The Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1936.

What Next, Little Men?

"Clothed in a little brief authority," what fantastic tricks our local dictators imagine they can play on the public and "get away with it"! Ever since the CAMPBELL Government assumed office it has pursued a ruthless policy of political head-hunting. Competent officials in every department, without the slightest excuse except that they or their dependents were suspected of Conservative leanings, have been dismissed, to make way for party henchmen whose claim to recognition is based, not on efficiency but on their political services in the last election campaign. Even returned soldiers, with records overseas which should bring a blush of shame to anyone seeking to deprive them of a livelihood, have been discharged, sometimes without even the courtesy of a few weeks' notice, and their places filled by Liberal partisans. The efficiency of the civil service has been seriously impaired by this scandalous wholesale application of the CAMPBELL policy of "to the victors belong the spoils."

Now comes the announcement, made at a Liberal political meeting by Premier CAMPBELL, that he has in view "the introduction of legislation establishing a provincial Civil Service which should tend to make for more efficiency in the public service"!

In other words, now that the "spoils" have been distributed, Mr. CAMPBELL would seek to tie the hands of his successors in office, to enable his political appointees to hold their jobs in perpetuity. With the help of an all-Liberal Legislature, he plans saddling the Province with a Liberal bureaucracy.

Premier CAMPBELL and his colleagues should bear in mind that there is a day of reckoning coming for them as well as for the TASCHEREAUS in Quebec.

Blank Cheques Again Legal

Those Liberal election promises vanish like snow before the sun of a Spring day. "The blank cheque" has just been legalized for outdoor relief after all the hullabaloo which Messrs. SINCLAIR and LARABEE raised against it on the hustings. In seeking authority the Minister of Labour, Mr. ROGERS said several provinces had neglected to make their application for relief in time. It was proposed therefore to give authority under order-in-council to meet their requirements.

Is the Federal Treasury," retorted Mr. [illegible]ETT, "to be disarmed for the purpose of enabling raids upon it to be carried out successfully? I judge from what the honorable gentleman said on a previous occasion, that it was to safeguard the Federal Treasury against the attacks that might be made against it, that he had provided it with such heavy armament that there was no doubt the defence would be complete. Now it appears he has concluded his armament is entirely too heavy, and that he must dispense with some of his heavy artillery with a view to enabling the approach of the enemy to be facilitated. The blank cheque does not cease to be a blank cheque because there is an ultimate restriction placed upon it."

The resolution was agreed to and a bill based on it was introduced by Mr. ROGERS.

A Dead Amendment

"Even the Senate," says the *Saturday Night*, "must have been surprised at the total absence of any indications of popular disapproval of its action in throwing out from the constitutional amendment proposals the clause conferring the power of indirect taxation upon the Provinces. The clause was the result of a conference between the Governments of the Provinces and that of the Dominion; it was part of a compromise between different kinds of tax collectors, and it is highly possible that it seemed more pleasing to the tax collectors than to those who have to pay the taxes which are collected. The taxpayers may have felt that while the proposal was a kindly gesture on the part of the Minister of Finance towards the Provincial Treasurers, it was definitely an unkindly gesture towards themselves. At any rate we see no signs of enthusiasm anywhere for the idea that the powers of the provincial governments to extract money from their citizens should be so generously enlarged as they would have been by this proposal . . .

"This is the sort of question about which the Senate can be extremely useful. In fact, if we are ever going to devise a procedure for the drafting of amendments to our own Constitution, it might be well to allow the Senate a very considerable share in it. Nobody can say that a Dominion-Provincial Conference such as that which originated the Amendment now under discussion is an ideal body for the purpose of studying proposals for the changing of our fundamental law. The present system gives the Senate no share in the originating of these proposals, and imposes upon it the invidious task of vetoing them when it does not consider them in the public interest. The veto power, to be defensible, must be exercised with a very accurate appreciation of what the electors really want; and in this case there is every reason to suppose that the Senators inquired into public opinion quite extensively and have reflected it quite successfully."

The Quebec Uprising

According to an Ottawa exchange, it did not require the scandal revelations of the past few weeks to cause the fall of the TASCHEREAU Government in Quebec. The evidence brought to life by the Conservative leader Mr. DUPLESSIS, may have been the final blow, but long before that, more than a year ago, rebellion had struck the Liberal party, and from within. It flared when PAUL GOUIN, son of the late Sir LOMER, and F. A. MONK, son of the late distinguished F. D. MONK, two young men of talent and courage, organized L'Action Liberale Nationale. A party of protest, it appealed to youth, summoned and mobilized discontent, and while it was idealistic and visionary it was practical enough to ally itself with the Conservative forces under MAURICE DUPLESSIS.

A new force had arisen in Quebec. In the provincial election which came last November, 5,000 students and graduates of the University of Montreal and other French universities and colleges took the stump, stormed the most powerful Liberal constituencies for L'Action Liberale Nationale. Serving without pay, campaigning with evangelical fervor, they all but swept TASCHEREAU from power. English-speaking Canada, regarding the Liberal regime as an indestructible tradition, rubbed its eyes in disbelief.

The election over, the crusade marched on. Old political campaigners, scarred by revolutions, thought the uprising would die; believed that TASCHEREAU, the "old fox" of Quebec politics, would divide the GOUIN-DUPLESSIS coalition, would wean the rebel leaders away. They were wrong. GOUIN and MONK, followed staunchly by others, could be neither tricked nor cajoled; stuck loyally to DUPLESSIS through thick and thin. Selecting DUPLESSIS as their leader in the Legislature, caucussing together while retaining the identities of the two party groups, they waged war relentlessly on the Government, holding up legislation, unearthing irregularities, succeeding eventually in compelling a crisis. In Quebec's stirring political story there has been nothing like it.

Editorial Notes

The $2 radio license remains.

* * *

The Red Cross Campaign was a success.

* * *

Everything comes to him who waits, even paved streets.

* * *

"Mr. Sage" has been permanently banned from radio broadcast.

* * *

Gravel here is nearly as costly as gold, but not to the pit owner.

* * *

Senator HUGHES is still of the opinion that the cure for smuggling is to reduce customs and excise duties to pre-war rates.

* * *

"Edmonton citizens as a whole stand to benefit to the extent of approximately $1,000,000 a year through the reduction in interest charges by the provincial Government," the Mayor states. "Every citizen should support Premier ABERHART'S stand in the present situation." Referring to Edmonton's estimated loss of $32,372 in interest rates on aproximately $800,000 worth of Alberta bonds it holds and on which interest has been reduced to an average of 2½ per cent. Mayor CLARKE said: "This is only a drop in the bucket when compared to the sum the city will save as a result of the Government's action."

* * *

The revision in sales tax from six to eight per cent. has brought considerable adjustment in hardware prices. Rope manufacturers issued new prices including the sales tax, where these companies have for some years quoted prices with sales tax extra in eastern Canada. Prices have also been raised to include the additional two per cent. on kitchenwares, alarm clocks, watches, some major electrical appliances, gasoline lamps and lanterns, eavestrough, and a number of other lines. Certain manufacturers are in the meantime absorbing the extra tax, without making any change in trade prices, and products so affected include garden hose, farm fence, and roofing, states Hardware and Metal, Toronto, Ont.

* * *

The Alberta DOUGLAS Social Credit Association is getting after Premier ABERHART. In a letter of protest they assert: "Thousands of Social Crediters throughout Alberta including a host of your supporters are bewildered by the difference between your promises and performances, and we wish again to draw attention to these points: "Pre-election promises—1. Establishment of provincial Social Credit house. (After 10 months, this has not been done). "2. Reduction of taxation. (Increase of taxation by over $3,000,000). "3. Increase of purchasing power (Decrease of purchasing power). "4. No one would be injured by supporting a Social Credit party. (Refunding scheme reduces income of large individuals and institutions while at the same time cost of living has been increased). "All Social Crediters would like to know why?"

* * *

It will come as a boon and a blessing to men. *The Lancet*, London's leading medical journal, recommends a pick-me-up for depression which may be worth experimenting with. It is called benzedrine. A close connection between the level of the blood pressure and the emotions is well recognized, and it has been claimed that fluctuations in blood pressure may be responsible for certain mental ailments. Benzedrine apparently has a selective action upon certain parts of the nervous system, and one effect of its administration is a rise in blood pressure occurring usually about an hour later and sometimes raised for as long as five hours. The first psychic symptom noticed after benzedrine was used was the talkativeness of the subjects. Even the most depressed patients seemed able to overcome their shyness and talked spontaneously for the first time since their admission to the mental hospital. A change in mood was also noticed: some patients regained self-confidence, others felt unusually full of energy, and one patient who had great difficulty in concentration was able after the use of the drug to read a newspaper again. Tests for the mental ability of patients after benzedrine showed that they were able to carry out addition sums and perform time-interval tapping tests very much better after the drug had been taken than before.

Notes by the Way

The anti-noise campaign at Wirral, Cheshire, England, has come to a temporary halt while the local magistrate and others concerned attempt to decide how much bagpipe playing is enought. Neighbors of one Allan obtained a summons against him charging that his playing of the pipes constituted an excessive, unreasonable and unnecessary noise injurious to the health and capable of being mitigated. The case has twice been adjourned by the magistrate in the hope that the parties to the contention might reach an agreement regarding the maximum number of hours each day that Allan might play the bagpipes.—New York Sun.

It is always hard for the old to understand the young, and for the young to understand the old. The two generations have always been in conflict. Parents are always saying that their children are full of unreasonable ideas, and children have always claimed that their parents do not keep up with modern conditions. Youth needs guidance from the experience of age, but times have changed, and the customs of 40 years ago are not the customs of today. However, the older folk can see pitfalls in life into which the young crowd may fall if they do not have a care. How shall age and youth live together in the face of these disagreements, and get along without constant quarreling? If the older folks do the new things as they come along, play new games, read new books and read the newspapers that reflect modern life, they will be a part of the new age.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

All of us know people who get little out of life because they are continually fussing about their bodies, swallowing this or that nostrum, when what is needed is to forget bodily functions as far as possible. A good car can be spoiled if one is continually making adjustments and if there is too much fuss made with the body, the same result may follow.—Niagara Falls Review.

School children have a death rate which is lower than that of any other age, but they suffer from a great variety of ailments and defects, many of which interfere with their proper physical development or retard their education. The medical records indicate that disability and deformity due to such causes as rickets, tuberculosis, and the respiratory diseases of childhood are much less frequently met with and are less grave than formerly. It is pointed out, however, that at the routine inspections about 5 per cent of children have a physical defect of one kind or another to which the term "irremediable" can be properly applied. Some of these are congential, but most are the aftermath of disease. By far the commonest defect is dental caries, which is presents in over 80 per cent of the children.—Glasgow Herald.

Some ruthless Blucher of to-morrow, contemplating the map of London, might well exclaim: "What a city to bomb!" This close-packed Metropolis, not only the seat of Government but the citadel of Grat Britain's trade; set in a part of the island conveniently near the Continent; with the Thames, for a thousand years our faithful sevant, but now an unwitting betrayer, guiding the enemy to the Nation's vitals—what a gigantic bull's-eye London displays! It is timely, therefore, that the Government have requested the great utility companies in the Capital to busy themselves with plans against the worst. Electricity, gas, water—these services must be secured throughout the Metropolitan area, or one well delivered raid might give London the aspect of an ant hill kicked by a man's boot.—London Morning Post.

In 1887 a total eclipse of the sun swept across Siberia and Central Asia, throwing millions of peasants into a panic. On June 19 there will be another eclipse visible across Siberia, and the Soviet Government is preparing for it by issuing educational films and pamphlets fearing another panic. Superstition is an offspring of ignorance, and it shows what a slow process it is to destroy the latter.—Ottawa Citizen.

The Minister for War found appropriate occasion recently in the inaugural luncheon of the 53rd Royal Tournament at Olympia for returning to the subject of the shortage of recruits for the Territorial Army. He once more referred to the powerful campaign of those who are doing verything in their power to discourage young men from joining the Services." That they are "good, serious and earnest men' 'who honestly believe they are fulfilling their highest duty when they declare that it is wicked to take up arms to defend their hearths and homes merely adds to the perils of the situation. They encourage the possible aggressor with the hope of an easier prey, and they half persuade large numbers of slothful or pleasure-loving young men that a subterranean refuge is as reputable a rendezvous in case of an air-raid as a place in an anti-air-craft unit.—London Daily Telegraph.

Nothing succeeds like success. The confidence already engendered by our progress since 1933 should not be allowed to wane. Vigorous enterprise in a time of cheap money, and courageous spending and investment, can keep the wheels of commerce turning with increasing speed. Nobody would advocate rashness in these things, but courage and caution are not contradictory qualities; they should be complementary. With a protected home market, with cheap money to finance exportable goods, and with wages already rising ahead of the cost of living, Britain can be cheerfully confident about her affairs at home, however gloomy may be affairs abroad.—London Sunday Dispatch.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

OUR BIRDS OF PREY

Sir,—An item appeared in the public press recently saying a golden eagle was shot near Souris.

The golden eagle is certainly rare here; it is a bird of the mountains, and although a great wanderer, it is very questionable if it ever visits this Province. It is a very wary bird and few are taken. This bird, in all probability was a bald eagle, and although rare in this Province, are frequent visitors, and will breed here if given the chance; and it seems too bad that such a beautiful, rare and harmless bird should be shot.

In a questionnaire sent out for the year 1934, only one nest was reported for the Island, and even tois one did not get a chance to raise their young, a miscreant shot one, and the other was caught in a trap and died later on, cooped up in a fox pen. What happened to the young we can surmise. This nest was also near Souris.

It is a question if there is even one nest this year, although a pair have been seen near Morson's Pond recently, and a pair have nested near the head waters of the Grand River in some previous years. Many are the fairy stories told of the eagle. Here is one published by the New York Herald Tribune, Sept. 23, 1929.

"George Neill, eight-year old boy, narrowly escaped death today. A bald eagle swooped down, caught him by the overalls and took him twenty feet in the air before dropping him on his head and stunning him. The boy weighed 50 lbs."

Of course an absolutely impossible lie, as a full grown eagle cannot lift over eight or ten pounds, but the publication of such stuff always arouses unjust and unreasonable popular hostility to the bird.

In a recent article by a conservation committee, telling of its noble appearance, inoffensive habits, conspicuousness and size, it should have been given protection. But today, it is well on the road to complete extinction. It is a bird of the sea coast and shores of rivers, lives chiefly on dead fish, offal and dead animals, and its persecution in Canada, if continued, will seal its fate. It is protected in some States, but recently incited by the anti-bird of prey propaganda and deplorable tactics, several States have removed protection from it. The nest, which is a very bulky affair, is usually on a high, large tree, and they lay but two eggs, (rarely three) in it. The time required for incubation and raising the young birds (or bird for often but one survives) is at least five months. During this long period both the parents and their young are continually in extreme peril from human enemies, and it is not surprising that in these days, very few bald eagles are being successfully raised. Very frequently an attempt of a pair of eagles to nest results in one or both of the parents being killed, as has been the case of any pairs we know of on the Island.

The President of Lake County Nature and Garden Club, writing Feb. 11, 1930, says:

"In the last six years, I have made a study of the wonderful birds of prey, and it makes one weep to see the cold-blooded attitude of the world at large to them, even the horned owl, whose nest life I have studied day after day brought to the nest nothing from the farm yard, mainly rats, mice and rabbits, and now and then a skunk, and three times only a wild bird surely offsets it by all the beauty of the creature. I spent 700 hours on the top of a steel tower studying the eagle, as well as four other summers and never was anything larger than a chicken brought in, and that only four times, its food being 98% fish.

The following is taken from the Literary Digest, Dec. 22, 1929, showing the lust some people have for killing and, incidentally, getting paid for it sometimes.

"It was a great shot at an old eagle on the top of a tall spruce. I took a fine bead and pressed the trigger. He launched in the air and started to sail away, but toppled over and dropped with a third. As I came up the blood was dripping from its head. The instant he saw me he threw himself on his back. His talons stretched up defiantly. He struck at me, quivered, and the film of death closed over his eyes.

"How like an eagle? His the strength and courage that yields not even at the point of death. He is an untamed spirit that can never be subdued. Shame on the hunter who aims at an eagle for sport—(and fifty cents). I would as soon kill my dog for the purpose of selling his hide to the tannery."

Fifty cents for an eagle, one dollar for an owl. Shame! shame!

I am, Sir, etc.,
NATURE LOVER.

THE NATIONAL PARK

Sir,—A few days ago an announcement appeared in the columns of your paper with regard to the establishment of a National Park at a certain location on the North Shore. After having read the announcement I was quite convinced that the report was not founded on fact, for whatever excellent facilities may be possessed by the location mentioned, it must be quite apparent to all that there are other sites near at hand of vastly superior all-round attractions. The fact that no further comment appeared in the press regarding this matter would seem to justify the conviction that no decision has yet been arrived at regarding this rather important question.

The establishment of a National Park in this province is a prominent matter for all our citizens, and inasmuch as it is a permanent institution involving public expenditure, and an all-round playground for all our people, hasty action should not be taken in making decisions. The impression has become prevalent that this Park must have as its main requirement a bathing beach. This undoubtedly is an important asset, but most certainly the beach should be combined with other requisites of an equally important character. If these other attractions are absent the Park becomes a facility of particular interest only to the more vigorous members of our population, who are devotees of the surf and swimming. But what about granddad and grandma, dad and mother, the babies and the little tots, the invalids and convalescents, and the great number of people who are not at all fond of North Shore swimming, the people who are of varying tastes and inclinations, drawing them to other natural attractions. Boiled down to common sense proportions a National Park in this Province should be a natural playground for old and young, for all classes. It should be centered in a sheltered section of country, where its beauties may be enjoyed from May until December. It is a ridiculous idea to locate this Park in any site where conditions are such that practically only two months of its attractions may be enjoyed, while other locations may be secured which provide for six months of playground pleasure. Early June with its developing freshness and the glorious attractions of the changing Autumn may be enjoyed if the Park is properly located. The Park, in addition should have outstanding scenic attractions, beautiful trees, forests, hills, valleys, streams, wild flowers. In other words, it should be the most beautiful and representative cross section of a beautiful province, located sufficiently near to Charlottetown to accommodate large crowds of our city dwellers and convenient for other visitors from within and without the Province.

Where then is there a location possessing these qualifications. Years ago when motor-boating was more popular than it is today, the citizens of Charlottetown congregated to the outstanding beauty spot of this region—the upper reaches of the West River, near Bonshaw. On May 25th, I motored through to this district following the New Haven Road to Bonshaw and down on the River Road to St. Catherines and West River Bridge. Undoubtedly no other portion of this Province offers such entrancing scenery. From Churchill a magnificent view of the river winding in and out among the hills until one looses it 15 miles away near Charlottetown, is obtained. Toward Bonshaw, reaching to the crest, are the wooded slopes of historic Strathgartney. Through forest and distant vista is caught the glinting waters of the Elliott, Turning over at Bonshaw Bridge, one traverses the little-known, but excellent St. Catherines Road. It would repay lovers of beauty to take in this drive. There are many surprises as the road winds in and out, around valley, ravine, and hill adjacent to the river, unfolding in its course some of the most beautiful landscape in Eastern Canada. A combination on both sides of the river of hill, lowland, forest, meadow and stream, truly characteristic in its natural vegetation and waters, plentifully supplied with crystal springs out of the rock bubbling here and there, invitingly to the thirsty, provides a natural setting for the Park, unexcelled within the confines of this Province. A cross section in this district bounded by the two roads and including the river, may be easily reached by the Borden Road through New Haven, by the West River Bridge Road through St. Catherines, or by the West River itself. Years ago our papers were full of the praises of beautiful Bonshaw and the glorious river rounding in and out among the hills. This district has not lost its beauty, and should receive full consideration as a natural park. It is true there are no sand beaches, but facilities may at very little cost be established for safer bathing for all classes, and if the coast bathing invites, the South Shore is only two miles away. Tourists too to and from Borden, will be enthralled and pleased by this attraction so conveniently situated on the road to Charlottetown.

The National Park site is a matter of great importance to all our citizens and should be placed in a location providing for a long season of pleasure and real enjoyment. No selfish motives should be considered in its establishment. For these reasons, the selection of the site should be left to a committee of independent public-spirited citizens of this Province, in co-operation with representatives of the natural parks division. Certainly in the establishment of a service of this kind, a utility for all time to come, there should not be any hasty or snap judgment tolerated. The question is one in which all our public-spirited people should participate in. The time for consideration is before any commitment is made. All the grumbling in the world is of little use after. The needs of the average citizen, the tourist, everybody should be of paramount importance. The park should give the greatest enjoyment to the greatest number.

I am, Sir, etc.,
INTERESTED CITIZEN.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

GOOD NEWS AND BAD ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS

We are perhaps congratulating ourselves about the great progress that is being made in not only curing tuberculosis but also in preventing it.

Now it is true that in every age group (except girls from 15 to 20) tuberculosis has been decreasing due to the knowledge that tuberculosis organizations and physicians have been giving to the public. Thus instead of trying to hide the fact that a member of the family has tuberculosis or "consumption" as it was formerly called, the suspected case is immediately sent to the physician and then on to a sanatorium without delay. I can recall that a number of years ago the death certificate might read "chronic bronchitis" instead of tuberculosis in order to spare the feelings of the family.

However despite all this progress in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis when we read in Clinical Medicine and Surgery that tuberculosis killed 75,000 people in the United States alone last year and that half a million more are sick with the disease right now, it gives us a decided shock. And the worst of it is that it kills people right in the prime of life, especially men between 35 and 40 years and women between 20 and 30.

Some very simple and sane suggestions are now being given by means of pictures, newspaper, magazine and radio by the National Tuberculosis Association, 50 West 50th St., New York City, which in a dramatic way bring home to everybody the same idea as that of combatting cancer—the earlier the true nature of the disease is discovered and treated the surerr is recovery.

"The people must be thoroughly taught that, if they tire easily, if they lose weight or suffer from indigestion, without some obvious or known cause, or if they have a cough that hangs on, they are in danger and should consult a competent physician at once."

While it is not considered wise to be placing the thermometer in one's own mouth or in the mouth of some member of the family too often, a distinct rise of temperature at 4 o'clock in the afternoon is often the first sign of infection—often tuberculosis—noted in "run down" children and young adults.

Halifax Excursion

Good Going, Friday, June 19th.

Return limit, Monday, June 22nd.

FARE $4.80

W. K. ROGERS

181 Queen Street, Phone 540

The Poets' Corner

THE DONKEY

When fishes flew and forests walked
And figs grew upon thorns,
Some moment when the moon was blood
Then surely I was born;

With monstrous head and sickening cry,
With ears like errant wings,
The devil's walking parody
On all four-footed things.

The tattered outlaw of the earth,
Of ancient crooked will;
Starve, scourge, deride me: I am dumb,
I keep my secret still.

Fools! For I also had my hour;
One far fierce hour and sweet;
There was a shout about my ears,
And palms before my feet.

—G. K. Chesterton.

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A combination especially valuable in the treatment of those diseases where their origin is traceable to an impoverished condition of the blood.

One of the greatest remedies in the treatment of Rheumatism.

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Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff.

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