

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Canada's War Costs

A despatch from Ottawa the other day told that with nearly \$50,000,000 appropriated for soldiers' pensions and \$30,000,000 for war machinery and personnel, Canada would this year have the largest non-war-time war expenditure in her history, taking over 20 per cent of the national revenue.

The generalization is true, so far as it goes. But the war expenditure is a good deal more than the \$80,000,000 mentioned. There is an item of about \$11,000,000 for the treatment and after-care of returned soldiers, and there is a huge item for interest on the war debt.

The interest on Canada's war debt amounts to \$112,000,000, which, added to the \$80,000,000 mentioned above and the \$11,000,000 for caring for returned soldiers, brings the Dominion's war expenditure in this peace time year up to \$203,000,000, or 54 per cent of the country's total ordinary expenditure. These figures indicate Canada's dollars and cents interest in the preservation of peace.

Marketing Legislation

The Federal Government, Ottawa despatches suggest, is thinking of working out a new Marketing Act—one in which the element of compulsion will be dominant and in which the element of compulsion will be absent. The Government, it is said, does not like the element of compulsion.

"That," comments the Vancouver Province, "is easily understood. The government is, nominally at least, a liberal government, and the whole philosophy of liberalism is against compulsion where it can be avoided and on the side of the fullest individual liberty."

"It happens, however, that recent years have developed new conceptions of what individual liberty means or should mean. A man may be legitimately accorded the right to do what he wishes with his own property if his actions do not interfere with the right of his neighbor to do what he wishes on his part."

"If there is interference, then a cloud comes over the full liberty and there must be compromise. If one or other of the parties refuses to compromise, the element of compulsion may properly enter."

"The element of compulsion in the interests of general rather than of individual liberty has entered the picture in various ways. It has entered in connection with zoning regulations, building regulations, traffic rules. Most of our Criminal Code amounts to a restriction of individual liberty in the interests of a wider general liberty."

"It was in marketing that the old principle of laissez-faire had its strongest development and it is in marketing, apparently, that it is going to continue longest."

"The owner of a product claims the right to sell that product where he can and at the best price he can get, irrespective of what his actions do to the interests of others who may be the owners of similar products. Some people will compromise and co-operate voluntarily—will sacrifice something for the common good. Others, standing on the old principle, will sacrifice nothing, but will readily, if the opportunity offers, take advantage of any benefits co-operation brings."

"In numerous fields, as civilization developed, it has been found necessary to apply coercion to the non-compromiser and non-cooperator. If it is decided that the common good demands co-operative rather than individual marketing, coercion will have to be used in that field too. The experience of British Columbia has shown that it is possible for a quite small non-conforming minority to drive a coach-and-four through the best plans of the majority."

A Footnote To History

An amusing passage appears in the Hansard parliamentary report of June 19. Protesting against the Liberal substitution of another section in the Criminal Code for the deleted Section 98, Mr. WOODSWORTH, C. C. F. leader, cited radical Liberal leaders of the past who would assuredly have fallen foul of the law as it now stands. Among others he mentioned "an immigrant by the name of WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE" who had "published a paper that had very harsh things to say about the Government."

"As a matter of fact," added Mr. WOODSWORTH, "my own people, at that time Wesleyans, stood with EGERTON RYERSON against the rebels."

"Shame!" retorted Hon. Mr. LAPOINTE. Mr. WOODSWORTH: "It might interest my hon. friends to the right to know that I treasure my grandfather's sword with which he joined some of the loyal citizens who were armed in 1837 to keep WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE in order."

Mr. BENNETT: "His descendant is not doing badly in that regard."

Mr. LAPOINTE: "Hear, hear."

Editorial Notes

Scouts now in Camp at DeRoma.

U. S. A. tourists are beginning to make their appearance.

Queen's County Jail would be better almost anywhere than where it is.

The National Park inspectors must be thoroughly enjoying themselves admiring our beauty spots.

Numerous huge department stores and thousands of chain stores directed from Moscow

are now being organized by the Soviets as a part of their drive to provide Russians with adequate supplies of consumer goods of every description. There is no \$2,000 chain store tax there.

Why can't P. W. C. entrance examinations be held in the last week of June instead of the first week of July?

The New Commonwealth, organ of the C.C.F., which has led the agitation for repeal of the famous Section 98, asserts that what takes its place is almost as objectionable from the point of view of the C.C.F. The change is, in the words of Senator MEIGHEN, a farce.

South Africa's attitude on Sanctions is understandable. She holds the strongest position now in Africa, and her statesmen, men of vision, see the terrible consequences if any power, like Italy, is to be permitted practically a free hand to make war of conquest on surrounding territories—on Portuguese East Africa for instance.

The Ontario Government has just awarded contracts for its \$5,000,000 road programme in the other parts of the province. The work includes construction of new highway links, improvement of existing highways, re-surfacing work, culvert and curve improvement and repair, and bridge work.

Quebec city council has decided to levy a special property tax of 1 1/2 cents per \$100 valuation in order to make good last year's deficit. The council at first considered taxing property-holders 54 cents to meet this year's deficit, but decided to clear last year's loss first, as the books had to be balanced before July 1. Deficit last year was \$132,617.

The quantity of creamery butter produced in the first five months ending May 31, 1936, was approximately 66,545,000 pounds compared with 60,655,000 pounds in the same period of the preceding year, or an increase of 9.4 per cent. The combined production of cheese in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia for the first five months of 1936, amounted to 13,664,844 pounds compared with 10,481,529 pounds in the corresponding months of 1935, or an increase of 30.4 per cent.

Favourable pasture conditions throughout the country, coupled with greater numbers of milch cows, a larger percentage milking and some increases in the number freshening would lead to the conclusion that the production outlook for dairying is exceedingly promising. It is believed that milk production in June and July will exceed the amount produced in the mid-summer of 1935 by a considerable margin and that a somewhat larger proportion of the increase will be delivered to creameries than last year. In Ontario the cheese industry is receiving sympathetic support and if prices continue to strengthen, factories will receive a somewhat greater share of farm patronage than they have been receiving in recent years.

Newfoundland's Commissioner of Finance reports that Newfoundland's ordinary revenue returns amounted to \$9,711,139, exceeding the estimates for the fiscal year by \$500,000. Total expenditure for the year was placed at \$13,188,505, representing an increase over estimates, because of highway construction and capital expenditures on steamships and railway. "We may reasonably be pleased with our financial fortune and fiscal turn-out over the year," Commissioner TRENTHAM stated. The Finance Commissioner estimated that next year's revenue would amount to \$11,841,845, including a grant-in-aid and the Colonial Development Fund. Ordinary revenue was placed at \$9,061,179, and estimated expenditure at \$11,972,990.

Premier HEPBURN is having his own troubles with the unemployed, to whom, it will be recalled, he gave his blessing when they threatened to riot when he was opposition leader. A delegation from seven municipalities on Saturday marched on Queen's Park but Mr. HEPBURN was not there to receive them. Instead Acting Premier HARRY NIXON listened to their demands for a restoration of relief cuts. A crowd estimated at 1,000 accompanied the official delegates to the Parliament Buildings. Consideration of their requests was promised representatives of Long Branch, Mimico, New Toronto, East York, Scarborough, North York and Toronto. Paraders supporting the delegation carried banners with the slogans "Fight or Starve," "Save our Children," and "Give us a Chance to Live."

The people of Europe are fairly certain that war is coming, but they know neither when it will come, nor how it will come. Mr. CHARLES SUTTON, foreign editor of the London Daily Express, told a Montreal interviewer. He is one of the party of British newspapermen presently making a tour of Canada, which will include a visit to the golden jubilee celebrations at Vancouver. "The man on the street believes Europe is tumbling into another war," the Daily Express editor stated, "but he doesn't know which country is going to start it, and who will fight who. I think war will be here in another five years, looking at the situation as it stands at the present time, but what sides will be taken is something that nobody seems to know. Germany is the danger spot, right at the moment."

According to Mr. ARTHUR HODGES, an American author living in England, six written words in Earl KITCHENER'S possession—"The ammunition will be all right"—could have stifled his critics and brought him with triumph out of the 1915 munitions scandal and the storm of abuse which burst about his head and the War Office. KITCHENER disdained to use them. And so, "LLOYD GEORGE, apparently quick to see that more kudos might result from agitating the munitions question than the question of drink, now forgot the latter, and sent to the Prime Minister a stinging memorandum, the fruit of Sir JOHN FRENCH'S allegations and his own insufficient knowledge of the subject, calling attention to the short-comings of the War Office."

Notes by the Way

Times change and we with them and problems with us. The London Times reprints the Washington correspondence of a century ago, from which one sentence bears repeating: "The great source of trouble to both Congress and the American people now is—what shall be done with the accumulated and daily accumulating revenue in the Treasury?" That problem was solved a century ago by the distribution of the surplus to the states. Consider the difference today. On May 28, with eleven months of the fiscal year nearly run, the excess of expenditures over receipts amounted to \$2,942,000,000 and the national debt stood at the figure of \$31,639,000,000. There is no plugging problem of surplus there, yet the members of Congress, as if the worries of a century ago were everlasting, still puzzle their minds over ways and means to spend money.—New York Sun.

It was like old times in Calgary when the Turner Valley Royalties well came in on a recent afternoon. It was better than old times; for never in all the history of the Valley oil operations had there been so sensational a development. The largest crude oil well in the British Empire is something not to be taken lightly. So as the news spread sightseers turned their cars Valleyward and into the nostrils of the little village, quietly resting these last few years, was breathed the breath of a new life. The Valley has re-awakened, an important chapter in the history of our Alberta. The event which reawoke it is the fulfilment of hopes of men who broke the soil with something of the pioneer spirit that opened up the West, built the Canadian Pacific and did other acts that made our land what it is. For the new well, and the new activity to which its coming must give birth are momentous to the nation in the presence of unbelief, persistence despite the criticism of well-meaning, but doubting advisers.—Calgary Albertan.

The police courts continue to show themselves severe toward those found guilty of having obtained relief allocations fraudulently. In spite of their offer to repay the money which they had received in this way, Magistrate Tetreault has just sent to prison two guilty people who in this manner procured \$480 in one case and in the other \$66. "You do not make bargains with justice," he summed up. "You have committed a very grave fault since the money which you stole in this way should have gone by right to people more worthy than you are. Only prison will keep other people from following your example." Magistrate Tetreault is perfectly right. Fraud in relief allocations has attained considerable proportions. In the course of sixteen trials during recent weeks opened by the Provincial police into relief allocations, fraud was discovered in every instance. Severely by the courts may in a large measure put an end to this abuse, but the courts are not to be employed to work for their relief.—Le Canada, Montreal.

There is a practical as well as a sentimental value in the blue ribbon of the Atlantic, so long held by the Mauretania, and to most Englishmen it seems almost contrary to nature that it should not belong to a British ship. There was among the general public a little disappointment that the Queen Mary had not made, what she was evidently not trying to make, the fastest crossing on record. This, however, she can do in any ordinary weather whenever it is required of her. What was asked of her on her maiden voyage was to show that she is capable of maintaining under any conditions an average speed over the whole journey which will enable her with one sister ship to keep up the regular weekly service which it is planned to inaugurate. And this she has done with an ease and a competence upon which all are to be congratulated who have had any part in the achievement.—London Times.

A popular note is struck by the editor of the Ottawa Journal, who confesses he will be glad to get his hands on any of the new bilingual money to be issued by the Bank of Canada. They are calling it monetary coin in some places, but that won't hurt its general acceptance. It is quite a bit different, however, in the case of Alberta scrip.—St. Catherine's Standard.

For the funeral of King Edward VII in 1910 there arrived an immense concourse of European dignitaries and crowned heads, including Wilhelm of Germany, and at this funeral, immediately behind the coffin, walked the late King's little terrier, which made Wilhelm II to remark to someone afterward that he had often been asked to do strange things in England, but never had he been expected to walk behind a dog. Yet there were stranger fates in store for him, and one of them was to outlive the new king and to send a dignified telegram of condolence on his death from a little place called Doorn, in Holland.—Harpers Magazine.

We have only to remind our readers that our considerable time Signor Mussolini has done all that propaganda can do to win the good opinion of the Egyptians, and has not hesitated to ret Britain's attitude to Egypt in the worst possible light. Fundamentally, Italian friendship has few advantages and attractions for the average Egyptian, who has no wish to see his country play a subservient role in a revival of the splendours of Imperial Rome. But the tension between Italy and Britain in the Mediterranean, that side issue of the African War, has served to remind Egyptians that several problems affecting the status of their country are still unsettled.—Hong Kong Press.

That Body of Pours

By James W. Barton, M.L.A.

HEAT STROKE AND ITS PREVENTION

In sun stroke the individual has been struck in the direct rays of the sun and the skin is hot flushed and dry. It is not hard to tell what has happened. In heat stroke however there is no sun to be blamed and yet the individual is suffering from heat just the same, because the body is unable to throw off the heat that it has itself manufactured. This of course is due to the fact that as the body gets rid of heat by sending the hot blood to the skin to get off as hot sweat, very little heat can get away from the skin because the surrounding air is itself very hot and very moist.

This great amount of heat in the body has likely been manufactured because the individual was working hard (creating heat) in a close place where the air was not circulating or being changed. This great amount of heat confined in the body causes weakness and exhaustion and the skin, instead of being hot, flushed and dry as in sun stroke, is cold, pale and clammy. The treatment is removal to a cool place and a little cold water or ice to the head for a short time.

To prevent heat stroke some means of ventilating or causing a draft such as the use of an electric fan, or opening doors and windows, causes the air to move, and this change of air allows the skin to "breathe" out heat and moisture from the body.

Research workers have found that factory workers drink a great amount of water and as the heat makes them perspire freely a great amount of salt is lost from the body because of the salt going out in the perspiration from the skin.

As salt holds 70 times its own weight of water in the body, you can see that if much salt be lost in the perspiration there will not be enough water left in the tissues to enable them to work properly. The body is "dehydrated" as it is called, causing the symptoms of heat stroke.

In some foundries and factories tablets containing 15 grains—a quarter teaspoonful—of common table salt are placed beside the drinking taps and the men encouraged to take a tablet of salt every time they take a drink of water.

Ventilating the room and taking salt with every drink of water is considered the most effective means of preventing heat stroke.

The Poets' Corner

EPITAPH FOR A PHILOSOPHER

Wherever he fares Beyond and above its cares, His notion of bliss Is explicitly this: To sit on a fence Between reason and sense, Sit there and relax, Whittling "values" from "facts."

—M. Whitcomb Hess, in "Spirit."

Modern Sea Rovers

(Toronto Globe)

The story of how five men went a-roving is not finished yet. The crew of the runaway trawler Girl Pat, which for the past three months has fitted mysteriously about the high seas, a source of speculation and worry to shipping officials and owners and of romantic speculation by news writers, is in the headlines again. Its members have been offered a music-hall contract to tour England at \$1,000 a week. The crime, or folly of these adventurers is in them greater fame and fortune. No reason has been established for the fact that these five rovers pointed the prow of their vessel toward the open sea and went wandering in such a romantic fashion. They risked not only the fury of the waves, but also the penalties which modern shipping law and order to the ports and oceans of the world, and those who broke the laws of the sea were held responsible when they could be caught and brought to trial. But the West Indies was for many years still the abode of adventurers and buccaners. The names of Henry Morgan and Captain Teach were long a terror to the new American colonies and an inspiration to those who were willing to risk their lives in the pursuit of wealth.

Today, registration of shipping, port regulations and all the features of the modern marine code have made piracy impos-

PUBLIC FORUM

MODERNIZED MONEY

Str.—A great deal has been said and written about money. Groups align themselves for and against various principles, characteristics or conditions that they feel should or should not be associated with it. Bitter controversies are generated amongst economists, bankers and laymen, some for the Gold Standard and some for other forms of control. At first the subject appears to be highly technical, but on final analysis it resolves itself into a struggle that centers itself on "Control," the Gold Standard being one form of control that comes in contact with other forms.

Puzzling over various aspects that presented themselves, I recently got into conversation with a Canadian engineer who was credited with having done some original thinking in other fields. His definition of money was: "the vehicle that transfers one person to goods or services from one person to another." Elaborating a little further, he was able to present an arresting word picture of a nation with all its monetary vehicles impounded or locked up, and the condition of stagnation that would ensue does logically follow such a condition.

"But," I remarked, "Organized Industry does not need to avail itself of the services that Labour has to offer." "That may be," he replied, "But the Labour not needed by organized industry is still needed by the nation itself. Each person can apply it to the improvement of his own physical environment, his own place or his own home, his own education or the education of his family; and such individuals multiplied are a great part of a nation." He went on to say, "A man a few years ago was first an industrial asset, and second a national asset; but this has changed, and now he must be made a national asset before he can become an industrial asset."

"How would you go about making a man a national asset?" I asked. To this he replied, "First by designing the vehicle to suit the work that it is called on to perform, which means designing money to suit the useful and constructive work that it is called on to perform toward the rehabilitation of our people, and not only that, but the basis of money should be the constructive work that it is called on to bring into existence. Money must be redesigned as we have redesigned the truck and put an engine in it instead of a horse in front of it. The old horse, Usury or Interest, has served the day to which he belonged, with the vehicle designed to meet his requirements, as well as the requirements of the load he was called on to move."

"What would you use to replace the old horse and truck?" He answered was, "An interest-free, non-hoardable, government controlled medium of exchange, designed to suit the load it has to carry: The modernized money that modern science has designed, that has been advocated by some of the world's leading economists as being the only title carrying vehicle designed to meet modern requirements; and further, that has been proven in practice."

We must have freely circulating tokens or media of exchange within the country, like many of the countries that since the war have recovered from nations in complete bankruptcy to nations possessing docks, ships and armaments whose costs stagger the imagination. Their driving force translated itself into the feverish preparation of armament. Ours should be the same sense that will translate itself into the building of men and manpower, the only real asset, or for that matter the only real armament that any country can have.

The tendency to resist innovation is an ingrained characteristic of the average person. The old-time sailing ship skippers and crews resented and ridiculed "The iron boat driven by steam." The horseman resented the automobile and for years dreamed his own Utopian dream of the continuance of the order in which his heart delighted, but the order would not continue.

The solution of our Canadian problems of work, wages, money and business is a simple matter. The overcoming of the organized resistance of those who will not or can not overcome their own "Cultural Lag" in the field of Finance is what stands in the way in Canada today. It is good politics to be old-fashioned until the people themselves make it otherwise.

"Sound money" so reasonably rolled out by some of our leaders should be carefully weighed to determine just what they mean. From the person of considerable means in the passing order they too often mean just sound; the sound of those who ridiculed the steam engine, the telephone, the automobile, radio, television and many other things that today prove their ridicule and resistance to have been that of those who lacked both understanding and courage.

I am, Sir, etc., JAMES M. MACLEAN, New Westminster, B.C. June 24, 1936.

able, and, outside of isolated cases in Oriental waters, ships have sailed the sea for the past century obedient to the law.

The members of the crew of the Girl Pat could not have been successful or lasted long had they attempted anything like piracy, as did the Conquistadors of Spain, the Sea Dogs of Elizabeth's time, and the pirates of the eighteenth century, they sailed westward from Europe and came to the sunny islands of the Indies.

Their story is as old as when the Vikings set out on their voyages, but their reward is different. For them neither the favor of Sovereigns and acclaim of the populace nor the gallows at Execution Dock. For them the modern reward—a vaudeville contract.

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

Gandhi's Son (Exchange) Mahatma Gandhi's eldest son, Hiralal, recently announced his conversion from Hinduism, to Mohammedanism. Gandhi scrupulously observes the Hindu tenets; for example, in a recent outbreak of rabid disease the British authorities were greatly hampered in their preventive work by his refusal, in conformity with his religious beliefs, to approve the extermination of vermin in the afflicted district. His sons' apostasy has created much discussion in India, and may have important political consequences.

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