

The Charlottetown Guardian

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SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1936.

What A Revelation!

Our contemporary's editorial of yesterday on the subject of the British North America Act raises no question that has not been dealt with fully in The Guardian. Two points, however, are worth noting and remembering:

(1) It speaks as the mouthpiece of the CAMPBELL and MACKENZIE KING Governments. (2) It professes to see no difference between amending the Constitution "in the public interest" and amending it without Legislative authority for the purposes of violating Liberal pledges by mulcting the taxpayers and precipitating a tariff war between the provinces.

Now we know what to expect, and what will happen to our minority rights under the B. N. A. Act, if the KING-CAMPBELL aggregation ever succeeds in getting past the approval of the Conservative Senate and the British Parliament!

It Sounds Like Magic

A daring inventor has come out of the West, one CHARLES NELSON POGUE of Winnipeg, to say that he can make an ordinary motor car travel anywhere from 150 to 200 miles on a gallon of gasoline. The Ottawa Journal discusses the claim, in an editorial entitled "25 Miles on a Pint," and cites the efforts of the Financial Post of Toronto to find out how far it can be substantiated. The consensus of all this opinion appears to be that it is a fine trick if Mr. Pogue can do it.

Mr. POGUE says, of course, that he has done it. Mr. H. C. BRAUND, editor of the Canadian Automotive Trades, of Toronto, seems to believe it too. Mr. POGUE says that the secret—and he is keeping it a secret—lies in a wonderful new carburetor that he has invented.

Mr. BRAUND vouches for a test in which an ordinary motor car was driven 25.7 miles on a pint of gasoline. He also mentions a car equipped with the POGUE carburetor which went from Winnipeg to Vancouver (1879 miles) on 14 1/2 gallons of gasoline, while a similar car with a standard carburetor used 106 1/2 gallons on the journey.

But when experts disagree, who shall decide? The Financial Post referred these claims to Mr. CHARLES KETTERING, head of General Motors' research department, who said: "It just can't be so; I'll bet you ten to one it can't be done. There's a joker in it somewhere. Mr. POGUE may have found something else, but he certainly has not obtained the results he claims by carburetion."

"But," asks the Vancouver Province, "what does that matter? If Mr. POGUE really has got a gadget which will give 200 miles to the gallon, who will care if it is carburetion or simply a divine miracle of mileage? The Ottawa Journal suggests that the oil companies might care, and perhaps the provincial governments which depend so much on the gasoline tax. But the motorists still would not care. If Mr. POGUE can really demonstrate, he will be told to come on with his gadget, whether it is carburetor or new lamp of Aladdin."

Mr. Bennett To The Rescue

Several times during the present session of Parliament Rt. Hon. R. B. BENNETT has shown his sense of responsibility as leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition by coming to the aid of some harassed Minister of the Crown when he believed the Minister or his department was being criticized unfairly. A striking instance of Mr. BENNETT'S refusal to mix politics with national interests occurred the other day, when he replied to an attack launched by Mr. MACNEILL, C. C. F., member for West Vancouver, against the Militia forces. Mr. MACNEILL based his criticism on an article by Mr. WAYLING in the magazine Cavalcade, which appeared under the heading "We Are Too Fat to Fight." He quoted the author in part as follows:

"Look at the fighting record of the Great War, when about the middle of hostilities the Dominion had 4452 officers and 104,251 other ranks in France; a compact fighting machine. Today Canada has 5331 officers and 37,153 other ranks. The permanent force numbers 411 Officers and 3,098 other ranks, the rest are non-permanent active militia."

"In France, in the midst of the most desperate struggle, one officer to every twenty-four men. Today one officer to every seven men."

"Too many officers, not enough men. . . The reason: the bulky, obsolete, militia system. Canada is too fat to fight; her military defence forces are scattered in innumerable units, the multitude of which is the army's chief weakness."

The Vancouver member argued, from the foregoing premises, that there was "conclusive evidence to show that this vast expenditure of public moneys could be directed into more useful channels for purposes of defense and training."

Mr. BENNETT was prompt to point out the fallacy in this contention. "To compare war conditions with militia conditions in Canada," he said, "is an insult to the intelligence of the Canadian people. Just think for a moment what the position is. Why did the militia come into being? If one goes back to the days of Sir GEORGE CARTIER, he will find the story of it. The Militia Act in essence was to extend to every part of Canada the opportunity for those who so desired to train and constitute a part of the active militia of the country, and that is the reason that it is scattered over every part of Canada. Mr. WAYLING suggests that in the War the regiments were at strength. Of course they were! That is the job of recruiting, the job ultimately of conscription, to maintain the units at strength. The reason the militia units are not at strength is obvious, and that is, they are not being recruited. Such discussions as have taken place in the

such as that made by Mr. WAYLING. I put it to any member of this committee: What would you think if you were asked to compare the regiments of the Canadian army in France and England with the skeleton units that are scattered all over Canada, and then were asked to say that because there is only a skeleton unit of the militia in this country at the present time, therefore there is too much fat on it, the militia, and it should be cleaned out and cut down to the number at full strength that existed during the war?"

Criticism of this kind, Mr. BENNETT added, is "unfair to our fellow-Canadians who are offering themselves for the defense of their country. I repeat that the whole policy of the territorial in Great Britain and our militia here is to maintain in every section of the country, even in the remotest, some skeleton organization that will permit of men enlisting for voluntary service. When that is understood, is it not almost ungrateful of my hon. friend to give this article a degree of approval or approbation, an article that compares this condition with war conditions in France or Flanders? The mere statement is its own refutation."

Incidentally, the editor of "Cavalcade" is Mr. BENNETT'S former secretary and biographer. This personal factor weighed as little as did political considerations in preventing the Opposition leader from speaking out "loud and bold," when he deemed the occasion required it.

Editorial Notes

ANTOINE C. TASCHEREAU confesses to receiving interest on about \$75,000 of Government money. The surprise is that a Government should have such a sum of idle money to place at anybody's credit.

Japanese officials have made the best of a delicate situation. Troops taking part in the recent revolt against the Government have been sent to Northern China where they will be out of mischief and still be of use in furthering Japan's interests.

The proposal to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church that ministers receive their stipend from a central fund will be appreciated by the smaller Churches which in some cases have been unable to hold regular service owing to financial difficulties.

Among the majority of 50 against to which turned down the taxation privilege of the B. N. A. Amendment Bill in the Senate were three Liberal Senators, A. C. HARDY, Brockville; T. S. LITTLE, London, Ont., and J. J. HUGHES, Souris.

The C. P. R. owns a distinct railway over the C. N. R. when it induced the railway committee to approve of its branch railway into the mining district of Northern Quebec. The C.N.R. had claims this was an invasion of their right and would entail a loss of revenue to the extent of a million dollars a year.

"It may be that capitalism is on the verge of collapse," said Mr. GORDON W. SCOTT, on his return from London in the "Queen Mary." "I don't know. But as long as it lasts the game must be played according to rules." One of them is that there must be no reduction in interest on bonds without the consent of the holder. That is why Alberta bonds have been removed from London Stock Exchange.

The London newspapers seem to imply that Rt. Hon. J. H. THOMAS was the victim more of a loose tongue among friends than calculated dishonesty. With an unlimited capacity for friendships, "Mr. THOMAS has not always chosen well," the Daily Telegraph observes, and the London newspaper is probably right in its conclusion that "public opinion before long will regard the disclosures by the former Colonial Secretary as an indiscretion and possibly an unconscious indiscretion."

The latest sensation in Quebec politics is the admission of ANTOINE C. TASCHEREAU, brother of Premier TASCHEREAU, and accountant of the Legislative Assembly that he since 1923 personally drew for his own benefit the interest on Government funds, which he handles as accountant, the funds he deposited at the St. Pamel branch of the Canadian National Bank of which his son was manager. He admitted he drew an interest approximately ten thousand dollars per annum. Although the Government was not supposed to earn interest on money deposited on current account since the election, the bank insisted upon the money being deposited on savings account.

Prime Minister KING has not taken the defeat of the B. N. A. Amendment Bill in the Senate with very good grace. On Wednesday night he told the House of Commons if they were to play a similar trick with the railway bill they would see where they would get off at. Still what can he say to recalcitrant Liberal Senators? Even GERRY MCGEE, M.P., is demanding the right to criticize what he considers KING'S faulty attempts at legislation. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce claim that every Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce in Canada with the exception of that in Charlottetown opposed the amendment to the B. N. A. Act which would give the Provinces the right to impose additional indirect taxation.

Trouble with strikers has for the moment eclipsed all other worries in France. The Communist group whose power in the Government has been increased by the last election, seized the opportunity to bring pressure on Premier LEON BLUM. During the election the Popular Front party under BLUM promised a chance from Capitalism to Socialism, large expenditures in public works, "soaking the rich" taxation, price control, nationalization of the Bank of France, and a forty-four hour week. M. BLUM now holds the largest minority in the Government and is dependent upon the Communists' 72 seats. So the strikers not only have it in their power to paralyze industrial life but to bring about the fall of the newly formed government. M. BLUM'S fate is now unenviable.

Notes by the Way

We still—We people of this British Commonwealth of nations—have some kind of faith in the things for which we struggled through a thousand years of history—freedom, freedom of ideas, decent law and order, fair-play to minorities. There are, some among us—young people, very impatient, very scornful of the past—who would give up all that for a short cut to Utopia by way of Fascism, or by way of Communism. Because of the general indignation on account of the unemployed they would drag down forty-million others to a common state of misery on the same level. Because of their dislike of young fanatics of Red or Pink persuasion others would put black shirts and strengthen their wrists by exercises with rubber truncheons.—Sir Philip Gibbs in World Review London.

Those who have followed the evidence taken before the Broadcasting Inquiry Committee will, agree with the general conclusions drawn. It is of the utmost importance, however, to note that the committee is unanimous in its endorsement of the principle of nationalization. In this connection the report says:—"We reaffirm the principle of complete nationalization of radio broadcasting in Canada. Pending its accomplishment of this, radio stations will continue to be dependent on private stations for much of their entertainment, and your committee is of the opinion that the fullest co-operation should be maintained between the corporation and private stations."—Windsor Star.

Hundreds of people waited for the budget to come down before buying their new 1936 motor cars. They expected a big cut in price. Now they are asked on the popular models to pay a higher price. The reason is, increased taxation. The extra money goes to the Government—not to the car-makers."—Windsor Star.

Speaking at Birmingham on "The Finances of a Great City," Mr. H. Wallond, chief accountant to the city, remarked that a charge which was often levelled against local authorities and local government officials was that municipal affairs were not managed on commercial lines. It would be impossible to do so. No business man would undertake the provision of maternity and child welfare services, or public baths, because there was no possibility of profit. The provision and maintenance of social services essential to the public health, and communal well-being had only become the work of the local authority because there were no profits to be made. It did not follow, however, that business methods were not employed. No opportunity was lost in relieving the public purse by efficient management and the employment of up-to-date machinery. —The Municipal Journal, London.

It has been one of the distinctive characteristics of the English language that it has accepted contributions of value regardless of the source. American contributions are not more numerous nor basically different from those already taken from Greek, Latin, French, German, Scandinavian, Arabic and the Oriental languages. The United States may enrich and modify the language, but it will probably remain the English language, wherever or by whomsoever it may be spoken.—London Advertiser.

The highest spot on which human beings live all the year is the village of Gartok in Tibet (14,518 feet). The highest navigable lake is Titicaca in Peru (12,466 feet). The highest cities are La Paz (11,800 feet) and Quito (8,343 feet) in South America. The cloister of the St. Bernard Pass in Switzerland is the highest spot in Europe where people live all the year round (8,111 feet).—Montreal Star.

It does not appear that the Arab leaders ever intend to have peace grievances which the Administration could redress. They do not say that anything has happened to violate the undertaking given in the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the Jewish communities in Palestine." The present disorders and threats to paralyze the State are like similar disorders before, aimed at the one thing which cannot be changed, the basis of the policy on which Britain holds the Mandate. This happens to be the Jewish people. Every consideration urges that Arabs and Jews should and could live and work together. The policy of the National Home bringing in the capital, the intelligence, the abounding vitality of Jewish immigration, has enriched not only Palestine but its Arab inhabitants themselves; and so it will even more so the work of development, for which there are very rich opportunities, proceeds. The Arabs, were they wise, would seek to make the most of the energy which is being poured into the agriculture, the industries, and the ports of Palestine.—Manchester Guardian.

The "Black Legion" plot to set up a dictatorship in the United States, with the aid of assassination is a reminder of the "Black Legion" book "I Can't Happen Here," based on the same idea. The "Black Legion" was so crude in its methods and so stupid and ignorant in its leadership that it was trapped easily by the police. But the prototype of Lewis' fascist dictator was the Hon. Long and he was a serious menace. He had actually held one whole state, Louisiana, in his hand or under his heel, and he had millions of followers in other states. The good sense of the majority would have crushed him in the end, but he might have done infinite mischief.—The London Advertiser.

Mahatma Gandhi, who has been out of the news for three

That Body of Hours

By James D. Borison, M.D.

LACK OF THYROID JUICES CAUSES BACKWARDNESS—MENTAL AND PHYSICAL.

I often write about the effects of having too much juice manufactured by the thyroid gland in the neck. This causes nervousness, rapid heart, tiredness and loss of weight. All the body processes work too fast.

However there are cases where there is not enough thyroid juice manufactured and the individual is listless, not active mentally or physically. There is usually an increase of weight because the body processes do not burn up the food well and so allow storage of fat. This ailment is known as larval myxedema or insufficient thyroid and in addition to symptoms outlined above there is low temperature, cold hands and feet.

Dr. A. J. E. Akelaitis, Rochester, N. Y., in the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases declares that in every case of myxedema, where there is no psychosis (fear of an ailment), there is a specific mental condition as shown by the mental and physical backwardness, and an ever present feeling of tiredness. As these patients realize that they are a little backward in everything, they are apt to be depressed and irritable.

The most frequent type of mental disturbance in these cases is where there seems to be a combination of delirious imaginings with hallucinations (when the patient thinks he sees or hears things that do not exist). With this is a clouding of the consciousness so that the patient has difficulty placing himself, things, or other people, and he may believe he is being persecuted.

Dr. Akelaitis further states that this lack of thyroid juice may start a mental disturbance in the nervous type of individual. "Definite improvement occurs in myxedema under treatment with thyroid extract and the treatment should be individual in each case. It is advisable to start with small doses of thyroid because these patients are extremely sensitive to thyroid extract."

When the symptoms of myxedema (backwardness mental and physical, tiredness and overweight) are prominent, it is not hard to tell what is wrong. However there are various ailments such as rheumatism, neuralgia, pain in the lowest part of the back, constipation, extreme mental sluggishness in backward children, where the underlying cause is due to the fact that there is not sufficient thyroid juice being manufactured (myxedema) to fight off the poisons of these ailments.

The Poet's Corner VERSE Past, ruined Ilion Helen lives, Alectis rises from the shades; Verse calls them forth; 'tis verse that gives Immortal youth to mortal maid. Soon shall Oblivion's deepening veil Hide all the peopled hills you see, The gay, the proud, while lovers hail These many summers you and me. W. S. Landor.

Spoken From Experiences

(Mail and Empire)

Miss Agnes Macphail's motion in the House of Commons to reduce to one dollar the Government's appropriation of \$150,000 for cadet training in the schools of Canada, was rejected on a vote of eight yeas to 109 nays. Among those who spoke against the motion was Mrs. George Black, who succeeded her husband as member for the Yukon. From her long residence in that north country she realizes the value of cadet training. In fact, as she remarked, many of the speakers on the subject did not speak from practical experience. Mrs. Black continued: "I speak from experience, because I have raised three sons to manhood. They have taken their places in the world as good, decent, law-abiding, middle-class citizens, the best class we have. Each of those boys had semi-military training and I attribute the fact that my boys do so well to the fact that they were given semi-military training and discipline. With the cadet movement training, but they had manual training and development of the muscles of their bodies. They were brought up to respect their elders and to obey promptly and quickly when they were spoken to, far more so, I believe, than the boys and girls of to-day who do not have the opportunity of that training. If I were to move an amendment I would not only double, but treble the vote. The future of Canada depends upon the boys and girls of to-day and those boys and girls, the men and women of the future, will be only what we make them, with the discipline which we can enforce.

years, was discovered the other day by a correspondent living quietly in retirement. Asked to say something, the Mahatma praised "the virtues of seclusion and meditation." Now Mahatma and Hitler could only be persuaded to try the Gandhi system.—Ottawa Citizen.

PUBLIC FORUM

THOSE INCRIMINATING "WHY'S"

LACK OF THYROID JUICES CAUSES BACKWARDNESS—MENTAL AND PHYSICAL.

One question, with a triple application, relates to customs duties, unjust administration, and failure to get "intelligent acknowledgment" of a letter written to the government seeking information. I speak from personal experience. In business with the department of Customs, and several departments of government for fifty years back, except within the last months, in Liberal as well as Conservative periods, I must admit courtesy and intelligent effort to meet the issue with business-like common sense.

For years we have been importing from the United States several classes of goods "Made in Japan." Some of these are classified as subject to "dumping duty" restrictions. There is no objection to this. But those restrictions are confined by statute within certain bounds which even official arrogance has no right to abrogate or exceed.

Take one article, used in almost every home in Canada. It costs in Japan about \$3 per hundred. Imported into the United States freight, insurance, duty, sales tax, dealers' profits, and other incidental expenses are added. They are then sold at wholesale, all over the States, for \$9 per thousand.

For years these have been admitted to Canada at regular rate of duty, 30%, plus 6% sales and 3% excise taxes. That is what we have paid up to the winter of 1935. Under the new "world trade expansion" administration, the same item is thus dealt with: Duty 30% on \$9, \$2.70. The new trade expansion special (or dumping) duty \$18.36. These added together total \$21.06. Sales tax 6% and Excise 3% is then computed on this first cost \$9, duty and dumping duty \$21.06, making the total combined extortion of \$30 on an article costing \$3 at original country of export, and \$9.00 at the final port of shipment to Canada.

"Cavalcade" asks: "Why is it often impossible to obtain ordinary justice in regard to the payment of duties without employing a political middleman?" I ask the same question.

"Cavalcade" further asks: "Why a different rate of duty is collected from one importer than from another for the same article?" The Departmental answer is that other importations "have been treated the same way as your importation." If this is so I join "Cavalcade" in the query: How do those other importers sell the same articles at the same price as they sold them a year ago after paying added duties, sales and excise taxes of several hundred per cent? The inference is understandable.

"Cavalcade" then asks: "Why one cannot get an intelligent acknowledgment of a letter written to government seeking information?" I ask the question in amended form: Why can one not get an intelligent answer, touching the question at issue in its concrete form, instead of evasive excuses or irrelevant explanations which neither justifies the action nor clarifies the situation?

The figures I give are not in actual amount of invoice but rated on an import of one thousand on same basis, nor must my protest be mistaken to refer in any way to our local customs officials. They conscientiously do their duty to the department, and our intercourse with them, without exception, has been that of the highest standard of courtesy. I doubt if any service in Canada enjoys a more gentlemanly and efficient official staff.

There are other public abuses and it is comforting to find a movement towards exposure. I am, Sir, etc., LEWIS P. TANTON.

Lord Darling's Humor

(Toronto Globe)

Lord Darling, retired Judge of the English High Court of Justice, whose death at the age of 86 years is reported from London, may have owed something of his longevity to his irrepressible sense of humor. His Lordship was the author of several volumes of light verse, and during his occupancy of the Bench his court was lighted constantly by unexpected flashes of his wit. Judicial humor is apt to be cruel, but Lord Darling seldom made a prisoner the butt of his jokes. An overconfident lawyer or a pompous witness, however, was pretty sure to draw his shaft.

It is recorded that, during a certain trial before him, counsel was examining a witness of a particular self-assertive type, who persisted in answering questions as to his personality, business position, place of residence etc., with the words "El ham" (I am).

As the witness repeated this phrase for the third or fourth time, Lord Darling leaned forward, surveyed him gravely, and commented: "And a very well-dressed ham you are."

But in one way Lord Darling's gift was expensive to him, for his propensity for joking was the only thing that stood between him and the Woodcock, which is the mark of the Lord Chief Justice. He retired without having held that honor, a willing victim to "the saving grace of humor."

No More Hay-Making?

(Industrial Britain)

Hay-making, it is prophesied, may be a feature of country life which will soon disappear. Ten years ago a Cambridge scientist discovered

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Keeping the Nation Alive This is the proud occupation of the farmer and dire would be the consequences to the people if, through some unforeseen catastrophe, the work of every farmer were brought to a sudden end. Individually, this may happen to any farmer at any time, with disastrous consequences to his family. In such a case life insurance is the only safeguard. If your family needs protection, our low-cost, profit-earning policies will serve you well, write for rates to HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED Provincial Managers—The Great-West Life Lower Queen Street Charlottetown

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Groundhog Climbed A Tree (Peterboro Examiner) The Marmora correspondent of the Examiner has started a bit of discussion by a report which said a groundhog could and did climb a tree. Some of the people in Peterboro admitted they had seen a good many groundhogs. One man who had farmed for some time said he had seen a groundhog on a stump of a rail fence, but never had he seen one in a tree. That is if the tree were straight up. But our Marmora correspondent saw the groundhog up a tree with a dog on guard, and the thing was right in front of the church and what's more the rector of the church was there as a witness. So what is to be done about it? "Those who say that the groundhog will always run for his hole in the ground must admit that the case for a groundhog climbing a tree is fairly well established. When a bull gets after a man that man can climb a tree in a remarkable way although he may never have done such a thing in years. Perhaps it is something the same when a dog starts after a groundhog. Argue about it if you wish, but a groundhog climbed a tree at Marmora on a Sunday afternoon at the hour of 2:15.

Government Might Control Smuggling (C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire) OTTAWA, June 5.—Sir James MacBrien, commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, told the Senate banking and commerce committee, if New Brunswick and Nova Scotia liquor commissions bought rum wholesale from the West Indies and sold it as cheaply as possible this "would have a fair chance of reducing liquor smuggling considerably." The police head's declaration came during his examination when the committee considered the bill defining a home in which the customs preventive service can operate. With a number of clarifying amendments the bill was approved. The R. C. M. P. preventive service within the last three years by its drive on liquor smugglers had forced the price of their product from \$9 to \$18 a gallon, Sir James stated.

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