

The Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1936

Insult To Injury

No longer is it safe to be within earshot of the Provincial Building when a Liberal caucus is in session. The most innocent passerby is likely to hear verbal explosions which would render him guilty, according to our contemporary, of the offence of "eavesdropping." But surely this is adding insult to injury. Liberal politicians have no more right to create nocturnal disturbances than other people. Their jarring discords should be discreetly muffled—not shouted through open windows to mar the peace and quietude of a lovely summer evening. "Soft stillness and the night," says SHAKESPEARE, "become the touches of sweet harmony." There was nothing of "sweet harmony" in Monday night's performance to warrant it being broadcast.

Music And Education

It is encouraging to note the emphasis placed by several speakers at the Women's Institutes convention on the educational value of music. Good music, of course, is generally conceded to have educational value, but too many educationists are in the habit of commending it strictly in words. This was not the case with those who discussed music at this week's convention. Rev. Mr. McCLEARY in particular showed that he had a practical idea in mind, namely the development in the three Counties of a musical festival, to be held once a year with a final one in Charlottetown for the whole Province. Here is a suggestion well worth considering by the Women's Institutes. If they will undertake to carry it through, it means that they will do it thoroughly and successfully. The old idea that education should be confined to subjects of utilitarian value has fallen into disrepute in recent years. Experience has discredited it, and the tendency nowadays is to get back to the still older and sounder idea of education as a broadening-out process in which proficiency in the art of living, and not merely in the means of acquiring a livelihood, was the goal to be sought. Utilitarian subjects must of course always form the basis of the school curricula; but this is no reason for disregarding other and higher values.

Mr. Lepage's Opportunity

When Hon. Mr. LEPAGE, the highly paid President of the Executive Council, was welcoming the delegates at the annual convention of the Women's Institutes, he missed a rare opportunity when he did not explain why the appointment was cancelled of the young lady who had been selected at a joint meeting of the executive of the Women's Institutes and some members of the Executive Council—including himself—as Miss MACMILLAN's successor to the position of Supervisor. It was Mr. LEPAGE, we understand, who assured the young lady's father by telephone that she was to have the position.

Notwithstanding that the executive of the Women's Institute wrote the members of the Provincial Government asking why the selection mutually agreed upon had been ignored, the Government, with characteristic discourtesy, deigned not to reply.

Mr. LEPAGE evidently is a believer in the axiom: "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

Canadian Fisheries Production

According to the Bureau of Statistics, the value of output of the Canadian fisheries in 1935 was \$34,427,854, compared with \$34,022,323 in the preceding year, representing the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or canned, cured or otherwise prepared. The 1935 value is the highest recorded during the five-year period 1931 to 1935. The total value of the fisheries output in 1935 is divided between sea and inland as follows: sea fisheries \$29,175,400; inland fisheries, \$5,252,454. The former shows a decrease compared with the preceding year, and the latter an increase.

Of chief importance is the salmon with a marketed value in 1935 of \$12,540,307, or 36 per cent of the value of output of the whole of the fisheries in that year. To the total value of the salmon output, British Columbia contributed 96 per cent. The chief item in the salmon output is the canned product, which had a total value of \$9,663,305.

The lobster fishery is second to the salmon in importance with a total production value of \$4,378,742, and the cod fishery is third with a value of \$2,758,140. The lobster production shows an increase over 1934 of \$108,978, while the cod value shows a decrease of \$569,367. All of the lobsters and 98 per cent of the cod come from the Atlantic coast. Other important commercial fishes are herring, whitefish, sardines, halibut and haddock.

Among the provinces, British Columbia occupies first place, owing to the large output of salmon in that province, while Nova Scotia is second and New Brunswick third. In Nova Scotia, the chief fishery is the lobster, and in New Brunswick, the sardine.

Editorial Notes

atague races and rain are almost synonymous. Ladies, God bless 'em! had a damp rest but it has not damped their ardour.

The self-satisfied, care-na-devil citizen we have always with us. The wealthy, healthy and well-to-do tourist we can get only by going

after him and compelling him to come in, to his own profit and ours.

What would not the Ontarians give for the sandy beaches and caller air of our North Shore?

Capitalizing our known unique assets as a Tourist and Summer Resort is the business of government.

Would it not have been fine had we Dalvay-by-the-sea in operation for the visits of the distinguished Cabinet Ministers this summer?

A paved, dust-free highway all the way from the city to Tracadie via Bedford at the cost of the Federal Government is not an offer to be sneezed at. Only a madman would turn it down and, thank goodness, whatever their differences, our 30 legislators are not all so silly as that.

We can vision the day when Tracadie will out rival St. Andrews, N. B. as a popular summer resort for wealthy Canadians and U. S. A. Tourists, with hundreds of bungalows built along the glorious sands, with tennis, golf, swimming and surf bathing as some of the attractions.

Manitoba Provincial election is fixed for Monday 27th inst, and there are 97 candidates for 53 seats. Liberal-Progressives have 42, Conservatives 33, C. C. F. 13, Social Credit one, others eight. Premier BRACKEN feels confident he will have a walk-over, as there has been little criticism of his policy, and only offers to outbid his farm encouragement plans and his financing scheme.

A potato crop half of the normal yield has been forecast by Mr. J. T. CASSIN, president of the Ontario Potato Growers' Association. There is a "serious possibility" of a shortage of early potatoes to fill demands for the next two months. Mr. CASSIN blamed the late spring frosts and the current heat wave for the drop in crop yields. "Immediate rains would benefit some sections but others are practically past any further development."

Great Britain plans to spend an extra 750,000 pounds (\$3,750,000) for unemployment relief, now costing \$8,000,000 pounds (\$40,000,000) annually. This is disclosed by new regulations issued by Minister of Labor ERNEST BROWN. The regulations will be effective November 16. They increase the benefits for some 200,000 of the unemployed and provide gradual reductions for about 60,000 others. The new rules, which must be approved by parliament, will probably be discussed before the summer recess in late July. It is regarded likely they will be contested vigorously by Labor members, who have protested insufficient time was allowed to study them.

The price of most radio tubes has been lowered in a new schedule of prices recently issued by manufacturers. The new prices came into effect from June 15, states Hardware and Metal, Toronto, Ont., in its current issue. Paint manufacturers in Canada revised their price list, prior to making an advance in price effective on July 1. The revision affects prepared house paint, varnishes, enamels, and a number of other lines. The higher rate of sales tax now in effect and increased cost of certain raw materials in the past year, are stated to have made this advance in prices necessary.

The blind Democratic Senator from Oklahoma has lost re-nomination because he opposed his Chief's New Deal policy, and, moreover, would not play "pork barrel" politics. Referring to the matter, the New York Herald Tribune says: "He opposed N. R. A., he thought the Constitution existed to be observed; in private business he disliked towering salaries and bonuses, and he conserved a classic Democratic interest in free trade. He entertained even more heretical opinions. He liked to say that 'I've never voted a dollar out of the United States Treasury into anybody else's pocket'; if, he suggested, 'we must inflate the currency, why don't we license all the counterfeiters?' and he opposed the New Deal gold and silver policies. He did not believe that we could 'spend our way out of hard times,' and when an angry group of constituents telegraphically demanded that he support the \$4,000,000,000 relief bill of 1935 he answered them with the observation that this merely showed 'how the dole spoils the soul.' Much as I value votes," he added, "I am not in the market. I cannot consent to buy votes with the people's money." Under the circumstances it is no wonder the machine turned him down.

Preliminary compilations of returns received from a large number of wholesale firms reveal substantial gains in wholesale trade in 1935 as compared with the preceding year. Gains ranged from 2.7 per cent for coal and coke to 20.9 per cent for machinery, equipment and supplies. The different lines of trade reported were as follows, with the 1934 figures in brackets: Amusement, photographic and sporting goods \$1,794,300 (\$1,687,500); Automotive \$13,326,600 (\$12,290,300); Chemicals and paints \$8,343,500 (\$7,612,100); Drugs and drug sundries \$20,798,200 (\$19,571,000); Coal and coke \$3,319,100 (\$3,207,000); Dry goods and apparel \$55,088,000 (\$53,394,600); Electrical \$7,671,300 (\$6,711,200); Farm supplies \$8,052,400 (\$7,732,000); Foods \$365,120,600 (\$347,440,400); Furniture and house furnishings \$6,552,000 (\$6,036,300); General merchandise \$8,219,000 (\$7,656,800); Hardware \$45,274,200 (\$42,348,700); Jewellery and optical goods \$7,018,100 (\$6,216,700); Leather and leather goods \$5,691,200 (\$5,311,300); Lumber and building materials \$16,750,500 (\$15,140,200); Machinery equipment and supplies \$23,516,800 (\$19,449,900); Metals and metal work \$8,127,000 (\$7,073,100); Paper and paper products \$15,641,200 (\$14,967,700); Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies \$6,326,700 (\$5,650,400); Tobacco and confectionery \$27,228,600 (\$25,225,000).

People who live in rural districts where there are rugged hills, evergreen forests and rigorous winters such as are prevalent in the greater part of Canada may console themselves with the assurance that they are amid conditions that insure a long life. The census bureau of the United States has compiled statistics which show that Vermont leads all the states in the percentage of people who live to or beyond 75 years. It is presumed that the mountainous landscape, the presence of fir trees, deep snows in winter characteristic of Vermont are the factors underlying its advantages.—Woodstock Sentinel Review.

I am surprised that the daily papers have not had more to say about the libel action in which Lord Kilmaine was awarded \$2,000 which will kill the Morning Post. In a speech in the House of Lords Lord Kilmaine urged that the Morning Post had abused the freedom of the press in a headline, "Italy Climbs Down," and suggested a form of censorship. The Morning Post retorted with some character-

Notes by the Way

We have no means of knowing what crimes in Michigan might have been prevented by fear of the electric chair. Undoubtedly there are killers not to be deterred by any severity in the law. Yet there are unnumbered instances, too, in which killers have moved deliberately to the States to escape the electric chair. True, they might have murdered in any event, but the respective penalties weighed decisively in their plans. We do question if the Black Legion would have embarked so boldly on its programme of murder if the shadow of the chair lay across its schemes and if it were thoroughly aware that not only the killer but all who conspired with him were eligible for the extreme penalty. We are proper to that a sizable number of persons who undergo an "extensive incision," particularly of murders in which the criminal coldly weighs his chances, would not occur in a commonwealth which puts the murderer permanently out of the way.—Detroit News.

The artist who is painting a portrait of President Roosevelt has been in the habit of entering the White House by the front door of the executive offices, where the guards know him. One day recently he decided to "short cut" through the side entrance. A guard halted him. "What's in that package you've got?" he asked. "Just an easel," said the artist. "Well, we don't allow animals in the White House," snapped the guard. Wall Street Journal.

As the next four months steadily unfold to our gaze, new questions will arise. Issues will be argued from a great variety of angles, and the campaign will take on more tenseness. But it can be seen at this time the dominant issue will be provided by the New Deal proposal for a radical change in our traditional democracy, for the concentration of a more powerful Government at Washington with a larger authority over the life and welfare of the private citizen. We are persuaded to amend Madame Roland's familiar exclamation to read: "O democracy, what liberties are taken with thy name!"—Providence Journal.

Lord Riverdale told a story of a man who was taken to an exhibition by an artist, who said of a futurist painting: "That is a cow grazing." "Where is the grass?" the man asked. "She's eaten it all," said the artist. "Then what is the cow?" the man asked. The reply was: "You don't think she would be such a fool as to stay there when she had eaten all the grass!"—London Times.

On the Mauretania you never forgot that you were on the sea, which happens nowadays in the extravagant promenades and in the reception rooms of the super-liner of today. In fact the cynic might observe that the latest thing in ocean liner service is the effort to make the travellers forget where they are. They are more luxurious than most hotels, and they rush you across the Atlantic at such a rate that you are only beginning to get used to them by the time the journey is over.—Hamilton Spectator.

"When I stood for Hertford," Lord Balfour said to Mrs. Dugdale. "I had only twice been on my legs in public" the first time at a tenant's dinner. "Hertford? That was an unusual reference for a future statesman. Gladstone started at the age of three, when he was set upon a chair after dinner (Mr. Canning being present), and was directed to address the company. 'Ladies and gentlemen,' Lord Canning tells of Fox's eloquence at Eton, and both Pitt and Macaulay seem to have orated from their cradles. An unexpected name in this form of precocity is Huxley's: 'I remember,' he says, 'turning my first words in the kitchen to represent supply and preaching to my mother's maid in the kitchen one Sunday morning while the rest of the family were at church.' And was it not Ruskin who addressed to a similar audience that sound epitome of morality: 'People be good?'—Telegraph Journal.

In what directions do the practical obligations involved in the 'Trustee' viewpoint (of business) apply? It would seem that management is to recognize the following obligations:—First, to the employee who earns his living in industry; second to the consumer who wishes to buy the products of industry; third to the owner who risks his savings in such enterprise; and fourth, the state which acquires through taxation of earnings from business the necessary resources with which to discharge services found by a process of evolution to be proper fields for communal action.—News and Comment.

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That Body of Hours

By James U. Burton, M.D.

A RAY OF HOPE FOR THOSE WITH CANCER OF THE STOMACH

It would seem that a ray of hope for patients with cancer of the stomach (even of large size) has now appeared. Dr. W. Walters, Mayo Clinic, in Minnesota Medicine, says that the proper treatment of cancer of the stomach, regardless of its size, is to have the patient undergo an "extensive incision," which means opening the abdomen and permitting the surgeon to see the condition of the stomach. This is not done, nor is operation usually done, if there are evidences of cancer in the wall of the body.

Usually when the X-ray shows that the cancer is too large or is in certain positions, no attempt is made to operate as it would only hasten death. However Dr. Walters thought that in 10 to 15 per cent of the cases in which the X-rays seem to show that it is too late to operate, the removal of the cancer may still be accomplished by operation. It happens at times that the large cancer will be found to be slow in growth, not severe in their effects, and causing no growth elsewhere. The removal of this type of cancer often gives a permanent cure, particularly in elderly patients. "At the Mayo Clinic, the finding of an extensive cancer in the stomach, and even when there are extensions of the cancer in the adjoining lymph nodes, as viewed from the standpoint that, unless the cancer is removed, the patient is doomed to an early death. In several cases the total removal of the stomach has been performed successfully at the clinic and patients have lived comfortably for two and three years afterwards."

Naturally this means that operation will now be performed in cases that were formerly thought to be past the operation stage. Another point is that it is not the age of the patient but his general condition that is a factor as to the wisdom or safety of the operation. A further important discovery was that many of the small growths or defects in the stomach, as revealed by the X-ray, some of which were thought to be "innocent" growths, not cancers, were found on operation to be really cancer, and of course early removal meant the saving of the life.

Remember the advice of our cancer organizations: "Cancer of the stomach in the early stage is the easiest type to cure; in the late stage, the most difficult."

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The Poet's Corner

BEAUTY OF NIGHT

Clear and calm is the summer morn When daylight breaks on the countryside; And pure and sweet are the breezes From the whispering sea at eventide; But calmer and sweeter and purer yet Is the beauty of night when the sun is set. When twilight fades and the air is filled With a sweeter scent and a softer light, And the discord of the day is stilled In the soulless harmony of night— Then my soul responds in a deeper key, And darkness comes that my eyes may see. —H. G. Bone in Chambers's.

Scenes From Clerical Life

(Manchester Guardian Weekly) A correspondent supplies the secret history of an ecclesiastical schism: "Last Sunday morning as I was leaving the pulpit, I dropped my watch (to the joy of the choirboys). Bending hastily to pick it up, I snapped both buttons off the back of my trousers. Luckily my sleeve is beside the pulpit, and I avoided any immediate mishap by bracing myself against its arm during the last hymn. The recession down the aisle, however, was uncomfortable; I could not in any case have got my hands through my vestments into my trousers pockets (to hold them up), and anyway, I had my books and the collection plate to carry. It was a tremendous relief to get safely into the vestry and find that an experienced warden had a couple of safety-pins handy. The warden related a happening in India. It was a very hot day, so a bishop who had to appear at a public function decided to wear only pyjamas under his robes. He revelled in the comparative coolness till suddenly he thought the cord round his waist

istic sarcasm. The only adequate comment that we have seen on this case appears in the Economist, which discussed the "fantastic attitude to libel" that is growing up in our courts. It concluded after mentioning a number of recent cases that the law of libel is being developed into a new censorship which will kill the freedom of discussion which is vital to democracy. The law is intended to protect men from genuine defamation of character. It is being used to shelter them from criticism. It is a step for the whole press to get together on the subject.

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.

WEST RIVER BRIDGE

Sir,—It was, I understand, the Hon. Donald Farquharson, Liberal Premier thirty-five years ago, who established the West River Bridge, and with less than \$300,000 revenue spared the few dollars needed to build the wooden draw.

It was the Hon. Fred. Peters, another stalwart Liberal Premier, who in the Green case before the Supreme Court of Canada, had the water rights of the Province defined.

It seems to be that another Liberal Premier, who seeks to increase the number of his administrative stipendials, in an attempt, probably an abortive one, to defeat both these outstanding Liberal leaders, to defy common sense, public opinion, and established law.

Isn't it time to call the famous and ever popular Joe O'Brien, Esquire, into their councils and get at least a modicum of common sense. I am, Sir, etc.

CAN HE MAKE IT?

Sir—Is the Great Canadian overdone? The great souled human sympathy and understanding that will fuse these scattered terrorists into nationhood? Over and over have I heard the question asked and have asked it, but without receiving a satisfying answer. Once I thought it was answered but a brute stealer was given to the plant of the unfortunate, and the reminding of an opponent of a bygone humiliation told another story, a story savoring of harsh judgment and a vaunting of self-approbation. This was the patron of the arts or a donor to charity did not yet bespeak that Greatness that this Land is acing for today. The "great fighter" then came under review; but, the question arose: "Is he a Crusader or a figher from a stimulus that is based on the more ordinary values?" Such qualities may bring him close to greatness but an inch is as bad as a mile if he can not make it.

"He is a good businessman" his friends say. But yet again, have we any record of anyone in the sense that applies here who achieved the pedestal just for being a good businessman; the pedestal that may only be achieved through the possession of that touch of genius that "touch of Nature's fire" that means the difference between the greatness that stands out as greatness when viewed in the cold light of time, and the comfortable mediocrity forced by schoolbooks on the wandering attention of small boys? "He is a hard worker" they say, but that is not enough; it may be his handicap.

The very fact that we are asking these questions indicates how near he may be to place today. What is holding him back, are his feet clogged by influences and associations from which he is unable to free himself? Does he talk too much? Does he say too little? Can he make that last inch or that last step that once achieved will add him to history instead of merely to the records? Has he gone as far as money, politics and power can put him? Can he take that last step that he must take for himself alone? Can he bridge the gap that can only be bridged by the material of the Soul itself?

We can not answer, but as truly as ever a youth prepared by his circumstances and opportunity stood on the threshold of life, so does he still. (Apocryphal) was to pursue the threshold that divides the alcove of obscurity from the Halls of the Immortals. He is at a place where nothing that mortal man can do can help him if he has not the latent value within himself.

I am, Sir, etc. JAMES M. MAULEAN 2149 Nelson Ave. New Westminster

had given way. He, too, got through the ensuing ordeal without anybody realising that anything was wrong, but he is reported to have said afterwards that he never was so hot in his life as on the day when he tried to be coolest!"

For Vitality always use BRAXMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

British Empire Constitutions

(United Empire) Of the many modifications of constitutions the British Empire seems to have a virtual monopoly. At a time when the greatest and most momentous of all is about to be inaugurated in India, the British Government is called upon to open negotiations with Egypt with a view to a new treaty that shall satisfy Egyptian constitutional aspirations whilst safeguarding British interests on the canal and in the Sudan. Kenya is advancing fresh claims which will impart special interest to Sir Allan Burns, Secretary and report, and a constitution for Palestine is proposed which has sharply revived the political and racial contentions of Arab and Jew. The scheme for a partly elected, partly nominated Legislative Council would give the majority to the British, and critics so diverse as Colonel Wedgwood, Mr. L. S. Amery, and Sir Archibald Sinclair all oppose it on the ground that it would run counter to the pledge to provide the Jews with a National Home. Mr. Montague Bell on the other hand says the projected Council offers the only practical means of bringing Jews and Arabs together for purposes of understanding and co-operation in politics as they are now co-operating in commerce and industry. How difficult it is to reconcile racial and other interests in constitutions with a democratic heaven designed for countries that have not enjoyed the franchise, is shown by the recent elections in Ceylon. The Donoughmore Commission, with its adult franchise, non-communal representation and system of government by committees, is held responsible for the disorders which attended the elections, and the success of candidates who appealed to religious and caste prejudices. The Times Colombo correspondent was especially strong in his criticisms, which brought a vigorous reply from Dr. Drummond Shiels who was a member of the Donoughmore Commission. Ceylon, he says, could not be expected to have the standards of a British electorate which long ago went through present-day Ceylon experiences. "Modifications," he writes, "may be necessary in the constitution, but nothing has happened to justify any revision of the fundamental principles upon which the Donoughmore Commissioners believed Ceylon should proceed and upon which future constitutions should be based."

On Tuesday a dejected Emperor Selassie stood before the representatives of the nations of the world and asked for justice on behalf of his ravaged country. He appeared as one of the most tragic figures in history; he was greeted by the curses and jeers of Italy's newspaper men.

The incident cannot soon be forgotten. It was an outrageous breach of journalistic ethics, fair play and common decency. But still more fundamentally it is an alarming symptom of the madness bred into a nation's populace by a press which serves only the needs of a dictatorship.

NORFOLK, S. C.—County officers reported seizure of 18 bottles of illegal liquor from beneath the mattress of a baby's cradle. The baby lay in the cradle at the time of the raid, they said.

would rather outwit a job than do it honestly. They withdraw conscientiousness from any thought or action. They are like the conscienceless sinners in the Old Testament who say, "How does God know? And is there knowledge in the Most High?" They fail to recognize that the universe is held together by certain orderliness that extends to men's minds and souls; and the very stars in the heavens fight against all duplicity and crookedness.

Getting By With It

(Halifax Chronicle) He is a wise man who sees beyond his nose. It was the constant prayer of the sage that he might see today with the eyes of tomorrow. The more a man can do that the less will he be guided by opportunism, the bane of the present day. The opportunist is the man who seeks immediate advantages with little regard for principles or ultimate consequences. If he can get by with it for the present that of all he asks. One suspects that the chaos in European politics is largely due to the opportunism that makes circumstance rather than principle the guide of action.

The man who thinks that anything is all right if he can "get by" with it is on a dangerous road. He may get by with it a great many times and find that nothing particular happens. He may even come to think that the world's business is done that way and take refuge in the assertion, "They all do it"—to some minds an overwhelming argument. But the position is fallacious. A man may fool the people and make for himself a fool himself but in the end he comes to judgment.

Only that which is honest and true can abide in this universe whose foundations are laid in truth and righteousness. It is a universe in which the stars are punctual to the second, season follows season, and the sun and moon are fixed in which there is law and dependability everywhere. It is all wrought with fidelity and sureness. Honesty is in absolute control. No chemist or physicist ever goes into the laboratory thinking he can fool the universe or "get by" with any false experiment.

And yet there is a type of mind that goes into the great laboratory of human life and plays fast and loose with laws and principles of human intercourse and thinks by sheer cleverness and dodging to get by with almost anything. Such

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