

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1932

AGAIN IN ACTION

Both the Dominion and the Local Parliaments are again in action. The Dominion Parliament has found it necessary to insist upon closure on the Farmer's Relief measure in order to make headway. The Opposition has been talking almost incessantly for weeks, not with any idea of improving the measure or enlightening the public, but with a view to obstructing the bringing down of the budget and discussion of the estimates. Parliament must rise in time to permit of the Imperial Economic Conference in July. It has been in session for over two months and although the Liberal Opposition, under Mr. MacKenzie King, expressed a desire to facilitate proceedings to attain an early prorogation, their actions since have belied them. As the Minister of Agriculture conclusively proved there has been plenty scope given the Opposition for the expression of their views, and they have no legitimate grounds for complaint now on the application of the closure. The public will applaud the action of Premier Bennett in thus speeding up the business of Parliament.

In the local Legislature the members are pursuing a free and easy course in their discussions, and it seems evident they will be satisfied to remain in session until next week. As has already been stated here there is no urgent call for any of the members to return home for business or planting and they may as well enjoy a little respite in the city. The affairs of the Province will be none the worse and probably the members themselves will feel the better, for ample opportunity to discuss legislation.

N. B. CORRUPTION

According to the report of Mr. R. F. Hartley, Deputy Attorney-General of New Brunswick, who, as special commissioner, conducted an investigation into the charges of payroll irregularities in the counties of Restigouche and Madawaska, overpayments were uncovered totaling \$7,963.36 involving fifteen officials. Restitution has been ordered and promised, and further action is likely to be taken with regard to four supervisors. The Government of New Brunswick is to be commended for the action it has taken. Too often Governments are inclined to be lenient in the treatment of officials guilty of such offences, although there is no more serious crime in public life. It will be recalled that the famous Chesterfield in his letters particularly emphasized his heinousness. Writing to his grandson he said, "If you should ever fill a great station at Court take care above all things to keep your hands clean and pure from the infamous vice of corruption, a vice so infamous that it degrades even the other vices that may accompany it."

Again, "As avarice is the vilest and dirtiest vice in private, corruption is so in public life."

It is unnecessary to point the moral and adorn the tale.

Sometimes public opinion is soothed to sleep or inaction through general corruption, but in time there is a rude awakening. The Roblin Government of Manitoba got it when the Public Buildings Scandal of that Province disclosed that graft and corruption were rampant, involving contractors and government alike. In the course of time one of the contractors was sentenced to two-and-one-half years imprisonment, but was released after serving nine months on account of "advanced age, very bad state of health, large family, two of his sons at the front, willingness to make restitution, and imprisonment in connection with the offences continually since October 1915."

About the same time Sir Rodmond Roblin, former Premier of Manitoba, Geo. R. Caldwell, former

Minister of Education, and James H. Howden, former Attorney-General, all of whom had been for nearly two years under criminal charges in connection with the Parliament buildings scandal, were discharged by Mr. Justice J. E. P. Pendergast. The reason was evidence that Sir Rodmond and one of the others were in a serious state of health. They passed into comparative oblivion. So far as the party was concerned the scandal sent it into the wilderness of opposition from which it has not yet returned. The public at large may not proclaim from the house tops a very high standard of public morality, but it hates to find public officials and those responsible for public administration soiling their fingers and reputations through trafficking in public funds. The Richards Government evidently will not stand for it, and no doubt in the present case will "make the punishment fit the crime."

THE RADIO CRISIS

The radio broadcasting issue is now under consideration by a Parliamentary Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Morand, and it is reported that a strenuous propaganda campaign is being staged by private broadcasters and other interests favouring the retention of the present commercialized system of programmes. Large numbers of letters and telegrams are pouring into the Parliamentary Committee from these sources, urging the maintenance of the advertising basis as against the system of public ownership suggested by the Aird Commission.

This is a matter in which radio listeners throughout Canada, who we believe are largely dissatisfied with the present system, should actively exert themselves. Before it is too late, the voice of the people of Canada should be heard by the Parliamentary Committee. Individuals, or groups of individuals, who feel that an improvement in radio programmes is necessary and can be brought about by public ownership, should not hesitate to communicate their views to the Committee in the same way that the commercial interests are doing.

The present situation can be summed up in a few words. Canadian broadcasting is today operated for advertising purposes, and the power of the stations and the quality of the programmes is dependent upon the amount of revenue from advertising. There are today some seventy stations with a total broadcasting power of about 33,000 watts. The average time of national broadcasts in a year is one hour a day. In Toronto, in Montreal and a few other cities, there are a number of occasional programmes of merit, but most programmes of Canadian origin are concocted of direct advertising puffs and phonograph records, and Canadians are forced to turn for entertainment to the American stations that cover the whole Dominion.

It has been estimated that only three out of five Canadian families can hear Canadian programmes. The normal assured daylight range of Canadian broadcasting stations is only 270,000 square miles, compared with the American range in Canada of more than 700,000 square miles, while the Canadian broadcasting power is 33,000 watts as against 679,000 watts possessed by the American stations reaching Canada. Naturally, with broadcasting operated as an advertising agency, the tendency is to broadcast to those advertising markets which produce the most revenue. Areas of Canada not profitable from an advertising point of view either are not served or are served by small, weak and poorly financed stations. One-third of the broadcasting power is in the Toronto region and about a half is

divided between Toronto and Montreal. In those two cities, the best programmes are provided and the most employment is given to Canadian musicians. But the Maritimes and British Columbia have each less than one-twentieth of the broadcasting power. Such a distribution is neither satisfactory nor just on any other basis than that of advertising revenue. It is estimated that the cost of a national broadcasting system which would do away with this inequality could be provided for out of revenue from indirect advertising, plus a license fee of \$3.00. This amount, it is believed, would maintain a first-class system serving the whole Canadian people and providing programmes of great variety and interest. Under this system, in addition to national and provincial broadcasts, opportunity could be given indirect advertisers of presenting sponsored programmes accompanied by no advertising but that of the announcement of the name of the company offering it. The best selected American and European programmes could also be relayed over the national system, and their reception insured without interference from small, private stations as occurs today. Above all, this most potent instrument for the forming of public opinion would not pass out of Canadian control, as it now threatens to do, and its great possibilities in the spheres of culture, education and recreation could be developed along lines of inestimable value to the citizens of Canada.

TIMELY CLOSURE

The attempt of Mr. Mackenzie King and his followers in Parliament to block the Bennett Government's farm relief extension bill has resulted in closure being applied to the debate. This was the logical step for the Government to take in the face of the obstructionist tactics of the Opposition, and it is fortunate that Canada has at the head of her administration a man who does not hesitate to act when action is necessary.

The Prime Minister was well within the facts when he said that the present Act, which he seeks to extend for two months from March 1st, is based upon British precedent; that it has worked well; that it has saved hundreds of thousands of people from hunger in a time of world depression and that the work of relief has cost many millions of dollars less than it would have cost had the Opposition proposal to vote \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000 been adopted. If the suggestion had been acted upon that amount would have had to be spent, and the country would have been much worse off than it is today.

So far as the debate was concerned, Liberals cannot complain that their speeches were unduly curtailed. Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, put the facts fairly when he said, on March 22nd: "No hon. member on this side of the house has in any way tried to hamper the debate. The situation is apparent to anyone who will look at Hansard. Only eighteen government members have spoken on this subject while fifty-two opposition members have spoken. The speeches of government members cover only 130 pages of Hansard, while those of opposition members cover 463 pages. At this point I should like to place on Hansard some figures in connection with this debate, showing the names of the different provinces, and the number of government and opposition members representing those provinces who have spoken:

Table with 3 columns: Province, Govt., Opp'n. Rows include Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Is., Quebec, Saskatchewan.

"I maintain, Mr. Speaker, that every opportunity has been given hon. members opposite for free and frank discussion. There has been a cry of autocracy, despotism and the like. However has any hon. gentleman in the opposition made one serious criticism of any abuse by this government, or by any member of it, of the powers given under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act? Not one. Therefore, why should there be such opposition, if it were not for political purposes, to an extension of this policy for two more months?"

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is essential that the British negotiators at Ottawa should have constantly present to their minds the claims of foreign countries anxious to establish intimate economic relations with us. The idea of creating a gradually widening group of low-tariff countries, which might even practice free trade as between themselves, is one of the most hopeful lines of advance towards happier commercial relationships throughout the world. The Scandinavian countries, Belgium, Holland, the Argentine Republic, are all likely candidates for membership of such a group. It is the first importance that no obligations be contracted at Ottawa which would make such an association of low-tariff States impossible. If, for example, Denmark or Belgium proposed to us better terms than some particular Dominion it would be both inequitable and inexpedient that we should be compelled to offer in response terms less favourable than the Dominion in question could claim. The benefit of every doubt should be given to our kinsmen of the Commonwealth, but we cannot have our hands so tied by obligations there as to be required to repel advances from friendly foreign States anxious to establish commercial relationships beneficial alike to us and them.—London Spectator.

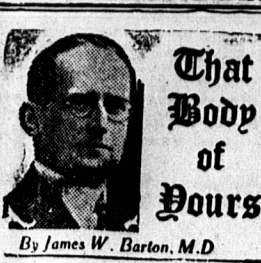
Forced by the logic of circumstances, the idea of bringing business leaders of the Empire together at or preferably before the Ottawa Conference has been put forward simultaneously in widely different places. It is "in the air". Clearly, Imperial business conferences are what we need, first to clear the ground and later to facilitate the work of our various Governments at the Economic Conference. In the British House of Commons Prime Minister MacDonald said that his government is considering the advisability of inviting a delegation of British business men to accompany the governmental delegation. Their advice on matters of trade practice would be invaluable. Sir Edward Davison, chairman of the British Empire Producers' organization, went a step farther. He suggested that agreements between actual business interests might be negotiated in advance of the Conference, or at least during its progress. Canadian business men will be quick to respond to this suggestion, especially since the idea has been advanced simultaneously from this side of the Atlantic.

The present Sino-Japanese conflict has cost the Japanese 591 killed and 1,773 wounded, irrespective of small losses on their warships. The Chinese statistical department at Nanking issued a statement showing what the proceedings cost the Chinese. Over eight thousand people were killed; over two thousand and known to be wounded; and over ten thousand are missing. More than 150 square miles of Chinese territory were occupied by the Japanese, and over two billion dollars properly lost inflicted. A quarter of a million people were thrown out of employment and thirty-nine thousand students were prevented from continuing their studies through the closing of schools and other educational institutions. If this is what happens when Japan just undertakes to "protect" her nationals, what might happen if she really decided to go to war with China?

It is certainly high time says a U. S. exchange that the work of world economic reconstruction was begun on a broad concerted scale. Scarcely has the well-being of humanity been so profoundly involved in any single event. And never, we believe, was the time more propitious for achieving such an all-important task, for the peoples of the world are nearer together today than they have ever been in history—alleged not by diplomacy but by common economic disaster and misery.

Extravagant government has put the United States in a hole. The ordinary sources of revenue no longer yield the amount of money necessary to pay the bills and balance the budgets. The extra cash needed cannot all be wrung from those once rich, for many of them have joined the worthy and worried ranks of the poor. If the Government will not reduce salaries, it will not spread the base of the income tax, then the sales tax appears to be the only way to get the last half billion that must be had.

Japanese fishing interests plan to amalgamate for the purpose of supplying marine products to Manchuria and Mongolia.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

A LARGE WEIGHT REDUCING CLINIC

That only one in every ten overweight individuals over their overweight condition to some gland disturbance is the report of Drs. D. M. Dunlop, and M. M. Lyon as a result of their investigation and treatment of 523 cases of overweight persons. They state that in some other cases the glands are partly to blame.

They believe that heredity is an important factor in that about 70 per cent, 7 out of every 10, had overweight fathers and mothers.

The most important mistake made by overweight persons is the excessive amount of starchy food eaten—sugar, bread, potatoes, 45 per cent of the patients had been excessive starch (carbohydrate) eaters. Contrary to expectation, almost 60 per cent of the patients claimed to be of an excitable disposition.

The report shows that there was a greater amount of gall stone cases among the overweight individuals than in those of normal weight. I believe this can be partly attributed to the fact that these individuals as they put on weight become less inclined to move about or take exercise with the result that the liver circulation becomes sluggish, and the bile in the gall bladder is not emptied out as often as is necessary to prevent stone formation.

The results of the treatment showed an average loss of weight of nearly two pounds per week by simply reducing the food intake, particularly the starches.

They found that where the individuals had been overweight for years, they were able to reduce their weight quite as well as some who had but recently acquired the extra weight.

In no cases did they use the thyroid extract alone, but used it in the special gland cases together with a reduction in the food intake.

Constipation occurred in many of the cases during the reduction of the weight and this had to be corrected by using more rough foods.

On discontinuing treatment there is a tendency for the weight to be slowly regained. This can be avoided by cutting down just a little on special articles of food such as bread, potatoes, and linoleum.

The thought here is that despite the tendency to overweight inherited from parents, despite the fact that the glands were the cause in some cases, and despite the fact that the individual had been overweight for years, the weight could be reduced in all these cases by simply reducing the food intake.

When all other public officials from our King on his throne, leaders of governments and in fact nearly every person receiving salaries with the exception of our Protestant ministers, are either voluntarily or otherwise recognizing the world-wide depression, and are accepting a lower remuneration for their labours, is it any wonder that the hard hit farmer is getting sore?

Our ministers should be the very first to show by their action, that they are living the gospel they preach to others, and take their share of the depression and hard times now prevailing.

When the minimum stipend was only seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750.00) farmers were getting a higher price for their produce than they are today. Our church courts raised the minimum stipend, step by step, till in our province it reached \$1800. The claim for this rise was high cost of living. I would like to ask any of those men, if the cost of living was ever much lower than it is today? Was the farmer ever in worse financial circumstances than he is today? What do you think our Saviour would say to your church organizations, if He was to enter in to any of our church courts as He did to the Temple of old when He overthrew the tables of the money changers?

Taking all these conditions into consideration is there any wonder that the spiritual conditions of our rural congregations are at such a low ebb? Is it any wonder although the prayer meetings throughout the country districts are going down? Is it any wonder though card playing and dancing parties are so shamelessly advertised by our so called church members? Is it any wonder though God-preachers and other self-appointed preachers break into our country districts and hold houseful audiences, practically working for little or nothing, and never forgetting to show up our ministers as "mammon chasers?"

Our rural population is gradually decreasing and this with the above mentioned inroads makes it more and more difficult for the stipend

to be maintained.

—Minnie Hite Moody, in New York Times.

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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.

WORKMEN COMPENSATION

Sir—I have read recently that the Board of Trade has sent a protest to the local Legislature against the passing of a Workmen's Compensation Act. I have been informed this same thing has been done in other years during the time the House was in session. I cannot clearly understand why the Board of Trade should do this. This is the only province in the Dominion, that does not provide protection for workmen and their dependants. The Workman's services are acceptable, till he gets injured, then he is taken to his home, as he is no longer a benefit to his employer. A sound man is hired in his place, to take the same chance, while the injured workman, and his dependants, can trust to Providence for Doctor's care, and daily bread. I think this an important matter, that every class of workmen, also fishermen should consider before they vote against on an election day. If nothing is done for their protection in the passing of a Workman's Compensation Act, they should never again go to a poll, to assist people, in obtaining salaries who have not sufficient interest in their welfare to put a Workman's Compensation Act on the statute book.

I am, Sir, etc.

A VOTER

RURAL CHURCHES

Sir—In the Guardian of March 28th appears a letter on "Rural Churches" signed by "Farmer", in which the writer hints at the high salary paid to the "Educated Ministry." He says that such are becoming "an impossible luxury to maintain in rural communities."

While the aim of this letter is quite clear to every farmer, yet the few hints thrown out are so obscured by the smoke screen of belauding high vocabulary that the ordinary farmer in his hurry running over the pages of the Guardian scarcely waits to read it through.

My object in writing this letter is to bring the matter more clearly to the notice of the parties referred to before the rising tide of the disaffected, disgusted and disappointed supporters of this "impossible luxury" comes to the overflowing point.

I, too, am a farmer, and take an active part in all church work, and I know the minds of the rural dwellers, and can testify to the indignation prevailing with regard to this "impossible luxury."

When all other public officials from our King on his throne, leaders of governments and in fact nearly every person receiving salaries with the exception of our Protestant ministers, are either voluntarily or otherwise recognizing the world-wide depression, and are accepting a lower remuneration for their labours, is it any wonder that the hard hit farmer is getting sore?

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The income will commence when you reach age 60, and it will ensure that your life from then on will be spent in comfortable independence. This is but one of many advantages of the Imperial Retirement Income Policy. In the event that you would prefer a lump sum at age 60 instead of the monthly income you would receive \$15,390 in cash. From the time you make your first premium deposit on the Policy you have made sure that your dependents are protected. Should you die, \$15,390 would be paid. Should you die by accident before you reach age 60 the payment to your beneficiary would be doubled and \$30,780 would be paid in cash. A guaranteed reserve fund is created which would serve you in any special emergency and be immediately available. An investment policy is established which would ensure the absolute safety of a man's savings and a return that would compare favorably with any other equally sound investment any man could make.

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collector to gather up sufficient money to pay the stipend and the missionary allotment.

A remedy for the conditions now prevailing must come, and that very soon or we will have to face the greatest disruption in the churches ever experienced in Canada. I am, Sir, etc.

A LAYMAN

Belfast District.

EAST POINT

Sir—It is not known to a certainty, whether it was Cabot or Cartier who first rounded East Point. The "point" is the apex of an acute triangle pointing east into the Gulf, the south side of the angle being almost a straight line to Souris and the north slightly concave to St. Peter's Bay. It must have been dredged by mariners, when there was no light. About 75 or 80 years ago a light house was built, supplemented in later years by a modern fog whistle. In building the light house a mistake was considered to have been made, in placing it too far from the "bill" of the Cape. As a reef extended some distance out, there was a danger of not giving berth enough. For this reason it was determined to move the building. Being a high structure with a comparatively small base, it was considered a rather difficult job. Mr. Bernard Creamer, the well known contractor of Souris was then a young man. His tender was accepted. He did the work without mishap, giving him a good start financially and otherwise.

The Quebec, a large merchant steamer got caught on the reef, half a century ago, but was pulled off, after dumping a great quantity of ballast. The British warship Phoenix, a few years later left her "bones" on the reef. Accompanying the Flagship Northampton from Montreal, she ran on in a storm. Fearing to be driven into deep water, the sailors gridded a large raft of spars and casks, but it was not used as the iron ship withstood the pounding.

The flagship returned to the scene a few days later. She was the largest ship ever seen here. She stood high out of the water and, as in warships of 50 years ago, had several rows of square portholes in her sides.

The guns, and many other valuables of the Phoenix were removed but the great iron hull was left to the mercy of the elements. Since the moving of the fog horn, there has been no known marine tragedy at East Point.

I am, Sir, etc.

A NATIVE

DRUG SPECIALS

- \$1.25 Ironized Yeast 98c
\$1.00 Bottle Beef, Iron and Wine 89c
\$1.00 Bottle Nujol 89c
\$1.25 Pinkham's Comp. 98c
75c Krushen Sals 69c

Toiletries

- 50c Week-end Bottle Ambrosia
35c Pkg. Coquettes (60 puffs for applying Ambrosia.)
15c Ambrosia Funnel (for filling week-end bottle.)
\$1.00 Bottle Ambrosia—\$2.00 value for \$1.00
\$1.00 Box Coty's Face Powder with 50c Bottle Perfume. All for \$1.00
\$1.00 Box Evening in Paris Face Powder with 50c Bottle Perfume. All for \$1.00
\$1.00 Box 3 Flowers Face Powder, 50c Bottle Perfume. All for \$1.00

THE 2 MACS

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