

The Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1936.

Who Is Lying?

"There were two resolutions on finance agreed to, one with respect to a Loan Council to assist the Provinces in refunding operations, the other to enable the Provinces to implement their revenues by means of a system of indirect taxation. We wish to point out that no special method of indirect taxation was mentioned and our contemporary has no justification whatever for suggesting that the Campbell Government was considering the imposition of a 'Sales Tax' or any other special form of taxation which would build a tariff wall against other Provinces."

"When I speak of these amendments which have been suggested, I mean substantive amendments; that is, amendments of definite sections of the B. N. A. Act which are designed to open up new fields of taxation or revenue for Provincial Governments. Chief among these is the power of imposing a RETAIL SALES TAX."

"Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty etc., as follows: I (1) Section 92 of the British North America Act, 1867, is amended by adding thereto as clause 2A the following: '2A. Indirect taxation within the province in respect of: (1) RETAIL SALES, other than all alcoholic beverages, spirits, malt, tobacco, cigarettes and cigars which are subject to customs and excise duty or tax in Canada or other than of all goods and articles for delivery without the province.'"

"There are nine provincial Attorneys General; these nine gentlemen were present at the Dominion-Provincial Conference, and there is no doubt as to their view that, in order to effectuate what they desire in the way of a SALES TAX within the province, this legislation is absolutely necessary."

"The Provincial Premiers HAVE ASKED FOR THE POWER TO IMPOSE A SALES TAX."

Who Promised It?

"It is all very well for Chambers of Commerce, or Boards of Trade and such like to say there must be no additional taxation or there must be no implementing of the revenue. These people have not the responsibility of maintaining the public services."

"REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE SUFFICIENT TO BALANCE THE BUDGET ANNUALLY.—Plank No. 1, Liberal Election Platform, July, 1935.

"It can be accomplished WITHOUT ADDITIONAL TAXES, without a cutting of salaries, without even a serious curtailment of any necessary service."

"Premier MacMillan said in Tignish that we can't balance the budget except by increase of taxation, cutting out unemployment relief, or stopping the old age pensions. But I say to you that WE CAN AND MUST BALANCE THE BUDGET WITHOUT DOING ANY OF THESE THINGS."

A Conservative Victory

The election of the Conservative candidate, Hon. Dr. S. F. TOLMIE, in Monday's Federal by-election in Victoria, B. C., is an achievement all the more significant by reason of the intensive efforts of Liberal governments in power, federal and provincial, to return the Liberal candidate, Mr. C. J. McDowell. It is proverbially difficult to elect any Opposition candidate in a by-election with the prospect for the next four years that he will have no pull with the powers that be. In this case, the vote was quite evidently a vote of non-confidence in the promises and performances of the MACKENZIE KING Government, whose candidate in the three-cornered contest came off defeated both by Dr. Tolmie and by the C. C. F. standard bearer, Prof. King Gordon. As is customarily the case in by-elections, the total vote, as well as the majorities, was considerably smaller than in the general election.

On the eve of the by-election contest all sorts of inducements were held out by the KING Government as vote-catchers. Thousands of men, it was announced, would be put to work on mining trails, park roads, highway improvements and railway maintenance during the next few years under plans agreed to at Ottawa. The first item in the works programme was an expenditure of \$450,000 on mining roads and trails, of which the Federal Government will pay \$300,000 and the Province \$150,000. At the same time, the Federal Government announced its intention of putting about 1,000 men from its road camps on railway work in British Columbia. In addition, the Federal and Provincial Governments together agreed to spend about \$1,500,000 on road improvements in various places. And to show the electors how generous it was at the expense of the other taxpayers of Canada, the KING Government offered not only to pay one-half or more of the cost of the agreed-on works, but to loan the Province the other half!

Nor was this all, Premier Pattullo recently announced that the KING Government had agreed to set up a commission to hear British Columbia's claim for "better terms" under the Confederation Pact, notwithstanding that only

last year British Columbia received a subsidy increase of \$750,000.

All these generous gestures had of course one end in view—to swing the Victoria by-election in favour of the Liberal candidate. They failed completely of their purpose. Single-handed, Dr. Tolmie carried the day, his only near competitor being Prof. Gordon, son of "Ralph Connor", whose personal popularity no doubt had much to do with the fact that he came within 97 votes of the Conservative victor.

The Sword Of Lord Selkirk

It was in 1803 that Lord Selkirk brought his "Skye pioneers" to Prince Edward Island and founded the settlement of Belfast. Subsequently he extended his colonizing activities to the Red River valley in western Canada. The following interesting story relates to the latter phase of his career, and is told by Mr. W. J. Healy, Manitoba provincial librarian, in the Winnipeg Free Press:

Among the things treasured in the old Winnipeg home of LOUIS RIEL, which is dwelt in now by his nephew, HONORE RIEL, with his wife and their four children, is the sword given by Lord Selkirk to JEAN BAPTISTE LAGIMODIERE, HONORE RIEL's great-grandfather, on July 18, 1817. That was the day of the treaty made at the forks of the Red and the Assiniboine by which the Indians agreed that "the Silver Chief," as they called Lord Selkirk, should have the land two miles back from the river banks. "As far back," it was explained to the Indians, "as daylight could be seen under the belly of a pony standing on the prairie." Less than two years before that day, LAGIMODIERE had started out on foot alone from Red River with a letter for Lord Selkirk, who was in Montreal. It was an urgent call for help in the fur trade warfare. He had only his gun, a blanket, his flint and steel and the letter. After running for two months he put the letter in Lord Selkirk's hand in Montreal, on December 31, 1815. Pheidippides, the most famous of Greek runners, when he ran from Marathon to Athens twenty-four and a quarter centuries ago, to announce the victory over the Persian invaders, ran only the distance from Selkirk to Winnipeg.

Editorial Notes

Tomorrow is both St. Barnabas and Corpus Christi Day.

Evidently the National Park site has entered the "free for all class."

Nobody mentions potatoes today except with envy and regret.

Pastures and hay are promising, clover excellent, fruit and vegetables pleasing prospects.

The Gaytown swamp should be well drained before attempting to replace the MacIntyre Highway there.

The opinion of a recently returned visitor to the old land, is that there is too much talk about war to warrant any immediate outbreak of hostilities.

The Province should be looking its best when the Governor-General's party visit here sometime between the 15th and 28th of next month.

A number of city shippers of produce to Newfoundland are heavy losers by the wreck of the S. S. Magnhild, their consignments not having been insured.

Premier Taschereau says "the wish is father to the thought" in the matter of his alleged pending resignation. The question now is whether it is a good wish or a bad thought, vice-versa, or both good or both bad.

It may be recalled President Roosevelt was booked to visit Ottawa this week in an endeavor to offset "the front page spread" of the Republican Convention at Cleveland. What transpired to alter the arrangement?

In these days the Province and City must be thankful for small mercies, but really \$10,000—\$5,000 from the Federal and \$5,000 from the Provincial Governments will not go far either in providing employment or in improving and beautifying Government House Pond and surroundings.

The Minister of Finance desires to create Directors of the Bank of Canada who will be recognized as "the blue ribbon for probity, character, sound judgment and reputation." It will be somewhat different from the standard set in the past for creating Senators who now have a share of the responsibility in creating these solid Gold Standard directors.

The policy of the Federal Government over the renewal of the Ottawa agreements is one of bi-lateral treaties. Representatives of the Canadian government, including the Minister of Finance, will discuss the agreements with representatives of the British Government, and subsequently with each government of the Empire separately, instead of all in one conference as at Ottawa. The discussion with the British Government must take place early next month, hence the necessity for Hon. C. A. Dunning proceeding to London immediately the House rises—if not before.

Mr. GERRY MCGEE, M. P., is the bad boy of the Liberal Party in the House, but nevertheless one of the most popular members personally. He is immensely successful in "getting the Prime Minister's goat"; and it is most amusing to watch his attitude of injured innocence when his Leader turns on him with denunciations. As soon as the Prime Minister's back is turned, GERRY is planning new annoyances. He absented himself from a Liberal caucus last week to escape a wiggling, and to avoid having to promise to be a good boy in future.

Notes by the Way

A Buffalo judge has ruled that a debtor does not have to give up diamonds with which he has had his teeth studded to a creditor in satisfaction of a judgment. He holds that diamonds fitted into teeth are a part of the body and cannot be legally extracted for meeting a debt. So now we know how to keep jewels safe, although personally we would rather give them away than use them for grinding food.—Kingston Whig Standard.

The name "De-hards" which has been used in connection with one group at the Ontario Conservative convention was originally the nickname of the Fifty-seventh Regiment of British Infantry. The story is that "At Albuera the 57th occupied a position as important as it was deadly. Die hard, Fifty-seventh," said Inglis; "die hard!" They obeyed.—Toronto Star.

Disdaining to disguise her words in diplomatic phraseology, Great Britain has warned Italy that she will brook no outside interference in the affairs of Palestine or Egypt. . . . The necessity for such a message as Mr. Baldwin felt called upon to issue from the British House indicates clearly that the presence of Italy so close to Egypt, the Sudan and Palestine is a threat to the stability of British and French colonies in the same zone.—Toronto Globe.

Four murders in six months make Soho a sort of Little Chicago. The police are reported to be "cleaning up" the area. There is an argument that it's a good idea to have a district where the bad folks gather. Then you can put your finger on them. The other argument is: "How do you know the bad folks that you want are going to stop there? One thing is certain in other areas folks will talk about strange things they have seen. In Soho it seems they don't talk.—London Daily Express.

In his address to the Congress of Physical Medicine Lord Dawson drew a sharp distinction between physical education and the playing of games. In effect he invited his audience to look upon games as a product of physical education rather than as a form of it, thus reverting to Classical ideas. His attitude is justified none who had experience of the physical examination of recruits during the War will dispute. Many of these lads were unfit to play strenuous games and could not therefore have derived any advantage from playing them. But even quite short courses of physical education effected changes which made the playing of strenuous games a delight. The weedy-looking young man, as Lord Dawson said, was transformed literally out of recognition. The moral, of course, is that education must precede recreation.—London Times.

The African Negro today has many benefits bestowed upon him by contact with the European economic advance. Nevertheless there are certain drawbacks about recent progress, and one of them is the weakening of the ties of home life when large numbers of natives are employed away from their households in mines or large industrial establishments. When separated from their accustomed life on the land, they show a disinclination to return to it. The questions connected with the education of the native are also assuming a more complex nature as the years pass. The guidance and assistance of men of European race will, for many years to come at least, remain indispensable for most of the native population of Africa, and the responsibilities connected with their development should not be minimized.—Be fast Telegraph.

Both Italy and Germany are in such desperate straits that they will soon be fawning upon Great Britain for money. They are financially bankrupt, and any British Government which sanctions a loan to either will be morally bankrupt.—London Advertiser.

Alberta is the first Canadian Province to default on its bond obligations—a sad outcome of the folly and crass stupidity of the electorate who swallowed the promises of the Social Credit Party. The Aberhart Government relied upon Major Douglas to show them how his wonderful theories were to be put into operation, but he has wisely refused to attempt that rather formidable job, and the deluded Premier and his colleagues are reduced to a state of helpless bewilderment. As to the major bond violators, the "one national dividends have now completely vanished and there is little doubt that the situation is to be hoped the last—Social Credit Government will soon be brought to an ignominious end.—True London.

Blum was once noted as a rich Socialist. He has not given up his fortune; he has bought a millionaire's estate near Cannes; his son works in the luxury works of Hispano-Suiza; he is an epicure, a gourmet, an intellectual aristocrat. But it was he who negotiated the Popular Front. It was within the past six months that he has really dominated the French scene. He went, as any distinguished Frenchman might, to the funeral of Balmville. His motor car was set upon by Royalist hooligans. They tore the number-plate and rear lamp off his car, broke the windows, struck him with them.—London Sunday Referee.

In the State of Nebraska, the only debtless state in the Union, the treasurer has just reported that it has a balance of over \$21,000,000 made up of cash in hand and in banks. Unless States Government bond and other securities (this state has no debt, no income tax and no sales tax. Debt in ex-

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

CANCER IS CURABLE THOUGH THE CAUSE IS UNKNOWN

When we read that cancer is increasing and that its cause is still unknown it is naturally very discouraging, especially when we know that in every civilized country scientists are trying to find the cause and cure of cancer. However this does not mean that cancer cannot be cured. At a recent medical meeting many thousands of cases of cancer which had actually and permanently been cured were put on record. The methods of cure have up to the present been by means of surgery, radium or X-rays.

The reason more, if not all, patients are not cured, is due to the fact that they wait too long before consulting their doctors. Almost without exception, in those who were cured the cancer had been present only a short time. The sooner the treatment is given the better are the final results. In breast cancer, for example, 70 per cent of the patients can be cured if operation is performed in the early stage, and only 4 per cent if the patient has delayed applying for treatment.

It must be admitted that cancer comes so quietly, in such an innocent form—a simple lump, a slow or non-healing sore—that the patient is not apt to treat it seriously. Prof. George Gellhorn of Washington University, School of Medicine in Hygiene points out that under normal conditions all the cells of the body live in a well ordered arrangement, no cell trying to crowd the next cell, and no group or variety of cells growing faster than any other group and thereby disturbing the harmony of all the cells.

Sometimes, however, and for no known reason, some of these tiny cells go on a rampage; they multiply and develop much faster than any of the surrounding cells; they spread in every direction and destroy any cells that may be in their way. Soon they form little lumps in the body, but as they grow never stop the little lumps develop into a considerable mass. When some of the cells force their way into the blood stream they may be carried to a distant part of the body and start the same process of growth and destruction. The "danger" signals by which cancer may be recognized early are (a) a sore anywhere on the body which shows no tendency to heal within a week; (b) any abnormal thickening or swelling which the patient may see or feel; (c) continuous indigestion; (d) blood in the urine, or bleeding from other organs.

London's Rarest Garden

(Manchester Guardian)

It is only rarely that the Holland House gardens are open to the public, and few Londoners know anything about them, although they are by far the finest private gardens in the capital. Indeed, it is almost incredible that there is still a house and grounds extending about three-quarters of a mile north and south, and half a mile at its widest, in the middle of Kensington. The leafy avenue from Kensington Road to the house passes through a profusion of bluebell for a quarter of a mile. The Japanese garden is at its best with the wisteria trees just coming into bloom. This is on a pleasant slope with tunnels of water running down through old statues from pool to pool, with rare flowers everywhere. There are also rose gardens, Dutch "knot" gardens, Italian garden, and a great wood with unusual trees, now echoing blithely to the singing birds.

Addison died in the old Jacobean mansion, and Charles James Fox was brought up there. In Queen Anne's time and from 1790 to 1840 there was hardly in England a distinguished man in poetry, science, or letters who had not been a guest in Holland House. William and Mary thought of using Holland House as their palace, but decided on what is now Kensington Palace. James I. stayed there, but complained that "the wind blew through the walls and he could not be warm in his bed."

Ancient Razors

Hearing that a man in Montana was bragging about the antiquity of his razor, a 146-year-old English blade, Dr. Allan Chester Johnson, Princeton Latinist, announced that he was trimming his beard with a stone razor he found in 1910 under the bathroom window of the palace of King Minos of Crete, where it was first used about 2500 B.C. Said Dr. Johnson: "It has a marvelous edge."

cess of \$100,000 has been forbidden by the constitution of Nebraska since 1887, and all highway work, the construction of a Capitol costing \$10,000,000 and other major projects have been carried out in ways on pay-as-you-go basis. The state property tax last year, in spite of this, did not exceed \$2.18 per \$1,000.

The Poet's Corner

ESCAPE

We clasp Death's hand and find it warm and kind; This Hate, these man-made foes we leave behind To follow with the hosts of fleeing dead. To leave the breaking wastes, of all life fled.

Do not, thou Victor, wave one flag or sound One bell; like storm-lost stars their bright life drowned In fury, lies fair youth, our land's and thine; Nor lives one tree to shade thee: fevered shrine. Aye, but no Victor stalks the shrivelled lands Save Death, who in fair touching beauty stands Soft haloed in the murk, and lifts to light And sweetest peace, the crazed of war's loud night.

Behind our quiet eyelids stir pale dreams Of earth in flower, sweet breath'd by fields and streams; It is not: man has darkened earth in woe, Touch not our fleeing spirits, we would go. —Dorothy Duchemin. (First place in Catholic Poetry Unit Contest for 1936)

STRIVING

My work, how incomplete each day, So years for light from Thee, my God. All bruised and weary, still I tread The homeward path so far away.

I long for friends steadfast and wise To walk along the road with me; To plan, and meet, and ever see The lore writ in the heavenly skies.

I would that Thou mightst hover near, And with Thy sweet insistent voice Urge me to firm and gallant choice, And courage born of vision clear.

In striving, should I ever fall The guidance of Thy heavenly grace. Let me but look upon Thy Face And seek anew the time-worn trail. —Helen Kelly. (Second place in Catholic Poetry Unit Contest for 1936)

Value Of Autobiography

(London Spectator)

Mr. J. H. Thomas' evidence before the Budget tribunal regarding the tempting offers he has had for his autobiography, and his acceptance of 20,000 pounds for the still unwritten story of his life, throws an interesting light on a question that has more than once been discussed in this column—the financial value of the biographies or autobiographies of public men. As values go, Mr. Thomas must be congratulated on his bargain. The sum mentioned is of course a great deal less than was paid one way and another for Mr. Lloyd George's Memoirs. But that work has run into four volumes already and will probably run to six. A better comparison is with Lord Chancellors' two volumes brought in what was generally regarded, and in fact was, a very reasonable figure, that figure, I have good grounds for saying, was less than half what Mr. Thomas has in prospect.

Another basis of comparison is Mr. Duff Cooper's Haig (in two volumes). It was given in evidence in legal proceedings regarding a book by Lady Haig on her husband that a Sunday paper paid 10,000 pounds for the right of publishing selections from Mr. Duff Cooper's work in advance. Serial rights are usually worth a good deal more than the book rights.

A Play For The King

(British Cavalcade)

To stately Number Seven, Grosvenor Square, came King Edward, as guest of Lady Maud Alice Cunard, London's leading artistic hostess. With King Edward to dinner came seven other guests. After dinner the petite and blonde hostess surprised her King by announcing that in the large, cool drawing-room there would be given a special performance of the last act of Bruno Frank's and James Bridie's successful play Storm in a Tea-cup, now running at the Haymarket, moving to the Garrick on May 25. After dinner arrived Sir Thomas Beecham, an old friend of hostess Cunard, and six other guests.

Towards midnight a strange party left the Haymarket. Actors, in make-up, as counsel in wig and gown, peasants, policemen, horsemen, taxied to Grosvenor Square. Trundling along on a hired lorry was the scenery for the last act. Sitting in the centre of the audience King Edward heard read a synopsis of the first two acts, then watched with great interest the third and last act. At the end, like his Royal great-grandmother, he praised the play, congratulated the cast. He made a special fuss of Patsy, a monnaie dor

for RHEUMATISM Four Minard's into a warm dish. Rub (minard's gently) in; then apply it according to directions. . . . and soon you'll get relief!

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