

The Charlottetown Guardian

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The Liberal Mandate

With one statement at least in our contemporary report of Premier CAMPBELL'S remarks at the Bradbane Liberal meeting The Guardian is in full accord. That is with regard to the curtailment of expenditure, consistent with efficient maintenance of public services. Already this year there has been general complaint with regard to the lack of proper maintenance on the most necessary of all public services—the roads. But the Premier was quite justified in emphasizing the fact that the first and foremost plank in the Liberal platform was "reduction of expenditure sufficient to balance the budget annually."

Neither is there any doubt as to the mandate received to balance the budget without imposing any additional taxation. That was emphasized quite as strongly as rigid economy by Mr. CAMPBELL and his colleagues in the campaign.

Trade And Wages Reduced

On motion in the Senate for the third reading of the Government's National Harbors' Bill, Hon. FELIX P. QUINN, of Halifax, said that the majority of the business men, merchants, longshoremen, freight handlers and people generally in that city, are opposed to the measure because it tends to interfere with their means of making a livelihood. The trade and commerce of the port experienced a steady increase under the supervision of the Harbor Commission, which the present bill abolishes. In every month of the last three years there was an improvement over the corresponding month of the previous year. This improvement ceased with the first month of the present year—that is to say after the MACKENZIE KING Government's policies began to be operative.

The decrease in trade at the port of Halifax has indeed been co-incidental with the coming into effect of the Canada-United States Trade Treaty and with the proposed change in harbor commissions through centralization of the administration of the ports. In February, 1936, cargoes inward at Halifax amounted to 67,324 tons against 131,178 tons in the corresponding month of 1935, and outward cargoes to 88,683 tons against 138,593 tons. These figures represent a decline of 113,704 tons and a loss of approximately \$100,000 in wages to freight handlers alone. The revenue of the Canadian National Railways has been correspondingly affected in an adverse manner.

The Wrong Vancouver

The National Revenue Review, published by the Dominion Customs Department, is authority for the following anecdote:

A passenger landed at the Vancouver city airport recently from a Canadian Airways plane, and was surprised when confronted by Customs officials. Why should he have to go through the Customs simply when moving from one part of the States to another? he asked.

"But you are not in the United States now," he was informed.

"What!" he exclaimed. "Then, where am I?"

"In Vancouver, British Columbia."

"British Columbia! But it's Vancouver, Washington, I wanted to go to."

Explanations made, the visitor boarded the next plane back to Seattle.

Chesterton's Political Faith

Politically (says the Ottawa Journal) the late G. K. CHESTERTON began as a Liberal, and ended as a sort of Middle Ages Guild Socialist.

With his brother CECIL, with life-long friend HILAIRE BELLOC, he was at one time a strong party man, but he was too much of an individualist to accept party discipline, let alone party recreancy, and in the end he wrote: "As much as I ever did, more than I ever did, I believe in Liberalism; but there was a rosy time of innocence when I believed in Liberals."

Editorial Notes

- Our riflemen can hit the mark all right.
The longest days tomorrow and Monday.
Welcome to the Orangemen who arrive to-night and tomorrow.
Just as one trouble leads to another, so does one monster liner call for a duplicate.
France's Communist Government is pursuing Fascist tactics in its endeavour to restore law and order.
British Columbia which has the one and only GERRY MCGEE now has the one and only Marketing Act which can be operated.
Any having an option of options, on the prospective National Park sites must be now having several bad half-hours.

Mr. W. W. MACPHEE of Toronto will be renewing many old friendships when he visits his native Isle with the Orange "Big Guns."

Ill health seems to dog the footsteps of Maritime parliamentarians. In addition to Senator RHODES' serious indisposition, it is reported that both Hon. P. J. VENIOT and Mr. R. E. FINN are confined to hospital through illness.

Prime Minister KING is insistent that he is "independent" of the Motherland. He came to his decision that the time had arrived to lift Sanctions "several days ago". Perhaps he put it in a book.

The Toronto delegation in the Canadian pilgrimage to Vimy will total 1,200 veterans, wives and children. Among these will be 67 civic employees, paying their own way. The Toronto contingent will parade to the station the night of July 15.

The hairs of our head are said to be numbered, but it has been left to the Smithsonian Institute to actually count the feathers of a woodpecker. It finds the foliage of hairy and downy varieties is the same. The Institute also found that the birds wear less feathers in summer than in winter, which is but natural.

There were 7,408 dozen eggs in the shell imported in April, about double the quantity a year ago. There were 6,577 dozen from the United States, 828 from Hong Kong and 13 from the United Kingdom. There were 3,908 pounds of frozen and dried eggs, 200 pounds coming from China and the balance from the United States.

Having left the bulk of the fighting in the Quebec Legislature to DUPLESSIS, GOUIN now declares his intention to pursue a lone hand policy in the campaign. This means one of two things. Either that his alleged independence will more assuredly entail the absolute route of the old Liberal gang, or that he hopes to align the Federal Liberals in his provincial following. Whichever, it is strategy thoroughly discussed and developed, probably in accord with the desires of Mr. DUPLESSIS and the Conservatives.

Like an historic biblical leader, the organizer of the Quebec Opposition has not been spared to enter the promised land. He was Mr. CALIXTE CORMIER, lawyer-partner of Mr. PAUL GOUIN. He was chief organizer and treasurer of Action Libérale Nationale, and one of its strongest legal fighters. Last year, before the provincial campaign, he was the chief instrument in bringing his party to the public eye during the much-discussed battle over revision of the electoral lists. He died suddenly at Lake Echo last Sunday in his forty-first year.

AMELIA EARHART has roused the enthusiasm of the W. C. T. U. by telling the annual Convention at Tulsa, Okla., that "alcohol and flying will not mix." The famous woman flier paused in recounting her 1932 flight across the Atlantic to say: "Incidentally, I would be afraid to use any kind of stimulant either during or before an important flight. The commercial airlines, you know have a standing rule that no pilot can take a drink 24 hours before a scheduled flight." Miss EARHART said it was her impression most fliers are beginning to realize the ill effects of drinking on their work.

As the Liberal Nationale policy includes a plank to substitute an Economical Council for Quebec Legislative Council, where the Liberals are 24 to 2, Premier GODBOUT proposes instead to have some members of the Legislative Council resign, say half a dozen, and appoint in their places one or two bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, a Protestant clergyman, and others of outstanding order so that the partisan character of the Legislative Council would disappear. It is believed such a switch would end the agitation to abolish the Legislative Council. Abolishing of 24 good jobs is unheard of in Quebec legislative circles, no matter who is in power.

In Manitoba the Conservatives do not expect to oust the Farmer Government, the issue being merely one of "good government," and Premier BRACKEN'S record has been reasonably satisfactory. The Conservatives, led by their new chief Mr. ERICK F. WILIS stand on a re-adjusted platform with the slogan: "Better Government at less cost." Mr. H. SANDERS, president of the Manitoba Social Credit League, declares that his party is ready for action and that Social Credit candidates will contest every seat in the province. Another group, the Independent Labor party, with C. F. affiliations, also professes to be well primed for a fight. Mr. J. S. WOODSWORTH, Dominion leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, who intends to participate in the Manitoba campaign, says he expects C. C. F. candidates will contest "almost every seat." This would imply that Independent Labor party candidates will be confined to the cities where, of course, their chances of success are greatest.

Dr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, scientist of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, who brought the chemical known as allantoin into wide use after discovering its curative properties in the treatment of burns, ulcers, etc., reports remarkable results have been obtained by physicians and surgeons throughout the country. Speaking cautiously lest the drug might be regarded in the class of alleged cures, Dr. ROBINSON said results thus far have led the members of the medical profession who have used it to extend the application of allantoin to the treatment of other external wounds which have failed to heal under other treatment. These have included infections of the mouth, diabetic ulcers, and the bone disease known as osteomyelitis. "Allantoin is odorless, tasteless and has been found to be entirely harmless to healthy tissue," he said. "It is soothing in its action by reducing pain and promotes the growth of clean, healthy tissue."

Notes by the Way

Italy's bill for Ethiopia, like Japan's bill for Manchuria, is a costly one. In both cases the money could have been expended far more profitably at home. We have long passed the age when booty on any considerable scale made conquest profitable. Why, then, do these nations move toward war? Because the nationalistic drive takes people's minds off empty stomachs. And because a few great interests do make a profit by war—even though at the expense of a tremendous outlay in money and manpower by their countries.—New York Post.

The writer of this article, once interviewed "Datus," by trade a stoker, but after, and still a memory freak on the vaudeville stage. "Datus" can remember every date in Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 50,000 of them or more, and tens of thousands of other dates besides. He has a memory for dates pertaining to local matters. He has never failed in answering a question fired at him by audiences all over the British Empire and the United States. When the interviewer was over "Datus" offered to walk up the street with the interviewer and look around for something. "I can't remember where I left my gloves," he said. The reporter found them for him—on top of a piano!—Stratford Bacon Herald.

Esau became famous in his day for trading his birthright for a mess of pottage. A lot of people have followed his example since—making all sorts of trades for their birthrights. For fame, for money, for a great many. For social station, for a few. Birthrights, however, remain as a man's great right and something that should remain as his one great possession that he should guard as his life.—A man's ideals, his individual thoughts, and his freedom are his everlasting birthrights—and no power on earth has the right to take them from him. They are God-given. They are his heritage and thus of more value than anything merely material.—Ex.

Searching for emblems, the Faculties of the Egyptian University have, very appropriately, gone back to the gods of old Egypt. Isis-headed Thoth, god of writing and learning, will preside over the meetings of the University Council. The Faculty of Letters will be under the auspices of Setekh, god of letters and history, and Medicine under Imhotep, god of medicine. There is a god of agriculture available to take that faculty under his protection and a god of architecture for the Polytechnic. The Faculty of Commerce, however, will have to be content with the emblem of the Pharaonic official presenting his accounts. No god could be found in ancient Egypt to take over this last-named branch of education, a proof of how the times have changed since the science despised the gods and takes the world.—The Sphinx, Cairo.

For the first time in five years it is reported from Manitoba that there are no grasshoppers. It would hardly be summer with us without the grasshopper, but there are a number of little creatures providing amusement for the little people with his hinged legs and his great hop. In Manitoba it is a quite different thing, when the grasshopper—a different species—fills the air like a cloud, descends on a field and begins eating the stubble, or settles on a railway track with the result the wheels of the train revolve uselessly until sanded.—Halifax Chronicle.

It is, however, not yet certain how much of China is to become dependent on Japan, for negotiation is a fine art in the Far East, and demands and declarations are rarely as definite as they are reported to be; but in all probability the five northern provinces of Chahar, Suiyuan, Hopei, Shantung and Shantung will be grouped together in this new venture—an area very little less than that of Manchoukuo. If his move is successful, Japan will have taken a long stride towards hegemony in the Far East and the establishment of a great continental empire on the mainland of Asia. The two aims are distinct though connected; Japanese imperialism as a whole began long before the Great War and was at first purely naval; the continental policy was framed in the famous Twenty-one demands to China in 1915.—Hong Kong Press.

The inside stories of the U. S. criminals, Alvin Karpis, Campbell, Mahan and Robinson, as now revealed are notable for this fact, that these public enemies could buy everything but happiness. Karpis, for example, rented the finest apartments. He had choice rugs and expensive furniture, and ordered hot-house flowers daily for his living-room. Good food and entertainment were at his command. But there was one thing he could never acquire—escape—from himself. Everywhere he turned he faced the demon of fear. It was laughing at him, taunting him, reminding him of the seat in the death house, telling him that every footstep outside the door was the law catching up with him. And of course, the law did catch up with him. For Karpis was the biggest fool in the world—a fool who thought he could lick the game and then forget about it.—Calgary Albertan.

When the Japanese War Office starts to draw attention to the weight of Russian armaments, there is some reason to suggest, that the pot is calling the kettle black. Japan devoted 47 per cent of her whole budgetary expenditure last year to defence, and this year proposes to spend 50 per cent. Even so her military budgets, and those of all other countries, pale into insignificance by comparison with Russia's. Marshall Tukhachevski, deputy-Commissioner of Defence, recently announced that in 1935 the Soviet would expend 14,500,000,000 roubles on her military forces. At the official rate of exchange this sum represents \$2,600,000,000 sterling.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Burton, M.D.

MAKING SURE THAT THE HEARING AID WILL BE SATISFACTORY

The sympathy of everybody goes out to the blind and rightly so, and no one objects to tag days, to taxes or other needed expenditures for the comfort of those deprived of sight.

Many thoughtful people in all countries are likewise giving thought to the needs of the deaf, or the "hard of hearing" as this condition is now perhaps more correctly named.

Thus in Great Britain there is the Committee of the National Institute for the Deaf, 105 Gower St., London, W.C. 1, and in the United States the National Society for the Hard of Hearing, Grand Central Building, New York City; both organizations are putting forth every effort not only to bring an increased degree of hearing to the deaf, or partly deaf, but are trying to protect them from buying hearing aids that are unsuitable for their particular form or degree of deafness.

In the Practitioner, Dr. Phyllis M. Tockey Kerridge states that the following advice might be given to a patient going to see a dealer to try a hearing aid:

- 1. Take a friend with you and listen to a voice you know as well as to the voice of the demonstrator.
2. Move about with the instrument on.
3. Switch the battery on—if it is an electrical aid—and listen when nobody is speaking, both when you are sitting down and moving.
4. Try more than one make of the type of instrument you like best.
5. See that the ear-piece fits really comfortably. They can easily be adjusted to suit your requirements.
6. Try a large ear-piece as well as a small one.
7. Insist on a home trial without obligation to purchase.
8. When at home listen to general as well as individual conversation.
9. See how long the battery (if the battery type) lasts and calculate the cost of upkeep.
10. Do not wear a new instrument for too long at first. You will probably make your ears tired, and therefore seem more deaf.
11. If, after trial of an instrument, you can hear satisfactorily with it and procure one, and afterwards are not able to hear with it or there seem to be unusual noises present, do not conclude you are getting deafier or that the instrument is no good. Send it to be overhauled. A simple repair or a new part is probably all that is necessary.
Of course if the hearing aid is being used for a trial for any length of time it would be only fair to pay the dealer a small rental if no purchase is made.

The Poet's Corner

ODE 7, BOOK IV
Gone are the snows, grass to the fields returns,
Their tresses to the trees,
Earth decks herself afresh; the
wimpying burns
Less fall flow down the leas.
Lo! the nude Graces linked with
Nymphs appear
In the Spring dance at play!
No fount of hopes for us! So
speak the years,
And Time that steals our day.
Melts Winter in the zephyrs; Summer
treads
On heels of Spring; in turn
To die, when Autumn forth her
fruitage sheds;
Last, Winter dull and stern.

Yet none moons swift replace the
seasons spent;
But when we forth are thrust,
Where old (1) Aeneas, (2) Tullus,
(3) Ancus went,
Shadow are we and dust.
Who knows that Heaven to this
day's gift will please
To-morrow's sun to lend?
And all thy goods a greedy heir
will seize,
Save what thyself did spend.
Once thou art dead, and Minoes'
high decree
Shall speak to seal thy doom—
Though noble, potent, eloquent
thou be,
These smatch not from the
tomb.
Hippolytus, though chaste, Diana's
love
Saves not from Death's grim
hands;
Nor, for (3) Pirithous' dear, can
(2) Theseus move
The grip of Lethe's bands.
—Horace.
1 Hero of Virgil, (2) Kings of
Rome, (3) Legendary friends.

ing, and at the unofficial rate, about \$600,000,000. Britain has for months been debating whether she should spend half the latter sum, spread over a period of years, on modernizing her sea, land and air forces. From all this it is clear enough that, whether the Japanese War Office wishes to put the nation in guard of merely to raise a bogey, it has substantial material to exploit.—Auckland News.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

NECESSITY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Sir— (1) The British Empire comprises a quarter of the world's surface and a quarter of the total world population.

(2) British white stock within the Empire only amounts to about 66 millions, or about one-seventh of the total Empire population, of which 46 millions are located in Great Britain. About three-quarters of the Empire's population live in India and Ceylon.

Canada, with an area approximately equal to the U.S.A. has only 10 1/2 million people, which includes a large number of non-British stock; U.S.A. have over 120 millions. Australia, with an area approximately the same as Europe, has a population of only 6 millions, or only two-thirds of that of Greater London. Approximately 3 per cent of the land in Canada and 1 per cent in Australia is at present under cultivation.

Density of Population of Different Countries

Table with 2 columns: Country, Population per square mile. Includes Belgium (700), England (560), United Kingdom (481), Italy (344), Germany (338), Japan (337), U.S.A. (38), New Zealand (14), Canada (3), Australia (2).

(3) Great Britain can obtain practically all the food-stuffs, and with the exception of oil, all the raw materials she requires from within the Empire, but despite the agreements reached at the Ottawa Conference, less than one-third of our requirements are actually obtained from that source at the present time.

(4) Migration from Great Britain to Empire Countries is shown in the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Net movement outwards/inwards. Includes 1910-1913, 1919-1926, 1930-1931, 1931 net movement inwards, 1932 net movement inwards, 1933 net movement inwards, 1934 net movement inwards, 1935 net movement inwards.

(5) If the money, over £1,000 millions, spent in this country on the relief of our unemployed workers since the War had been utilized to open up and develop the Empire, and had been coupled with a real policy of Empire Preference, the taxpayers not only of this country but throughout the Empire would have been relieved by now of a considerable portion of their present burdens.

(6) If the foregoing policy had been carried out the present precarious position of the Empire in the matter of Defence would have been largely corrected—

(a) by better distribution of our white population;

(b) by the removal of the cause of complaint from other over-crowded countries that we are preventing them from undertaking the development work we are unable or unwilling, judging by our inaction, to do ourselves—in other words, we are accused of carrying on a "dog-in-the-manger" policy which, if not altered, may lead to war; with a possibility of the break-up and ruin of our priceless heritage—the finest Empire in history—which can, and must, be made the greatest factor for peace and freedom in this unsettled world.

(7) Under the Empire Settlement Act 1922, the British Government authorized contributions towards the cost of assisting migration and settlement, on a 50-50 basis up to a maximum of £3,000,000 per annum for 15 years. Actually only one-sixth of the sum thus made available has been expended. As the unexpended balances under this Act were not cumulative, a further sum of about £35,000,000 could have been

used to forward the objects for which the Act was passed.

The National Citizens' Union has long realized the necessity for the British Government to take the initiative in making it possible for large schemes of development and settlement within the Empire, which must be acceptable to the Dominions. The fact that the Empire Development Board which has just been set up by the Government, is a purely Advisory Body, does not meet, in the opinion of the N.C.U., the needs of the present situation, and they are still of the opinion that a Statutory authority with executive powers is essential to deal effectively with this question.

It is obvious that considerably public pressure from outside will have to be brought to bear on the Government, to secure the setting up of such an Authority with adequate powers, and all electors are asked to make their voices heard and to bring pressure to bear on their local M. P.'s to take all possible steps to give effect to the foregoing proposals.

I am, Sir, etc., W. BRUCE BROWN, Captain Honorary General Secretary.

SUNGLO

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