

The Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1936.

A Threat To Confederation

A timely warning has been sounded by Rt. Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, Conservative leader in the Senate, with regard to the danger inherent in the KING Government's proposal to amend the British North America Act for the purpose of empowering the provinces to impose indirect taxation.

Another phase of the situation is revealed in a recent speech by Premier DYSART of New Brunswick. In addition to a discriminatory retail sales tax the New Brunswick legislature also passed measures to enable the government to make a special levy on the difference that may exist between the amount of money on deposit in banks and the amount which the banks lend within the province for commercial, industrial and other purposes.

More Liberal "Economy"

Mr. J. J. LARABEE, ex-M.P.-elect, at a salary of \$3,500 has for some time been acting as assistant to Mr. S. T. GALLANT, Supervisor of Fisheries, and it was understood that notwithstanding his appointment to a position specially created for him on his retirement from politics, he was being groomed to step into Mr. GALLANT'S Civil Service job.

Democracy By Ballyhoo

A satirical Hollywood production now running in a local picture theatre features a jazz singer in the role of a successful candidate for political office. Vaudeville acts and jazz orchestras are utilized to "pep up" the campaign, and the audiences are depicted as being much more interested in the entertainment than in the issues, such as they are, between the rival office-seekers.

There is something profoundly disturbing in news of this kind. If it means anything at all, it means that public apathy, instead of being roused by the economic instability and depression of the past few years, has passed into a hopelessly chronic condition.

Editorial Notes

Ascension Day—Parliament does not sit. Rumored likelihood of C.N.R. Superintendent Mac Kinnon being promoted to a higher position on the mainland gains credence from the appointment of his probable successor, Mr. J. F.

LEIGHTIZER, Master Mechanic, to the brand-new position of Assistant Superintendent for the Island division.

According to the Afton Hall meeting of farmers, the Provincial Government and Legislative members are not in very good odor.

All those interested in the P. E. I. Hospital should attend the meeting tonight, and hear the most surprising and gratifying announcement that could well be imagined in connection with the Institution.

After all these years, and with a Liberal Government again in power at Ottawa, a Representative in Congress has the temerity to stand on the floor of the House and advocate that Canada should become an annex of the U. S. A.!

Courteous, competent, and experienced, Mr. S. T. GALLANT proved a most satisfactory Supervisor of Fisheries and his retirement on superannuation, in practically the prime of life, will prove a loss to the public service.

Gambling statements evidently are not confined to London. In "Toronto the Good," about 80 members of the House and the press gallery chipped in half-a-dollar each in a sweepstake on the Grand National the day it was run in England. The winner, Reynoldstown, was drawn by Premier HEBURN.

It is great for some husbands to be under a Dictatorship. When a woman in Koenigsberg, Germany, informed the police that her husband had sworn a false oath a year ago, the husband sued for divorce, and won the case, the court holding that her attitude was contrary to that which should be expected from a wife.

Evidently somebody near somebody, who is near somebody who has the ear of Premier CAMPBELL, told a speaker at Afton Hall meeting that Mr. CAMPBELL had received some encouragement at Ottawa for the bridge project, so he had better incorporate it in his Five Point Resolution. How those Cabinet secrets are divulged in Charlottetown as well as London!

First exports of eggs overseas this season went forward from Montreal to Glasgow aggregating 2,500 cases last week. Only 500 cases were shipped during the entire month of May in 1935, so that a decided increase over a year ago is shown. The shipments, and other bookings for later delivery, have aided in the recent strength of the egg market.

During 1934 Canada imported tea of all kinds amounting to 38,538,795 pounds. Of this quantity firms blending nationally advertised brands accounted for nearly 80 per cent, the balance being handled by wholesale grocers and other dealers. Green coffee was imported to the extent of 34,025,524 pounds, of which 22,984,525 pounds were handled by the industry, mostly for advertised brands.

Prince Edward Island is not even mentioned by Premier ANGUS MACDONALD as among those to participate in the amount allotted by the Federal Government, (\$500,000) for the benefit of the fishing industry. He says the amount is to be shared by Nova Scotia, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Quebec. Nova Scotia's share not to exceed \$100,000. Our Government had better get active in the interests of our fishermen.

The famous Braemar Highland Gathering, which is a feature of the Deeside season, will not be held this year owing to the death of King GEORGE and of Colonel FARQUHARSON of Invercauld, two of the three patrons of the Society. The other patron is Princess ARTHUR of Connaught. It was intimated at a meeting of the Braemar Royal Highland Society that King EDWARD had consented to become a patron of the Gathering.

Whither are we drifting? According to the able address of Senator MEIGHEN on the B.N.A. Amendment Bill trade and commerce, which according to the constitution are within the jurisdiction of the Dominion, would pass beyond that jurisdiction. "Instead of a Dominion of Canada, we will have nine more or less helpless provinces." It would be a first step, Senator MEIGHEN declared, "toward the dissolution of Confederation." This, too, at a time when a New York member of Congress is again demanding that Canada become an annex of U. S. A.

Premier TASCHEREAU and his government are enjoying a reprieve till Tuesday, May 26, from the Public Accounts Committee revelations, the Committee having decided to seek this special vacation in order to find out a solution of the problem "Where do we go from here?" It had a stormy wind-up on Friday with cries from the spectators: "Down with the Government!" "Down with Taschereau!" "Down with the Jews!" The cries continued as provincial police officers dispersed groups gathered along the corridors. It brought a noisy end to a session marked by repeated tilts between committee members. A tangle between Mr. DUPLESSIS and the Deputy Attorney-General came when the Opposition leader asked Mr. LANCTOT how he made out his income tax returns if he kept no books to record fees received when acting in cases for the province. "That does not concern you," retorted the Deputy Attorney-General. "Listen here, Mr. LANCTOT, you are here as an ordinary witness and will answer questions put to you." Mr. PETER BERCOVITCH (Lib., Montreal-St. Louis), interrupted to argue that the question was irrelevant to an inquiry into expenditure of public money, and moved that it be stricken from the records. Chairman LEON CASGRAIN agreed, but the ruling was not accepted until a vote had been recorded. Reservation was made by the chairman of his decision concerning a ruling on a demand by Mr. DUPLESSIS that Mr. LANCTOT reply to the Opposition leader's questions. Mr. DUPLESSIS asked if the deputy was employed by clients "exploiting the province's natural resources," but said he would continue with other phases of his examination before arguing over legality of his question.

Notes by the Way

Geneva at this stage of the proceedings looks to be Mr. Mussolini's Waterloo. He won the war but his chances of winning the peace have substantially diminished. He faces this alternative under the council's decree: Payment of a higher price than Ethiopia is worth through ruin of Italy and loss of his own power, or a just settlement that will leave Ethiopia an independent state under its own right government.

Lord Oxford follows in the footsteps of his father, Raymond Asquith, and his grandfather, the prime minister, by taking a first-class at Oxford in classical moderation. Heredity is an even more mysterious force in the mind than in the body, but when it follows a straight line in this fashion it awakens particularly pleasing emotions.

The question of Germany's former colonies has been taking an increasing importance of late. Hence arise the questions, where and how will Nazi Germany get her colonies? Will the major powers divide with her? Are there available lands in the North? Or will Germany pursue the Mussolini course and fight?—Guelph Mercury.

Before taking too seriously the current clamor in the French press, outsiders should remember that parliamentary elections are coming on in France and that the witch-doctors of politics are consequently making medicine. At the same time there is evidence of genuine consternation as the public begins to feel that French foreign policy may have fallen between two stools. In giving luke-warm support to the British policy regarding the covenant-breaker it supplied precedents for luke-warm British support of the French policy regarding another. Nothing ever makes a man or a nation so angry as to find his or its own blunders responsible for trouble.—New York Sun.

The great paradox of American recovery is the rise of relief expenditures in the face of consistent and continuing improvement of the economic situation. Consider the changes of the last two years. Using in each case Government figures for the latest date available, and comparing them with corresponding figures of two years ago, we find: Industrial production up 26 per cent, construction contracts up 24 per cent, factory employment up 13 per cent, National bank deposits up 41 per cent. Yet despite these striking gains, the estimated expenditures of FEERA, CWA, CCC and WPA for the first nine months of the current fiscal year have increased by approximately 40 per cent over the same period two years ago. Business, employment, payroll bank deposits, all are rising—and relief costs are rising too. The situation is precisely the opposite of what, by all rules of logic it ought to be.—New York Times.

From Lethbridge comes the report that agents of the Republican campaign committee have scouted in the St. Paul stockyards photographing large shipments of Canadian cattle brought into the United States under the reciprocity agreement with Canada. The object is to stir up feeling against the Roosevelt Government in the election campaign. So far the Republicans have offered little of a constructive nature in their bid for votes against the Democrats. The Canadian cattle pictures are an illustration of destructive party tactics.—Montreal Gazette.

While Italy is pressing her war in Ethiopia, Great Britain is keeping prepared for every emergency in the Mediterranean and Egypt; 1,000 of her best airplanes are in Egypt, with an uncalculable number in Malta. 75,000 British Tommies are stationed advantageously and equipped with the most modern mechanized instruments of warfare, tanks, armed cars and motorized artillery. The fleet is pretty well strimmed for action, maintains its patrol at strategic points. The preparations have been made quietly, but sternly so that the whole force can spring into action forcibly and destructively if occasion arises.—The United Churchman.

Having taken "a few beers" a young man helped himself to his employer's car. He drove it into two streets poles, snapping one of them. He drove it into a used car lot, damaging three cars there. And he wrecked it to the extent of \$300. The few beers cost him \$100 and costs and 60 days when he appeared in a Toronto magistrate's court on Friday. The same day, in county police court, a man "not intoxicated but smelling of liquor" was fined \$10 and costs and lost his license for 30 days for driving over a curb and through a private parking lot at 20 to 30 miles an hour.—Toronto Star.

Motorists on the main London-Portsmouth road where it runs alongside the Duke of Sutherland estate, Sutton Place, saw a hatless man playing golf on a private course. Something familiar about

REGAL FLOUR for Better Bread

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

QUININE TEST FOR SEVERE TYPE OF GOITRE

When a patient shows an enlargement (slight or large) in the thyroid gland in the neck, together with a rapid heart, trembling of the limbs or general nervousness, the physician usually advises a metabolism test to find out whether or not the severe type of goitre is present. In this type all the processes including the heart beat are going too rapidly. The patient goes to the hospital or to the physician's office without breakfast some morning, rests for about an hour, and then the rate at which the body processes are working is measured by this "metabolism" test. Sometimes more than one examination is made if the patient seems much excited.

The average rate at which the body processes work is put at 100. If the machine records that the rate is 100 then the rate is above normal, if less than 100 it is called below normal. However physicians allow a rate of 115 or 85, that is 15 above or below the 100, and consider it so near to normal that no treatment is necessary. If above 115 rest is given or in severe cases (120 to 140 or above) a portion of the thyroid gland is removed. If below 85 then extract of thyroid gland to speed up or increase the rate.

Now this method is excellent, doesn't cost a great deal, but sometimes the inconvenience and even the low cost prevent patients undergoing it. It is interesting to read therefore in the Journal of Clinical Medicine, St. Louis, of the observations of Dr. I. Bram, Philadelphia, who states that "from his observations in a series of more than 4000 cases it appears that the quinine test for the severe form of goitre is a dependable guide; the chance or frequency of being wrong being only one in every twenty cases (5 percent)."

The ability to take or withstand quinine appears to vary in different individuals but in exact ratio or proportion to the metabolism rate (rate at which the body processes work) so that the higher the rate the more quinine the individual can take without having any symptoms of quinine poisoning. These symptoms are: fullness in the head, headache, a roaring sound in the ears which interferes slightly with the hearing. There may be also skin eruptions, dizziness, complete deafness and blindness for a while, nose bleeding and vomiting.

This simple test—the more quinine the patient can stand the more serious the goitre condition—has the advantage of requiring no costly apparatus, no starving and no resting.

The Poets' Corner

Two lovers by a moss-grown spring: They leaned soft cheeks together there, Mingled the dark and sunny hair, And heard the wooing thrushes sing. O budding time! O love's blest prime!

Two faces o'er a cradle bent: Two hands above the head were locked; These pressed each other while they rocked, Those watched a life that love had sent. O solemn hour! O hidden power!

Two parents by the evening fire: The red light fell about their knees On heads that rose by slow degrees Like buds upon the lily spire. O patient life! O tender strife!

The two still sat together there, The red light shone about their faces; But all the heads by slow degrees Had gone and left that lonely pair. O voyage fast! O voyage past!

And red light shone upon the floor And made the space between them wide; They drew their chairs up side by side, Their pale cheeks joined, and said "Once more!" O memories! O past that is!

—George Eliot.

The man caused a number of motorists to stop and watch him. It was King Edward, playing his first game of golf since his father died.—Br. Cavalade.

The town clerk of a small town in Scotland had the misfortune to lose his leg in a railway accident. As a mark of appreciation of his long services, the council provided him with an artificial limb. A few months afterward the same official was unlucky enough to have his other leg fractured in a trap accident. The mishap was naturally the topic of much discussion in the little town, and one old man was heard to remark: "It's a gay bad business for the poor man, but it is his ain leg or the leg that belongs to the toon that's broken?"—London Passing Show.

PUBLIC FORUM This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of general interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

MONEY VERSUS COMMODITY

Sir—Has money destroyed itself? It certainly has destroyed wealth in more than one instance. It has caused the destruction of cattle, swine and foodstuffs that were needed but that could not be turned into money. It has destroyed the lives and characters of many people who became possessed of it. It has in short destroyed material and moral and mental wealth, and in so doing has it not to a great measure destroyed itself?

Strange questions you may say; but, nevertheless, questions that are being asked by more and more ordinary everyday citizens every day that passes. The questions are of course suggested or suggested themselves owing to the fact that we see great quantities of material tied up in stores and warehouses and a population in want of even the bare necessities in want of constant increasing proportion. With such a condition obtaining we see money destroying material instead of distributing it amongst those in need; until, it is not a difficult matter to arrive at the conclusion that money has become the enemy instead of the friend of Humanity at large.

A few weeks ago a Financial Executive of the Royal Bank of Canada, the writer became interested in discussing Social Credit with one of the chief exponents of the movement in British Columbia. We all got together around the lunch table in connection with the ill of the world. Prior to this, however, the Executive had advanced a suggestion that had intrigued the Consul and I to such an extent that for a few days we could think of nothing else; a suggestion that even yet remains in our minds unanswered as to its practicability or otherwise. Briefly his suggestion was this: The Government being almost at the end of its resources as far as raising any more revenue by taxation was concerned, could still, however, issue an automatically self-cancelling currency through the channels of wages, salaries and relief disbursements: A curbing of the following nature:

A one dollar bill, for instance, that would be worth one hundred cents and that would be redeemable for that amount for the first thirty days after issue. At the end of that time for the next thirty days, and so on, the value of the bill would be worth as much as the tender ninety-nine cents, and so on, until at the end of a hundred months it had cancelled itself out entirely. The idea behind the device, being, of course, that the money would be spent and put into circulation, instead of being hoarded as is the case with the money that people get hold of in their present state of fear and savings. Such money getting into a savings account in any bank could be made subject to the same discount, and thus the tendency to hoard there could also be overcome. It could be marked "Discount Currency Account"; the bills deposited cleared for a new original issue that could be discounted one percent of their deposit figure each month they laid there idle.

When we outlined the theory to the Social Credit expert with whom we were conversing he frankly admitted that it put him in a quandry, and that he could not answer off-hand what the ultimate result of such an issue would be. The Consul made the amusing remark that such money would be "too hot to hold" and would have to be transferred into Wealth as once in order to prevent the reverse interest eating it up. He visualized the hurry that some of his wealthy friends would be in to get their money out working in new buildings or other enterprise.

Let us suppose that "Legal Tender" or our present fixed value money were to be used for only one of the country payments until the present transitional stage is passed—the fright stage through which we are passing and that has fear-frozen up all our courage en-

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The Birth Of Empire Day

The letter of Helen M. Fessenden of Bermuda which appeared in last Monday's issue of the Guardian, drawing attention to the neglect of the Federal Government in not placing a fitting monument at the grave of Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, the founder of Empire Day, is worthy of more than a passing notice; and I trust that the school authorities of the several provinces as well as the Canadian Press will bend their efforts towards having erected a suitable monument to commemorate the memory of the founder of Empire Day. I would suggest that the site of such a monument should be in the vicinity of the Government buildings in the capitol city of Ottawa.

Having assisted at the birth and christening of Empire Day and being the sole survivor of the band of educationalists who were assembled on that momentous occasion, the erection of a fitting monument to Mrs. Fessenden either at her grave in the little Anglican cemetery at Ancaster, Ontario, or at the Capitol of our country would certainly be of great interest to me.

The name Empire Day was chosen after due deliberation by a body of educationalists assembled at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in August, 1898, thirty-eight years ago. It was a convention of the Dominion Educational Association, with the leaders in education from all parts of Canada in attendance. Several titles for the day were suggested: "Flag Day," "Britannica Day," "Patriotic Day,"—but "Empire Day" seemed the unanimous vote of the assembly. Included in the roll call of the Convention was Dr. D. J. Goggin of Regina, Supt. of Education for North Western Canada; from Ontario Dr. Thomas Kirkland, the noted mathematician; Dr. John A. M. Cable, Principal of the Ottawa Normal School, and Inspector J. Coyne Brown of Peterboro; for Quebec the Honourable Boucher de la Brieure, Chief Supt. of Education; Dr. J. W. Parvillie, Secy. of the Protestant Board of Education; Dr. Rouleau of Level University, Canon Adams of Bishop College and Rev. Dr. McRae of Morrin College; for New Brunswick came Dr. J. R. Inch, Chief Supt. of Education with his Chief Inspector W. S. Carter; Nova Scotia had the scholar Archbishop O'Brien; Chief Supt. McKay, Principal Forrest of Dalhousie University and Professor Horrigan of St. Francis Xavier University; Prince Edward Island was represented by Dr. D. J. McLeod, Chief Supt. of Education and the writer of this sketch, who was at that time the youngest Inspector of Schools in the British Empire.

Those were the sponsors of Empire Day, the men who in August, 1898, in the old Academy of Music building at Halifax adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the Association recommend that the school day immediately preceding the 24th of May be set apart as 'Empire Day,' and that the education departments of the provinces and territories be respectfully requested to arrange for such exercises in their respective schools as will tend to the increase of a sound patriotic feeling."

On this authority, action was taken by the education departments of the several Canadian provinces, and on May 23rd, 1899, the first Empire Day in Canada was duly celebrated. Immediately the day attracted attention outside of Canada, and under the influence of the Earl of Meath and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain its observance was soon extended to the Old Land and throughout the Empire.

The idea of an Empire Day on which children in all parts of the Empire would be inspired to greater patriotism by being reminded of their historic past seemed to fill a particular need. Why should not at least one day be selected out of the school year to be specially devoted to the cultivation of loyalty and attachment to our country and to the institutions under which we live.

With the approach of another

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Macs Hair Restorer A delicately perfumed preparation which restores, strengthens and beautifies the Hair. IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR Promotes a new and a superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff and destroying parasitic hair killers. Follow the directions carefully, and you will be amazed at the results. Get a bottle today 60 cents. FORMALIN One of the best preventives known for SMUT OR RUST ON GRAIN A cheap but thoroughly effective remedy. Grain grows more quickly and is more resistant in order to have SEED properly treated before sowing. One pint to every 40 gallons of water. Full directions given with every order. For sale at 40 cents pint. THE 2 MACS 148 Great George Street Mail Orders C. O. D. Given Prompt Attention

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