased immigration in favor of a policy of keeping things as they are. These are feelings that must be corrected if the government of Palestine is to be placed once more on a satisfactory footing or the obligations we have undertaken are to be honorably fulfilled. It is much to be hoped that the new Administration of General Wauchope will succeed in making this clear.

Mrs. Bunker—My husband never goes to sleep in church. Mrs. Green—A good listener, eh? Mrs. Bunker—No—a Sunday golfer.

Reminders and Reviews

Sir Joshua Reynolds was the next English born artist of distinction to follow Hogarth, and one does not have to study their works in the original to be conscious of the difference between them. One (Hogarth) bold and forceful, interpreting nature, or life, as he saw it—even in the raw: Reynolds restrained and cultured believing that "There is only one doorway to the school of nature, and that the old masters hold the key." He knelt humbly at the feet of the mighty and shaped his work according to their teachings.

Had he depended on the instructions received from his first teacher the name of Sir Joshua would not have had the same meaning to British art. This instructor, Hudson, was probably selected by the older Reynolds because he was a native of Devonshire the birthplace of our artist; he was meeting with some success in London as a portrait painter, and the seventeen-year old boy would be considered safe in his keeping. After two years with him Reynolds returned to Devonshire and started out for himself, but he became dissatisfied with his work and returned to London in 1744, remaining for another two years.

In 1749, when he was twenty-six, he opened a studio at Plymouth Rock, and devoted himself to portrait work with considerable success. He wanted to study the old masters, however, and confided his ambition to a friend, Commodore Keppell, who was in command of the Mediterranean Squadron. This gentleman invited Reynolds to sail with him in his own ship, the "Centurion," and the offer was gladly accepted.

Sir Joshua remained three years in Europe, dividing his time between Rome, Florence, Parma and other places. Though he studied all the Florentine masters it was of Michelangelo that impressed him most and influenced his own work later. In his methods of light distribution, chiaroscuro, the influence of Correggio is evident, but the young Englishman did not spend much time in copying the work of any artist. He wanted to assimilate without imitating, and studied by examination and comparison. He paid a high price for his knowledge of Roman art; in one of the damp art galleries he contracted a chill that resulted in life-long deafness.

Returning to London Sir Joshua was an immediate success. He established a studio at Leicester Square in 1760, which was, we are told, "thronged with the wealth and fashion of London" clamoring to be painted. He had powerful rivals, too; in Ramsay, the court painter, Gainsborough, Opie, and Romney, but his charm of manner and the magic of his brush helped to maintain a supremacy that lasted until his death in 1792.

His literary talents attracted such friends as Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Garrick, Boswell, and Sheridan; writers and actors all more or less famous. With this group he formed the Literary Club in 1769.

Very few of Reynolds biographers mentioned his hopeless love for Angelica Kauffmann, one of the first prominent women artists, who lived in London between 1766 and 1781. She was born in Switzerland but spent most of her life in Italy (excepting the fifteen years she lived in England.) She was one of the original members of the Royal Academy in London, and painted the portrait of its first president—Sir Joshua Reynolds. It was probably while this work was in progress that her painter lost his heart. Angelica made a most unfortunate marriage later; one that resulted in much unhappiness and a separation.

Reynolds never married, yet he must have had a deep understanding of child-nature. He is at his best in studies of childhood: "The Age of Innocence," "Miss Bowles," with her dog, "Angel Heads," which is five different poses of the head of little Frances Isabella Gordon, are all singularly sweet and appealing. They have been copied, engraved, and printed so often that we are all familiar with them.

Mrs. Siddon as "The Tragic Muse" and Duchess of Devonshire with her Child" are considered by some critics to be Reynolds at his best; they, too, are known to all of us.

Although Sir Joshua wrote considerable on the subject of art he did not claim distinction as a writer. The main effort of his life was directed to painting, a pursuit which, he often told his pupils, was enough to occupy a man's entire lifetime, and call forth his utmost energy.

Communism in China

(Montreal Gazette.)

Communist propaganda in China is once more in the ascendant and is showing its baleful and disastrous results. The Red forces are making common cause with the bandits and are ravaging some of the southern areas, and it is reported that they are only waiting expected reinforcements from the north to declare war and make a general onslaught upon the Nanking governmental headquarters. General Chiang has announced his intention of taking personal command of the Government forces, fully recognizing the seriousness of the emergency. But for the past six months, at least, the Reds have carried on their depredations and all efforts to put down their dastardly work have been futile. It is a miserable and sordid story of underground conspiracy and reckless rapine, and no labored argument is necessary to point the lesson that this plundering foray has its real sources in the nefarious zeal of the Communist emissaries from Moscow. The melancholy fact brought to light is that the Chinese leaders, or those who pose as such, do not trust each other, and it seems that wherever outside money is distributed the war-lord alliances are alternately crystallized or broken up again into fragments, following the amount of "hongo" that happens to come within their individual reach. No sort of stable government and no peace can be expected in China so long as this condition prevails. Possibly, China might have some fair prospect of satisfactorily managing the affairs of the country if every representative of the Kremlin policy were banished from the country and resolutely prevented from entering its borders. But this prospect seems at present very remote, though all friends of China sincerely hope that the day of redemption will in due course arrive.

If Germany Repudiates

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

To-day there are in Germany 4,250,000 unemployed, according to the best available statistics. Next Winter the German Government has counted upon having to care for 4,500,000, though there are some who say that the figure will be nearer 7,000,000. It must be borne in mind that the present German Government, like the Labor Government in England, is not a majority government. It rules with the support of minority groups. Some of these groups are openly hostile to the new tax proposals and might withdraw support at a critical moment. This would mean the end of all honest efforts to keep up with the foreign obligations. Germany would be in a kind of chaos, forced to choose between Hitlerism on the one hand and Communism on the other. Neither German Communists nor German Fascists have any ambition of paying another mark of foreign war debts; for they have always stoutly denied that Germany was, as she formally and insincerely admits in the Versailles treaty, primarily and wholly responsible for the war.

Chaos Impends. What would happen if Germany formally repudiated? Would England send her army and navy over in an effort to collect? Not a soldier, not a ship.

France might try collection by force, but France would find the game not worth the candle, and although France is to-day the most formidable military power in Europe, with the possible exception of Russia, she would not wish to run the risk of driving Germany into an alliance with Italy, Austria, Hungary, and perhaps Russia. A military occupation would be followed by the rapid germination of bolshevism. Germany might follow Russia in the labyrinth of her dark experiments, and whatever happened to her, France never would be paid. Nevertheless France is haunted day and night by the fear of a new Germany which some day may try to revenge herself on her old enemies, and if there is to be any obstacle to the Hoover moratorium, which will undoubtedly be followed by a reduction, if not cancellation, of all debts growing out of the war, France will be that obstacle.

He was systematic and energetic in his methods of work, aiming always at perfection,—which is, after all, the aim of all true artists in every art,—and would paint and repaint a canvas to attain that result. It is said that one portion of a picture was repainted ten times, one attempt over the other. This habit, as much as his experiments with pigments, resulted in cracked surfaces and dead colors. He believed that the old masters had secrets in color combination that died with them. He was known to have scraped parts of the surface in valuable works of Rubens and Titian in a vain attempt to probe this mystery.

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DEFEATS SELF IN MATCH NEWTOWN, Conn., Aug 21 (U. P.)—Birdseye Parsons, ambidextrous pool player, claims to have defeated himself. In a 50-ball match he scored a 50 to 47 victory for the

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