

The Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1936.

A Grave Discrepancy

There is a grave discrepancy between what Premier CAMPBELL claims was the amount of the unfinished contracts taken over by the present government from the MACMILLAN Government and the official statement of the Provincial Auditor on the subject.

"If we analyze the amounts which the incoming Liberal government was obliged to pay out of public moneys as the Province's share alone of these four projects between the dates the 15th of August and the 31st of December, we find that they were something as follows: National highway, \$263,000, exclusive of any amount contributed by the Dominion Government; Rustico highway, \$29,000; Province Building, \$34,000; 'Fairview' motor vessel, \$25,000. Or a total which the incoming Liberal government in its first four and one-half months of office had to pay out of the Province's moneys, of \$352,000.

But this is the other side as given by the Provincial Auditor on page 5 of his report on the Liabilities of the Province at August 15, 1935:

STATEMENT 4

Summary of Unfinished Contracts of the Province of Prince Edward Island as at August 15th, 1935.

Table with 2 columns: Amount accrued on Contracts unfinished other than Highway Contract, Amount accrued on Highway Contract. Total: \$89,744.69

Turning to schedules "F" and "G" this is what we find the Provincial Auditor shows:

SCHEDULE F

Table with 4 columns: Amount paid to and unpaid due after Aug. 15th, 1935, Balance Aug. 15th, 1935, Total. Total: \$56,300.75

SCHEDULE G

Table with 2 columns: Amount accrued and unpaid as at August 15, 1935, On Contract, Unpaid labor and material bills. Total: \$99,700.18

So that instead of \$352,000 as claimed by the Premier the Auditor shows clearly that it was only \$139,000.

Whither Are We Drifting?

No one having a budget speech to deliver these days is to be envied. Conditions are none too favourable to optimism, and without a sun ray piercing the leaden skies, an oration on revenue and expenditure must needs be a drab affair. Sympathy to a certain extent must therefore be extended to Premier CAMPBELL in the task he had to perform, and every allowance made for the fact that in his first budget he had to confine his remarks to excuses, fears, and censures, without a scintilla of genuine optimism, or even a glowing oratorical period of well-founded hope that the depths had been plumbed and the up-grade been negotiated.

How the mighty are fallen! General PERSHING, who won the Great War for the U. S. A., has just been fined \$50 for speeding at the rate of 48 miles through a 25-mile zone in California. The judge described it as "one of the most aggravated cases of speeding ever brought into his court." It must have been a case of either nerves or just nerve.

Mr. J. S. WOODSWORTH gave the C.C.F. Provincial Convention at Toronto a shock the other night by suggesting that he was anxious to retire. He reminded the members that in England the Labour Party changed its National Chairman every few years, and thought it would be a good thing to have a change in office here. But the delegates were not prepared to act upon the hint, the more especially as they have no one (except his Island son-in-law, Mr. ANGUS MACINNIS, M. P.) within sight to succeed him.

extravagance. Power to borrow no less than \$3,000,000 was obtained the first three months, though the Provincial Auditor's report shows that when the MACMILLAN Government went out of office the total liabilities were less than half that amount, viz:

STATEMENT 2.

Table with 2 columns: Statement of Liabilities of the Province of Prince Edward Island, Bank Overdraft—Bank of Montreal, Government of P. E. I. 3% Loan and accrued interest, Schedule D, Accounts Payable, Schedule E. Total: \$1,227,174.72

What did the Government want with the other Million-and-three-quarter dollars? To play with? So much for excuses, now for fears. The Premier is afraid that our mounting borrowings will sink us in interest let alone sinking funds. What is his remedy? Authority to borrow more money—the spendthrift's course—and "blank cheques" to go on spending more by Order-in-Council.

Then for censure. Every Premier, every head of a department, every head of a firm, and certainly every editor knows what it is to have his time taken up seemingly unnecessarily by visitors, welcome or otherwise. It is part of life; it is human nature; it is part of the British constitution. Everybody with a grievance wants access to the "boss"—no substitute can satisfactorily take his place. If the "boss" is not accessible then the applicant nurses a grievance, and the multiplication of grievous applicants may spell disaster. Even the King is accessible to the lowliest of his subjects. Only a Dictator with unlimited power can afford to deny that right. And such right of refusal Premier CAMPBELL claims.

Editorial Notes

Sleighs have had a second innings, but not for long.

Everything comes to him who waits,—including disillusion to the electorate.

Anyway, floods did not follow our April snow fall as they did in less favoured places.

"Getting away with it"—is evidently the "high" ethical principle dominating our present-day legislators.

One thing may be said for the City Council, they are prepared to risk their own future in public life in an endeavour to make a balanced budget.

The Premier, who naturally affects the Oxford rather than the Ford style of English, advocates the Ford rather than the Rolls-Royce way of "getting there and back."

There is something really unique for this province in the Oriental Bazaar opened at St. James last evening—LEGATE to the initiative and artistic taste of Mrs. LEGATE.

A word to wise parents. A case of diphtheria was discovered in school recently. Inoculation is now being carried out—prevention is better than cure or death.

Now China, which lost Manchuria to Japan in spite of the League, is making a second attempt to appeal to Geneva—this time against Soviet Russia's alleged defensive treaty with outer Mongolia.

Getting tired of prosecuting and fining owners of slot machines, the Council of Westport, Ontario, has decided to impose a tax of \$30 per annum upon every slot mint-vending machine operated there, and an additional tax of \$15 on each machine operated for the purposes of running a pin game. Another instance of making friends of the Mammon of gambling.

How the mighty are fallen! General PERSHING, who won the Great War for the U. S. A., has just been fined \$50 for speeding at the rate of 48 miles through a 25-mile zone in California. The judge described it as "one of the most aggravated cases of speeding ever brought into his court." It must have been a case of either nerves or just nerve.

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From Victoria, British Columbia to Ottawa by air, thence to New York by air, with the promise that he will return to Ottawa by air this week, and then fly back to Victoria, B.C., is the record of the air-minded, financially hard pressed Premier of British Columbia. Hon. T. D. PATTULLO is the first Premier to accomplish the feat, necessitated by conferences with Hon. C. A. DUNNING regarding the financing of his province.

A farmer is the latest addition to national dictators. KARLIS ULMANIS, Premier of Latvia, publicly announced his dictatorship on Saturday when he assumed the office of President as well as that of Premier. A trained agriculturist, ULMANIS found it expedient to emigrate to the United States because of his pre-war activities in the Latvian independence movement (from Russia). He returned home in 1913, after residing in the United States for five years, part of that time studying and lecturing at the University of Nebraska.

Notes by the Way

The two Americans cannot isolate themselves from the rest of the world, it is true. They can, however, work out a definite system of trade and understanding of their own which will help insure them against damage from the profligate quarrels of the Old World. Northern and southern products are interchangeable, and a fruitful era of commerce and peace is within the grasp of the peoples of the two regions.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

If some citizens are surprised that a new peace-time record of expenditures—these purposes in a single year is recommended, such citizens should remember that army budgets all over the world are being expanded. During the past week-end the British Government revealed that it intends to spend tremendous amounts of money on its army during the next three years. In France and Italy, in Russia and Japan, in Germany and Poland, increased appropriations for military purposes are included in the annual budgets. However much one may regret the necessity for such huge expenditures, the fact remains that one nation cannot economize in this field when another insists on having more armaments. Action of this character has been delayed sufficiently long by the United States, so that no one can honestly say that this country is setting a bad example for other nations. We did not start a new armaments race. But one apparently is developing.—Providence Journal.

So far there is not the slightest evidence that the control of the Government by civilians has been affected by that bloody outbreak. Foreign commentators gussed last week that in a new Cabinet the army would be far more powerful. Some said it would control the Government. Japanese spokesmen were more reticent, but one and all predicted that the Cabinet would continue to be dominated by civilians. Apparently the Japanese know more about their own country and its government, than do foreigners, particularly the Russians, who originated the wildest rumours because they were more excited over possible developments than were other nationals. This is another illustration of what we have often stated—that Japanese leaders are inclined to tell the truth about their plans and policies, a nation in which other people find so surprising that they refuse to believe anything which comes out of Japan.—Detroit News.

No British kin, until the present one, ever visited the worst slums in the realm. King Edward arouses the hope of a better day for a large mass of unfortunate people, and his interest in their behalf is sure to make government heads desire themselves to remedy conditions not in keeping with civilization.—St. Catherine's Standard.

One day it's a story of Russia and France standing against Germany, next day of Germany and Japan against Russia, then of Italy and Germany against Britain and France. "What a munition maker's paradise!"—Ottawa Journal.

If any prisoners in the Great War had been treated with anything like the inhumanity is shown to the inmates of German remand prisons and concentration camps there would have been an outcry that would have resounded above the noise of war, and the conscience of mankind would have been stirred, blunted though it was.—Manchester Guardian.

That which gives so much beauty to life is its movement. The swaying bush or tree, the winged flights of birds, the falling rain or snow, the ebb of the sea, the flow of the river, the walk of man, the advance of trains, vehicles and ships. Even the most stationary of inanimate things have movement. The rock, the mountain, the road, even books—each has unseen movements.

When the number of British licenses reached 6,783,569 in 1934, it seemed that the saturation point must have at last been reached; but last year the total increased to 7,403,109. This remarkable support of the B. C. is a real evidence of the listening public's approval.—Ottawa Citizen.

There is no doubt that in the minds of many men and women the view prevails that war must come. Certainly there never was a time when anxiety and dread of approaching calamity were more than the supreme calamity will come. After 1870 it was held that harsh peace would be overthrown within a few years by force of arms and excursions followed before war broke. This time the danger is just as clear, and the actual experience of it is fresh and vivid in the minds of the rulers. Few rulers will survive the next war gamble and they know it. They will not die of the dip lightly.—London Daily Express.

Diphtheria has not been "practically abolished" in Toronto, but its ravages were reduced from 1022 cases and 64 deaths in 1929 to 22 cases and no deaths at all in 1934. This was a record which, under present circumstances the city could not expect to duplicate, and in 1935 there were 46 cases and 8 deaths, an insignificant number when compared with the records of 1929 and earlier years, before toxoiding of the city's children was undertaken. It is the toxoiding of children which has wrought the change. Since 1929, 125,000 have been given this diphtheria-preventive treatment, and it has not absolutely certain in every case, but results seem to indicate that the claim made for it—95 per cent efficiency—is more than justified. Its success is such that no parents can afford to leave their children unprotected when such a simple treatment is available.—Toronto Star

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of subjects of general interest to the Charlottetown Guardian and necessarily endorses the opinions of correspondents.

THE STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER

Sir,—In order to give proper consideration to any proposal which is now being made or which may be made for "scrapping the B. N. A. Act" and for having the Canadian Constitution in future amended at Ottawa, it is proper first to understand the development which culminated in the passing of the Statute of Westminster in 1931. It is unnecessary to be concerned with the history of Canada's position with regard to treaties, League of Nations or her war contributions. We are concerned at present only with Canada's position in relation to the Provinces. It was out of the partitioning of Provincial legislative powers in 1867 which then were plenary, that powers were derived which were conferred upon the Dominion Parliament then brought into existence. Today, the infant, Canada, seeks to obtain the right to increase or to diminish the powers of her parents, the Provinces, without reference in future to the Mother of all Parliaments, the Legislature of Great Britain. Whether this right should be conferred upon it, with or without restrictions, is the question.

When public recognition of the nationhood of Canada was being advocated by her public men, there were far-seeing statesmen who realized that this recognition, valuable as it might be to Canada as a whole, was fraught with grave danger and peril to the position of the Provinces. It is true that Canada was an emanation from the Provinces, a super-province, as it were, and that this super-province had come to receive marked recognition throughout the world. There were conditions however which accompanied Canada's production; there were what have been at various times called "covenants," "contracts," "treaties," "understandings." These names have all been applied to the terms and conditions of the "Confederation Compact," as it is sometimes called. If the infant had grown large enough and strong enough to be master or mistress in its own house, could it break its chains, so to speak? Would these treaties, compacts, understandings be nothing but "pious hopes" when the complete emancipation would take place and when Canada would become mistress in her own home? Provincial sensibilities became alarmed. Protests were made, Ontario, through its Premier, protested that "No statement of the procedure for amending the Constitution can be accepted by the Province of Ontario that does not fully and frankly acknowledge the right of all the provinces to be consulted and to become parties to the decision arrived at."

Protests were made which need not here be referred to. After several Imperial Conferences had taken place, a conference was arranged between the Dominion and the Provinces in April 1931. The terms of the proposed Statute of Westminster designed to acknowledge Canada's position as a self-governing nation on a parity with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations were discussed and approved but with one important qualification: in addition affecting the rights of the Provinces. This addition and amendment for the protection of provincial rights and autonomy was embodied in the Statute subsequently passed by the British Parliament known as the Statute of Westminster 1931. The amendment reads as follows:

"(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Act 1867 or 1930, or any order, rule or regulation made thereunder." Thus by this express reservation in the Imperial Statute of 1931 passed after conferences with all the provinces and with all the self-governing British Dominions, the right of the Parliament of Canada to amend or alter, by Dominion statute, the terms of the B. N. A. Act, was expressly negated. So that there might be no possible room for misunderstanding as to Canada's position under the Statute of Westminster, another clause was placed in the Act, namely:

"(3) The powers conferred by this Act upon the Parliament of Canada or upon the legislatures of the Provinces shall be restricted to the enactment of laws in relation to matters within the competence of the Parliament of Canada or of any of the legislatures of the Provinces respectively." Yet it is these very provisions that are now to be abrogated. If reports speak true, results reached after long deliberations and various conferences are now to become nothing more than scraps of paper. The Imperial Statute of Westminster, of which all were so proud, has apparently, in view of these leonine, become unsuitable, and requires amendment after a life of five years. Rights which are guaranteed the Provinces, definitely and absolutely, and unequivocally, are to be given up entirely, just because wider legislative powers are sought—some of which indeed it may be quite proper to grant—by the Dominion Parliament.

Some of the effects of this acquiescence if it were granted will next be considered.

I am, Sir, etc. FRO PATRIA. WELL EXPLAINED. Tourist at Six Gun, Arizona—Do they still hang horse thieves out here in the wild and woolly West? Native—No, there ain't no more. Tourist—Ain't no more what? Native—Horses.

The Battlefields Pilgrimage

(Canada's Weekly) For the unveiling of the great Canadian War Memorial on Vimy Ridge on July 26, four shiploads of Canadian Legionnaires, with their wives, and in some cases young children, are sailing from Montreal on July 15.

The British Empire Service League are arranging the tour, for which the 3rd class return fare will be \$190. Two Canadian Pacific and two Cunard White Star steamships have been chartered to accommodate the 4,500 passengers, who will be taken in two circuits over the battlefields. The first circuit will start from Havre, the second from Antwerp.

The Havre contingent will go by special train to Lille, where motor coaches will convey them over the Ypres salient, and for an observation drive to Messines, St. Eloi, Dikbeusch, La Clytte, Remingelst, Poperinghe, Vlamertinghe and Ypres. There they will rest for lunch, afterwards proceeding to the Menin Gate, Menin Road and Maple Avenue, which is a new road cut through from Menin Road to Hill 62. It is planted with maple trees from Canada. After visiting the Canadian War Memorial at Hill 62, the party will return by the road to Zonnebekke, thence to Tynecot, where lies the largest cemetery of all, containing 8,901 graves of United Kingdom soldiers, 1,353 Australian, 966 Canadian, 526 New Zealand, 90 South African and 14 New Zealand, as well as 101 special memorials and 34,888 records of those who are missing. The Menin Gate Memorial has no fewer than 56,000 names of missing engraved on its walls. From Tynecot the pilgrims will go up to Passchendaele to the Canadian War Memorial and continue to St. Julien, where stands the striking Canadian memorial in the form of a gigantic block of granite surmounted by a soldier with arms reversed. On the Sunday the party will go to Vimy Ridge for the unveiling ceremony of the new memorial there.

On the Monday the party will proceed to Arras, then to Dury and Cambrai, where they will camp. On Tuesday morning back along the same road to meet the Bourlon Wood road, coming out to the Cambrai-Bapaume road through Bapaume to Albert, stopping at Courcellette before entraining for Havre, where they will take the same Canadian steamer for London. Here accommodation has been arranged for a period of four nights in order that the party may be present at various ceremonies in London.

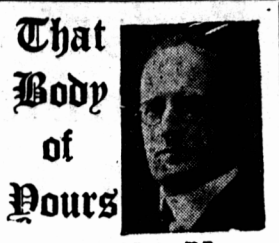
The Antwerp contingent will stop at Lille, visit the Somme on the first day of the tour, the Ypres Salient on the third day, ending up near Antwerp, when they will entrain—thus reversing the order of the other party.

In addition to these parties 1,000 Canadians are coming over, not to visit the battlefields and memorials, but to visit specific cemeteries. Separate arrangements are being made to take them wherever they wish to go, and then to Vimy for the unveiling ceremony. Canadians resident in Great Britain must join the party leaving London on the evening of Saturday, July 25, returning on Monday, July 27.

The memorial on Vimy Ridge, of which Mr. W. S. Allward is the sculptor, stands on a concrete raft 2 ft. thick, 20 ft. below the level of the ground, and is surrounded by walls varying in height from 6 to 8 ft. Each piece of stone is dovetailed into its neighbor and bound with bronze cramps. The memorial is 140 ft. high, 230 ft. wide and 150 ft. deep from front to back. The two pylons symbolize the two armies that fought on Vimy Ridge, one pylon being decorated with the fleur-de-lis and representing the French Army, and the other being decorated with the British Crown and representing the British forces.

Twenty figures are placed about the pylons and are symbolically as follows: One group shows the breaking of the sword, the other the sympathy of the Canadians for the helpless. Above these are the mouths of the guns covered with olive and laurels. On the wall stands an heroic figure of Canada brooding over the graves of her valiant dead. In the background a grave with a helmet, laurels, etc. Behind her stand two pylons symbolizing the two forces—Canadians and French—while between, at the base of these, is the Spirit of Sacrifice, who, giving all, throws the torch to his comrade. Looking up, one sees the figures of Peace, Justice, Truth and Knowledge, etc., for which they fought, chanting a hymn of Peace. Around these figures are the shields of Britain, Canada and France. On the outside of the pylons is the Cross.

On the base of the pylons are inscriptions in French and English. That on the back reads: "To the valour of their countrymen in the Great War and in memory of their 63,000 dead, this monument is raised by the people of Canada." On the side appear the battle honours of the Canadian Army during the Great War. On the front is an inscription: "Here ends the roll of 11,285 Canadians who...knew no graves...the missing dead...who gave their lives in the Great War." The full number of these, i. e., the missing dead, is 18,283. The balance of the names appear on the Menin Gate. On the walls around the memorial are inscribed the 11,285 names, the letters of which have been carved by a process of sand blasting. On the front wall of the monument appears the following inscription: "Feres d'Armes Francais et Britannique la Canada se souvient."



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. INVESTING IN A PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

A physician making routine physical examinations, meeting a former patient, told him that he was looking very well despite the fact that he hadn't been around for an examination for about two years. "The patient informed him that he had sought the advice of another physician. 'And what did he tell you?' inquired the physician. 'He went all over me and told me the same as you did,' was the reply. 'And then what did you do?' 'I saw another doctor but he had me remove my coat only, and said I seemed to be all right. I then saw another doctor, and he sat on one side of the desk and I sat on the other; I didn't even take off my coat. He asked me questions which I answered and he wrote it up again. I've decided to go back to you again. I don't know whether you know more or less than these other doctors but you have me remove all my clothing make the usual tests of blood, urine, blood-pressure; look at my teeth, throat, nose, eyes, and ears; test my nerve reflexes and even look at my feet. I feel 'at I've been examined anyway.'"

The point about the above is that the important person in an examination is really the patient. A complete examination cannot be made without removal of clothing. It is not an ordinary office visit, to be charged for at office visit rates, but an examination requiring from thirty to sixty minutes, and the pay should be in proportion to the time spent by an educated, well equipped, experienced physician. Out on a serious bedside case many physicians exert all their physical and mental energy on behalf of the patient. And this is as it should be. On the other hand, an individual, not complaining of illness, but anxious to know his physical condition, is entitled to the "best" from his physician. If the physician is too busy at the time he should make another appointment when he can make the complete examination. It should, of course, be understood that when a physician with limited time sees 6 to 10 patient in an hour, the patient wanting a physical examination must expect to pay accordingly.

Early to the newer one lying west of the Great Lakes. The reason for this condition is not always clear, but it can be taken that one of the chief contributing factors to the situation is that these three provinces by the sea are more thrifty than are their neighbors in the west and that they avoid the economic pitfalls which seem to entrap those others, and consequently improving the federal government for assistance. An outstanding circumstance bearing out the conclusion that perhaps those in authority in the Maritime Provinces conduct their public business with just a little better care than others, is the fact that the Maritimes are the only provinces in Canada where there have been no municipal defaulters during the last few years. Again, as was shown recently in a return made in the house of commons while more than \$127,000,000 was owing by the provinces on loans from Ottawa, the Maritimes' obligations in this regard were only about \$1,300,000, all consisting of balances due for housing loans in 1919. Then take the matter of federal disbursements for relief purposes since 1931. A complete compilation from figures published in the Canada Year Book by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that up to January 31, 1935 a total of \$131,694,774 was contributed to the various provinces from the federal treasury, representing \$12.69 for every person in the Dominion. The Maritimes' share amounted to \$6,798,895 or \$6.74 per capita, about one-half the per capita cost of the whole Dominion, and considerably lower than any other province. Here are the figures by provinces:

Table with 2 columns: Dominion Disbursements Under Relief Legislation Up to January 31, 1935. Per Capita amounts for various provinces.

Table with 2 columns: Dominion Disbursements Under Relief Legislation Up to January 31, 1935. Amount and Per Capita for various provinces.

The figures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, as given in the auditor's general report are proportionately about the same.

Macs Condition Powder. FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. Tones up the system, cures all skin troubles and gives a glossy coat of hair.

MACS PIG-WORM POWDER. A very effective remedy in the treatment of worms.

MACS BLOOD FOOD. For Pale and Thin People. A combination especially valuable in the treatment of those diseases when their origin is traceable to an impoverished condition of the blood.

THE 2 MACS. Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention. Phone 315.

The Poet's Corner. ADIEU O SOLDIER. Adieu O Soldier, You of the rude campaigning, (which we shared), The rapid march, the life of the camp, The hot contention of opposing fronts, the long manoeuvre, Red battles with their slaughter, the stimulus, the strong terrific game, Spell of all brave and many hearts, the trains of time through you and the like of you all fill, With war and war's expression.

Table with 3 columns: Federal Relief Payments to Provinces Year Ended March 31, 1935. Per Capita amounts for various provinces.

REASSURED. Registrar o' Marriages (to youthful bridegroom)—Now, the young lady is not a minor, is she? Bridegroom—Oh, no; she works in a fish shop.

END PAIN—Soothe SORE HANDS by Rubbing in MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT.

FOX MEAT. Fresh Frozen Beef TRIPE Lb. 5c. Other Fox Meats for sale at Market Prices. ISLAND COLD STORAGE.

Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea.

The Thrifty Maritimes

(St. John Telegraph Journal) From time to time it has been pointed out that the people of the Maritime Provinces have always contributed their share to the federal exchequer, but that they very seldom receive from Ottawa the paternal generosity which is extended to other provinces, particu-