

The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester B. McLara. Vice-President, J. R. Burnett, F. J. L. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F. J. L. Associate Editors, Frank Walker and D. Currie.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1936.

"Aiding The Fishermen"

Judging from a Canadian Press report in today's Guardian, the Liberal press is somewhat premature in hailing with any degree of satisfaction a proposal by the Dominion Government to expend \$300,000 to aid "in re-establishment of needy fishermen." The proposal, it would appear, is not to assist in re-establishing fishermen, but to find other callings for fishermen no longer able to make a living in that occupation. The measure was roundly criticised by Mr. ROBERT FINN, Liberal member for Halifax, first on the ground that the sum was "wholly inadequate," and secondly because it made no provision for assisting men actually engaged in fishing. Those who could no longer fish, argued the Halifax Liberal member, should be cared for under Old Age Pensions. The Fisheries Minister, he added pointedly, "represented a fishing province and should not shirk his responsibilities to the fishermen."

Hon. Mr. BENNETT pointed out another difficulty, namely, that 50 per cent of the money would be spent by the Provinces. Among 85,000 fishermen, \$300,000 would not go far but if they were to be re-established, the Dominion must assume full control of its money.

Another member reminded the Government of its responsibility for its pre-election pledges to provide adequate markets for our fishermen.

Mr. J. J. KINLEY, Liberal member for Lunenburg, complained that the fishermen "had lost their bargaining power and were forced to take whatever was offered."

Another Liberal member, Mr. THOMAS REDD, New Westminster, bluntly charged the Fisheries Department with favoring canneries and "vested interests" at the expense of the "small, individual fishermen." This complaint Hon. Mr. MICHAUD said was "untrue." The fact that it was advanced in Parliament by a party supporter of the Government, however, is not without significance.

In the circumstances, it would perhaps be as well for the Liberal press to wait for some evidence of concrete achievement before complimenting the KING Government on its—as yet—quite nebulous effort at "aiding the fishermen."

As for our Provincial Liberal Government, which also stands pledged to aid the fishermen, specifically by "restoration of the full rebate of gasoline tax formerly granted to the agricultural and fishing industries and by a general investigation into the excessive cost of gasoline"—all that need be said on this subject is that the gasoline investigation was never even mentioned at the recent Legislative session, and that the only information given with regard to the promised 2c per gallon rebate to fishermen was in the ten words used by Premier CAMPBELL in reply to a question by Mr. JONES: "No, we haven't been able to give it this year." Even this statement, we notice, was deleted from the Patriot report of the proceedings—presumably because, from the Liberal standpoint, it was of no importance!

The Blue Riband

It now appears to be certain that the Cunard-White Star Line will order a sister-ship to the Queen Mary. The second boat will be larger than the great vessel which recently left the Clyde, and obviously there will be keen competition to build her. Scotland, of course, will solidly back the Clyde's claims and chances. The Tyne, according to the Aberdeen Journal, seems to be the Clyde's only serious competitor, "and the Tyne is very jealous of the Scottish river and not too scrupulous in the methods it employs to depreciate its rival's capabilities and prowess." Both Tyneside and Clydeside are special areas, in receipt of special treatment to alleviate the industrial distress under which they have laboured for a decade. Both Tyne and Clyde have ample facilities for constructing the second ship; and both have excellent workmen. The Clyde however, maintains the Aberdeen paper, has the stronger claim to the order. If tenders are to be the sole criterion, there is no reason why the Scottish river should not win, for the extra expenditure on facilities for constructing the Queen Mary should not recur in building the sister ship. Moreover, the Clyde draughtsmen and workmen have proved their worth beyond a doubt in the triumph of the product of their united efforts.

At present a weekly Atlantic crossing each way is maintained by the Cunard-White Star Line with three liners. The company, it is understood, considers that with two very large and fast boats such as the Queen Mary and her consort the same weekly service could be supplied. All depends upon speed. If the week were allocated into four days for crossing and three for turning round, the project would be achieved. Four days however, is a crossing that has not hitherto been done. The Normandie, which holds the Blue Riband, took three hours 20 minutes more, her average speed being 29.98 knots. A fraction over 33 knots is necessary to make the crossing within four days. Of this speed, equivalent to 37 land miles per hour, the Queen Mary is capable. She did 20 knots in the Atlantic and down to Southampton, and the engineers did not know how to get her up to 33 knots. It is remembered that the majority of express trains—excluding the long-distance ones—run at 30 to 35 miles per hour.

with a 35-mile average. Crossing the ocean, however, involves incalculable retarding forces unknown on land—furious gales, mountainous seas, and the presence at some seasons of icebergs which compel boats to proceed warily. Doubtless the Clyde is convinced that the Queen Mary can touch 35 knots, and doubtless it is right. If she can and does reach that pinnacle of speed or even approach it, she will have justified herself and the project of a sister-ship and the claims of the Clyde to build her consort.

Notes by the Way

What the world outside is anxiously endeavouring to estimate is the strength of the movement behind this outbreak and the extent to which it is likely to influence Japanese policy. Political assassination is no new thing in Japan. During the last four years a long string of statesmen have paid with their lives for attempting to put some prudent restraint upon the aggressive expansionism of the extreme nationalists, and the assassinations have been condoned, if not approved, by public opinion. Previous cases, however, have been individual crimes, or the work of some small group. The murderers, their mission accomplished, have submitted quietly to arrest, and to whatever punishment, generally very lenient, was meted out to them. The outbreak last week was something very different and even more serious.—London Times.

The (Japanese) wages index number, which was 100 in 1926, fell to 87.5 in 1932 and to 81 last year. Net income is over 10 per cent less than in 1926. At the same time, of course, there has been an enormous increase in productivity. The armaments boom cannot go on for ever, and it seems probable that Japan must look forward to an acute unemployment problem. Japanese opinion, however, is a curious mixture of short-run pessimism and long-run optimism. Immediately ahead it sees the danger of over-production in cotton, rayon, iron and steel and some chemicals, and is perpetually lamenting the tight grip of other people's trade restrictions. But when it looks still farther into the future golden dreams are entertained of an ever increasing export trade.—Hong Kong Press.

Many years ago the painter Whistler wrote a book called "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies." It partly concerned one Sir William Eden who possessed that art. His descendant is the Foreign Secretary, who seems to have inherited this talent. He is apparently looking for new enemies all the time. All this, of course, in the name of the League of Nations; but as that body cannot fight and the fifty small nations, apart from Britain, France, Russia and Italy, who compose it have no power, the fighting would have to be done by us and by the French.—London Review.

Without going as far as the French treasury has gone, the Government of all the Provinces of Canada has found that the automobile offers a tempting target for a multiplicity of taxes. A bad start was made in this matter because when the government was beginning the vehicle of the rich and in consequence an article of luxury, susceptible of being subjected to large contributions. Quite recently, before the Engineering Institute of Canada meeting in Toronto, Mr. W. H. Male, director of the Automobile Association of Ontario, noted that in 1904 there were in the country only 535 touring automobiles, and a million in 1930. As there are not in Canada a million rich people—far from that—it must be admitted that the automobile has for a long time ceased to be an object of luxury.

And the conclusion to be arrived at from that is that the State should be careful not to handicap by excessive taxation the general employment of the automobile, for it plays an active role in modern economy.—La Patrie, Montreal.

The economic recovery which now seems well under way is certain to be reflected in the yield of taxation; but Budgets will not be really balanced so long as the Federal treasury has to carry the annual loss on the National Railways and to meet the charges on railway debts, which are disproportionately heavy for a country of the size and resources of Canada. So far the Government have not disclosed their plans, if they have yet made any, for dealing with this incubus. Moreover the Dominion has had to shoulder during the depression a great expenditure upon unemployment relief; and to advance large sums to save from bankruptcy the four Western Provinces, which have been the chief sufferers from the fall in agricultural prices. The Federal Treasurer will have a hard task to make both ends meet until tolerable solution is found for the railway problem and until the farmer, the ultimate producer, recovers some measure of his old prosperity and is able to provide an adequate market for the secondary industries.—London Times.

Finance plays its tragic part in Alberta. Premier Abernethy, who promised pounds a month to the electors, defaults in redeeming the province's gold debenture bonds. This portly fifty-seven-year-old schoolteacher and evangelist preacher of German descent, with his genial way, once said: "You can give me two years or put me out." He will be put out—before the two years have passed.—London Sunday Express.

We observe that a judge in the Transvaal has been driven by sympathy to the unusual course of finding a man charged with murder, and convicted of culpable homicide, 100 pounds, payable on the instalment plan. The prosecutor and the jury were also overcome, and damp handkerchiefs appear to have been the order of the day. No doubt the accused was greatly provoked when he killed his wife's paramour and tried to kill his wife. The law rightly makes allowance for the weakness of human nature in such circumstances. But was it really necessary to tell the accused that, as a cultured man, he should not be exposed to the indignity of a suspended sentence, or to conclude by wishing him a long and happy life?—This becomes of the nature

That Body of Hours

By James U. Borison, M.D.

HEART MURMURS OR IRREGULARITIES NOT AS IMPORTANT AS OTHER SYMPTOMS

An illustration in a medical publication of an artificial heart that worked on the same principle as a normal heart appeared to have as many wires, tubes, batteries, rods, and other gadgets as a motor car, and yet it had just the one job to do, that is act as a pump as does the heart. And yet as we look at the heart, about the size of a fist, it is made of just one class of tissue—muscle—controlled by tiny nerves.

Since Dr. James Mackenzie taught us that the sound of the heart was not as important as the way it was doing its work, comparing the action of the heart to the simple action of a pump is now the keynote in estimating the heart's ability to do its work and the best way to treat a failing heart.

Dr. John McGill Porter, Concordia, Kansas, in the Journal of the Kansas Medical Society, stresses this muscular pump idea in speaking of the heart. "Leaky valves may limit or lessen the amount of work the individual is allowed to do, and the unevenness of the heart action may make the patient unhappy, but only a worn-out myocardium (the muscular walls of the heart, that is the heart muscle itself) can stop activity entirely and permanently."

In the past too many failing hearts have been overlooked because there were no murmurs, and murmurs have restricted (prevented) work being done the lives of too many people unnecessarily.

To-day the examining physician is more interested in what the patient tells him about his symptoms than he is about murmurs. The patient will tell the doctor about fainting spells—which are not usually due to a failing heart—but will not tell or think to tell about his breathlessness, about having to stop and stand still to get his breath sometimes, or about the swelling of feet and ankles.

Getting out of breath on exertion is the most striking or outstanding symptom of the failing heart. Often the patient will be "slowing down" in his various activities without noticing it himself, although family and friends have not failed to notice this slowing down tendency.

A pump may have water back due to a poor washer, make squeaky or other noises, and jiggle or be irregular in the way it brings up the water, but it still pumps the water.

Similarly a heart may have murmurs and be irregular and yet pump sufficient blood for the ordinary needs of the body.

When midnight mists are creeping, And all the land is sleeping, Around me tread the mighty dead, And slowly pass away.

Lo, warriors, saints, and sages, From out the vanished ages, With solemn pace and reverend face Appear and pass away.

The blaze of noonday splendor, The twilight soft and tender, May charm the eye; yet they shall die, Shall die and pass away.

But here, in Dreamland's centre, No spellers hand may enter; These visions fair, this radiance rare, Shall never pass away.

I see the shadows falling, The forms of old recalling; The forms of old recalling, And slowly pass away.

(Written to fit a melody dreamed by his friend. The words and music are printed in the biography.) —Lewis Carroll 1862.

King Reads The Riot Act

(Norman M. MacLeod in the Toronto Mail and Empire)

By common consensus of Parliament it is agreed that no flight of oratory since the present Ottawa session opened has even approached the eloquence of the silence which, suddenly, in the middle of last week descended upon Messrs. "Gerry" McGeer, W. A. Tucker, et al.

It was as though these two doughty contenders for independence in parliamentary utterance had become bereft, inexplicably of the power of speech. From lending all their resources of lung power, vocal chords, and persuasive tonalities to the noble cause of encouraging the formation of a "stagger group" among the Liberal private members, they changed over-night and became—from the stand-point of speech at least—considerably dumber than the least conversationally-inclined oyster.

What is the explanation? Of what visitation have they become the unexpected victims? Their fellow-Liberal members know, and through them, the rest of Parliament is being admitted to the secret. It seems that "Papa Mackenzie King has laid down the general edict that Liberal children in the House of Commons should be seen and not heard, and that he has done so in such a way as to leave Messrs. McGeer and Tucker without the shadow of a doubt that as compared with the happy victor of last Autumn's general election, they are political children indeed.

It was at last Wednesday's weekly family gathering, or caucus of the House of Commons Liberals that the Prime Minister and party leader undertook the verbal chastisement of his unruly followers. His performance has since been described in Liberal circles as a "question of leisure" or "a question of classic for use on such occasions, commonly known as 'the riot act'." There was no mistaking to whom the Liberal chieftain had referred. And for once, according to speculators, there was little attempt on his part to spare the feelings of those concerned.

As an opening observation he remarked that some members of the party appeared to imagine that they had been elected on the basis of their own sterling personal qualities, instead of realizing that they owed their success at the polls to the simple fact that they had been lucky enough to carry the Liberal banner. From this it followed that the only mandate which they held from their constituencies was to support the Liberal Government's policies.

That blast could hardly have been music to the insurgents' ears, but even plainer speaking was to follow. The Prime Minister told them, it is understood, that sniping at the ministry from the crevices of the Government's rear trenches must cease, and that those who had been indulging in it must find some other indoor sport with which to divert themselves. If they were not prepared to take this hint, or instruction, then they must realize that there were certain sections of the House of Commons from which criticism of the Government could come without the Government being entitled to take any objection.

Thus thinly was the threat veiled that if the insurgents continued as non-conformists, they would find themselves sitting on the Opposition side of the House. On the point Mr. King is said to have had recourse to strong logic, namely, that the Government received sufficient criticism from the Opposition benches to excuse it from tolerating any from among its own following. If Liberals desired to be critics of the administration, they should, accordingly, join the ranks of the Opposition.

In other words, Liberal private members should be seen rather than heard—unless they happened to be in the humor for eulogizing the Government's wisdom. In the latter case, it is, of course, understood that the only restriction is the 40-minute limit which the House rules place upon individual speeches.

Understandable as may be this dose of party discipline from the circumstances which prompted it, its administration has been less than successful. Three questions, each possessing a certain individuality of interest.

In the first place, the doctrine laid down by the Liberal leader raises the issue clearly as to whether or not a member of Parliament is elected simply to be a rubber stamp, and register merely the views of his party without attempting to promulgate or originate other policies which, while they might have greater wisdom, would be in disagreement. In this connection, it is important to remember that the constitution of the country in no place recognizes the existence of political parties. It provides, however, for Parliament. If a member desires to plot his course on constitutional grounds, accordingly, he is entitled to consider his status as a member of Parliament as considerably over-riding considerations of party loyalty. And it may also be admitted that unity of action towards a given end may be the only practical way of making the parliamentary system function, without maintaining that under it the individual must have all his personal or intellectual activity regimented away.

The second question arising out of the situation is: How doctly are the Liberal independents going to behave after a semi-public spanking by Mr. Tucker? It is an unknown quantity, but the same cannot be said of "Gerry" McGeer. The sophisticated record of the latter is to the definite effect that, from being once an iron moulder, he did not become a barrister, mayor of a great city, and member of Parliament by erasing at every rebuke.

Special Suit Sale Friday and Saturday At \$17.50

Friday and Saturday we are going to give you a Special Bargain in Fine Suits.

\$20.00 values in new smartly tailored Worned Suits go one sale at \$17.50 Colors Browns, Blue, Black and White stripes, etc.

It will pay you to look into this special offer as the values are exceptional at the price.

Included in this Sale are many Suits just one or two of a kind left. Regular values as high as \$22.50.

Come and pick up a real bargain.

12 Spring Topcoats Sale Price \$9.50 HENDERSON & CUDMORE MEN'S WEAR

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

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.

CIVIC FINANCES Sir,—In the two letters that appeared in Tuesday's Guardian there was only one statement that calls for a reply, namely that of "For a Balanced Budget," who, referring to this year's small increased City Hall Building expenses being caused by the need for "urgent repairs" stated that such an explanation was "not convincing." Before writing my last letter I asked Mr. McLeod, Chairman of the Finance Committee, what necessitated this particular outlay and he told me that the boiler cannot safely be used another winter without undergoing thorough repairs and that the building has not been tuck-pointed for some years, and of course everyone knows how essential it is in this climate to protect the outer surface of brick buildings.

In my letter I stated that, "so far as conceivable items are concerned," the estimates this year for most departments are below last year's expenditures. The School Board is asking for about \$700 additional, and interest calls for nearly \$1,000 more, while the sinking fund at \$22,000 is higher than in 1935 by \$1,455. In all over \$3,000. These three latter items are beyond the control of the City Council. Notwithstanding that fact the estimates for the year exceed the expenditure of 1935 by only \$284.00 and not by \$5,000 as stated by your correspondent.

And here let me say that I hold no brief for the City Council. My only contact with them has been to ask Mr. McLeod for the comparative figures and for the above explanation regarding the City Hall. My reasons at the outset for replying to your two correspondents were twofold. In the first place, feeling that this year's Council is composed of earnest businesslike men, whose only object is to enrich the City from its financial difficulties, I regarded the attacks made upon them by your two correspondents as unfair, particularly as both of them followed the mean practice of hiding behind assumed names—"sniping" they call it in England. In the second place, knowing that Charlottetown has proved themselves impossible to govern, it seemed to me that the Council, instead of having erred in increasing the rate by ¼%, should have added ½%.

This whole question of civic finances is a serious matter that calls for the best thoughts of all classes of citizens, and in its consideration there is no room for trivial personalities. Unless, therefore, your correspondents disclose the identity I shall not reply to any further of their communications.

On the other hand from the leading and responsible citizens of Charlottetown I would ask whether the time has not arrived when action should be taken to formulate an aggressive policy of some nature. Ever since Confederation the population of Prince Edward Island has been steadily decreasing, the aggregate loss amounting to no fewer than 66,000 souls. The Island's per capita wealth today is lower than that of any other Province of the Dominion. In the past the young

people have migrated, a heavy loss to the Island. Today they must remain at home because employment is refused to them elsewhere. Births on the Island in 1935 were 1,000 greater than deaths. We are liberating about 2,300 from our schools and colleges each year. Are we satisfied to make incalculable and criminal losses of these young people by refusing to provide work for them? I do not know the figures but I suspect that the percentage of the Island's unemployment to the whole population is fully as great as, if not greater than, any other Province in Canada.

No community can hope to advance without a diversity of employment and it is because of the dearth of industries that this Province is making no progress. It may be that Charlottetown and Summerside are increasing in population, and will likely for a time continue to do so, as the roads are improved bringing the country people to the two centres to buy, but this only means a destruction of the smaller country stores and is a case of killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

What then can and should be done? Is the present policy of drift satisfactory to the business men of Charlottetown? Perhaps someone who is willing to sign his name will answer this question. I am, Sir, etc. H. K. S. HEMMING.

LOST APPEAL WASHINGTON, April 27.—Louis Piquitt, attorney for the slain gangster, John Dillinger, lost today in the United States Supreme Court his appeal from a two-year prison sentence and \$10,000 fine imposed for conspiracy to harbor and conceal Homer Van Meter, Dillinger's henchman.

Macs Condition Powder FOR HORSES AND CATTLE Tones up the system, cures all skin troubles and gives a glossy coat of hair. For swollen legs, purifying the blood and as an Eradicator of Worms, it is an unfailing remedy. MACS PIG-WORM POWDER A very effective remedy in the treatment of worms. MACS BLOOD FOOD For Pale and Thin People. A combination especially valuable in the treatment of these diseases, when their origin is traceable to an impoverished condition of the blood. For those who have lost their appetite Macs Blood Food will prove the restorative. THE 2 MACS Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention. Phone 315.

You can rely on REGAL Flour for all Baking