PRINCE EDWARD—Last Times Today
MARGARET SULLIVAN — JOHN BOLES IN
"ONLY YESTERDAY"
ALSO NEWS. RADIO PROGARM 6.30 P. M.

PRINCE EDWARD THURSDAY

As they sow, so do they reap!
"GOLDEN HARVEST"
RICHARD ARLEN • CHESTER MORRIS • GENEVIEVE TOBIN
ROSCO ATES • JULIE HAYDON
ADDED . . . ZASU PITTS — THELMA TODD COMEDY
"MAIDS A LA MODE"
NOVELTY . . . "STATION T. O. T."
CARTOON . . . "RUBINOFF AND BETTY BOOP"

Scientists To See 'Electric Woman'

ROME, April 24—A group of scientists, hovered anxiously tonight about the bedroom of Mrs. Anna Monaro, Trieste's "electrical woman," hoping for a chance to study under the most modern clinical conditions the strange blue illumination which occasionally emanates from her breast.

Italy's famed inventor, Guglielmo Marconi, as president of the National Research Institute, asked that the woman be brought to Rome for the most detailed scientific examination.

But the 50-year-old centre of international scientific and medicinal speculation seemed troubled and said her only desire was to return to her family and avoid further publicity. However, Marconi and others persuaded her husband and other relatives to allow her to stay under observation indefinitely.

Mrs. Monaro appeared reluctant to speak with journalists, who were allowed a brief conversation with her. She answered questions in monosyllables and showed a somewhat superstitious awe of her phenomenon but offered no explanation.

The scientists were hardly hopeful of an illumination tonight, because it is known the light only occurs when the patient is in a deep sleep. She was nervous after her long journey here from Trieste, where she had been a patient in a clinic there for weeks.

Voluminous newspaper accounts of the strange light, which is said to live for a few seconds, then die away and recur at intervals, aroused Marconi's interest. Special apparatus will be used to test the woman.

for COLDS
Head Colds; Heat Minard's and inhale it. Chest Colds and Sore Throat: Heat, then rub well into affected parts.
Real relief . . . quickly!
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

LONDONERS MUST HAVE THE PORRIDGE

LONDON, April 23.—(C.P.)—All is well again in the London County Council institution in Fulham-road.

Porridge is to remain on the breakfast menu until summer.

There was pandemonium at the home when the master introduced a summer dietary and cut out the porridge. The chairman of the L. C. C. Central Committee controlling the institution and a public assistance officer went around and smoothed the ruffled inmates.

They also decided that objectors need not say grace before meals or prayers in the morning and evening.

::Persian Balm is unrivalled for promoting feminine loveliness. Tones and rejuvenates the skin. Makes it exquisitely soft-textured. Makes hands flawlessly white. Especially recommended to soothe and relieve roughness or chafing caused by weather conditions. Indispensable to every dainty woman. Cool and refreshing. Delicately fragrant. Magical in results. Never leaves a vestige of stickness. Persian Balm is the one toilet requisite for the woman who cares for charm and elegance.

CAPITOL—TODAY ONLY
DETECTIVE STORY "MURDER IN TRINIDAD"
AND "BING CROSBY" IN "JUST AN ECHO"
MAT. 3.15. EVE. 7 & 8.45

ACTION EVERY MINUTE
As Ken and his wagon train fight their way through hostile Indians, prairie fires, storms, swollen streams and even more dangerous white men!
ALSO
CHAPTER FOUR
"PERILS OF PAULINE" AND COMEDY
CAPITOL — STARTS THURSDAY
Ken MAYNARD in THE WHEELS OF DESTINY

Keep the Flies Out
Get the measurement of the SCREENING you require. We can supply it in black, green, galvanized or bronze.
Also, SCREEN DOORS in all the standard sizes.
Phone your order, we will be glad to deliver it for you.

Electric Wall Paper Cleaner
Makes dirty, smoky, walls look like new.
25c a can.

O'Cedar Polishing and Dusting Mops
75c to $2.00.

O'CEDAR POLISH
25c and 50c.

"OLD ENGLISH" WAX
the ideal polish for your floors, furniture, etc.
1 lb. 75c.

ALABASTINE
makes a beautiful economical finish for your walls.
5 lb. package 75c

The Rogers Hardware Co.
Limited
PHONE 105.

British Columbia Member Scores Opposition To Farm Marketing Bill

Shows Benefits Which Will Result to Agricultural Industry Throughout Canada if Proposed Federal Legislation is Adopted.

The following report of a speech on the advantages of the Dominion Marketing Act to our agricultural producers, Mr. Grote Stirling, M. P. for Yale (B.C.) is reprinted from Hansard of April 17. While Mr. Stirling refers specifically to British Columbia marketing problems, it will be seen that his remarks have general application. His explanation of the British Columbia Marketing Act and of the court decision which declared it to be ultra vires, shows the necessity for federal legislation if measures taken provincially are to be effective.

Mr. Speaker, I think that the government is to be congratulated upon having introduced this measure, which is an attempt to improve the methods and practices of marketing of our natural products. The production of our natural products is in Canada one of the most important pieces of work to which Canadians can adapt themselves. It is probable that no more important piece of legislation has been debated in the Canadian parliament for many a long year than the measure now before us. I think it is most remarkable that within twenty-four hours of the first reading of this bill telephonic and telegraphic communications reached the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Weir) from six of the provinces advising him that it was their intention to pass concurrent legislation. Judging by the messages I have received from British Columbia and from other parts of Canada, it would appear to me that there is a very considerable volume of favourable farmer opinion on this measure. I have been waiting, therefore, with great interest to hear the opposition which would be raised to it.

Commerce Chamber Questionnaire

The first effort in opposition which came to the attention of the Canadian people was that carried out by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. The present president of that chamber is a sincere and honorable man but one who has spent his lifetime in opposition to cooperation. The Chamber of Commerce, through its affiliated and associated boards of trade throughout Canada, circularized those boards and sent them a statement of the argument which might be used in favour of the bill together with the arguments which might be advanced against it. Upon reading the sheet one came to the conclusion that the author of it had taken a great deal more pleasure in writing the second portion of it than he did in writing the first. This communication was accompanied by a questionnaire, at the top of which was printed the instruction that it should be answered yes or no, thereby bringing it into the category of that famous question, "Have you stopped beating your wife?" That questionnaire was worded in such a way as to make it a piece of special pleading against the bill; and it is not surprising, therefore, to read that certain of the replies which have already reached the Chamber point out the unfairness of it. I think it is becoming apparent that the usefulness of the chamber of commerce in Canada has been somewhat impaired by its unfair treatment of this measure.

Political Opposition

Last night we listened to the first three speeches in opposition to the measure. The hon. member for Last Mountain (Mr. Butcher) proclaims himself a strong upholder of cooperation, but from his remarks we find that he is opposed to the regimentation of men. He would have been content had the measure contained certain safeguards included in the British marketing legislation, although he seems to be of the opinion that it will not be very long before that legislation is repealed.

Mr. Ilsley Answered

The hon. member for Hants-Kings (Mr. Ilsley) is of course a critic by nature, and he is at his happiest in his criticisms of a government measure while he sits in opposition. The picture he painted of what he saw in the bill put me in mind of those waking dreams suffered by a man who is passing through the feverish stage of a liver chill. He saw boards, and boards, and more boards. He saw dominion boards, commodity boards, provincial boards and local boards, treading on each others toes and being set up at great expense to Canada. I noticed that his criticism was enthusiastically received by his Liberal colleagues. I could not help wondering, however, whether it would be as pleasantly received by those people of Nova Scotia whose business it is to produce and to market fruit. I noticed that on the fourth of April the hon. member for Hants-Kings met the Nova Scotia fruit shippers and explained to them his interpretation of this measure. I presume that what he told them was similar to what he told hon. members in this house last night. But six days after that meeting with the fruit shippers the Nova Scotia fruit growers and shippers held a joint meeting at which they passed a certain resolution. I read from one of the Halifax papers as follows:

Kentville, April 10, 1934

"Unanimous approval of the principles of the marketing act now before the federal parliament was given at a joint meeting of the executive of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association and the Nova Scotia Shippers' Association that was held here this afternoon. There was a large attendance of delegates who came from all parts of the fruit belt, the Provincial Department of Agriculture being represented by F. W. Walsh, chief of the marketing division. Arthur Kelsall, President of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association presided."

It seems evident, therefore, that those who are actually employed in the production and marketing of apples in Nova Scotia will scarcely be likely to agree with the criticism advanced by the hon. member for Hants-Kings.

Necessary Restrictions

Then the hon. member for West Edmonton (Mr. Stewart) gave his view in opposition. First he gave us a piece of that famous speech of his on the tariff. He followed that by stating his opposition to majority rule, and his disgust in connection with something which would further restrain the liberty of the subject. With regard to majorities ruling minorities may I say I regret that Hon. Donald Sutherland is not the member for South Oxford, but yesterday he was in the minority. I have a good deal of respect for the views advanced by the hon. member for West Edmonton with regard to the liberty of the subject, because until a very short number of years ago I was very much inclined to those views myself. But, Mr. Speaker, what rights has an individual today, under organized modern society as we know it? The hon. member may not drive his car down Sparks street in any way and at any speed he desires. Why may he not do so? Because there are others, his neighbours, who desire also to drive their cars down Sparks street. The hon. member for West Edmonton may not take his clothes off in the rotunda of the Chateau Laurier. Why may he not do so? He may not because there are others, his neighbours, who desire to use the rotunda of the Chateau Laurier in the way that rotunda is meant to be used. In this instance there are farmers in Canada who have been deterred from marketing their produce in the way they desire to market it because of the actions of certain other farmers their neighbours. I very much question whether the liberty of the subject can be advanced as an argument against this bill. The hon. member to whom I refer, from his cradlehood to that day, far distant I hope, when he will be laid in his grave, will have had his liberty curtailed, and he will find that he has had to observe the many and varied restrictions imposed on him by modern society.

I also shall endeavor to paint a picture of what I see in this bill for the fruit growers and other farmers I represent; for in the Okanagan valley and the southern valleys of British Columbia there are farmers who are engaged in wool growing, in poultry raising, in live stock, in dairy products, in vegetables and in fruit. But before I paint that picture I want to describe the frame, the setting of it.

Describes B.C. Experiment

When the cooperative movement had charge of eighty-five per cent of the crop they were able to approach a good deal nearer to orderly marketing than had ever been attained before; that is to say, in rolling the crop to market they were able to feed each distributing centre throughout Canada with that quantity which apparently that centre would be able to handle without glut and without scarcity. But the fifteen per cent was in the hands of small independent shippers, and they were able, marketing but one car or two, to jump into a market which had been stabilized and jump out again so quickly, possibly by shaving the price or by consigning their car, that they did not suffer. But they left behind them a demoralized market. Hon. members should remember that I am referring to the marketing of a highly perishable product, the evidence of whose quality changes almost overnight, a product that must be marketed when it is ready in quantities sufficient to dispose of the whole or incur the costs of storage. There again the cooperative was under a disadvantage, because the independents, handling the very small quantities which they did, did not have to store. The cooperative therefore it was that had to incur the costs of storage, and in the export market as well the independent bore no share of the loss.

Co-operative Drawbacks

At the time of which I speak in all probability thirty per cent of the Okanagan crop of boxed apples was exported. It was exported to relieve the Canadian market. The principal part of it went to the markets of Great Britain, and there it came into competition with fruit of just as high a quality produced in the Pacific states. The Americans for many years have looked upon the British market as a very desirable dumping ground, in consequence of which the price always ruled low. I say that thirty per cent at that time was marketed abroad. The smaller independent did not export, and in consequence the co-operative movement had to take charge of thirty per cent of the whole crop instead of the thirty per cent of the crop which it handled itself. In those three ways the very small quantities marketed by an individual independent shipper was marketed to the advantage of the growers that supplied them and to the detriment of the growers that supplied the cooperative movement because of the stabilizing umbrella that the cooperative movement held over the market.

B. C. Marketing Act

The fifteen per cent was in the hands of certain independent shippers. Some of them I would describe as responsible firms. It quickly became evident to them that they must do something if possible to bring about an orderly condition of the marketing of the whole crop or their business would go to the wall. As a consequence of that, sufficient support was obtained for a petition to the provincial government and the Produce Marketing Act was passed under which a committee of direction was set up which should direct and sell the crop—not, as has so often ignorantly and unkindly been said of that committee of direction, that it was a government committee which sold the crop. It was nothing of the sort. One of its members was appointed by the growers as their representative. One of its members was appointed by the shippers as their representative, and in order to find a neutral arbitrator as chairman, the lieutenant governor in council appointed the chairman. For the three years in which the committee of direction operated we had a nearer approach to orderly marketing in southern British Columbia than we have seen before or since. But suit was entered against that committee of direction and that suit was successful. The judgment of the supreme court put that committee of direction out of existence on the ground that a provincial statute could not enable a committee set up under it to regulate the sales of produce outside the province of production. After the committee of direction was dead it was noteworthy that the volume of support for the committee had increased overnight. Following the death of the committee of direction the division of the crop in all probability was sixty per cent cooperative and forty per cent in the hands of independent shippers and a few grower-shippers, growers who marketed their own crop and perhaps the crop of a neighbour or two. Amongst that forty per cent there was a considerable number of what I would call responsible business firms. Then the forty per cent dwindled away to very small and irresponsible shippers who were not prepared to cooperate with anyone.

Further Development

A new measure of cooperation entered upon the scene. The responsible independent shippers drew together in one group and with the cooperation of the cooperative probably ninety per cent of the total crop was marketed in an orderly fashion. That merely drove home to the responsible shippers, as to the cooperative that the ten per cent outside was sufficient to upset it. We very nearly approached another year of dog eat dog, of cutthroat prices and ruin for everybody.

The last attempt at orderly marketing was the stabilization board. The stabilization board functioned for one year, and a few weeks ago it also went out of existence on account of a curious judgment. The various firms of shippers that went in under the stabilization board had to contribute in the form of a levy to the funds of the board which it used in its operation. One of these fruit firms decided that it would not pay the levy. The stabilization board sued that firm and lost the case. Mr. Justice Murphy in an eighty-five page judgment decided that the stabilization board was opposed to the Combines Act.

As evidence of the type of person the fruit grower has to work with, I would draw the attention of hon. members to the fact that the stabilization board came into existence with the support of most of the fruit shipping firms. The firm against which the board started this suit was one of those and the manager of that company was a member of the committee that brought the board into existence. He was the man who proposed the resolution to make the levy part of the plan. Presumably he later changed his mind and refused to pay the levy and a suit was started and lost by the board. When that judgment was handed down it was not unnatural that gloom should pervade the Okanagan valley. I am using no exaggerated terms when I say that the industry is looking ruin in the face.

Federal Bill Popular

On March 26 this bill received first reading and the news of that fact was received in southern British Columbia with great delight. The growers considered that they had been doing all that lay in them to proceed along the road toward orderly marketing but each time they had made a step in advance, something happened to upset them. After the provincial legislation had been thrown out of existence they felt that the only ultimate thing to be done would be to have dominion legislation passed which, in cooperation with provincial legislation, would give them the orderly marketing which they sought. They believe that this Bill No. 81 gives them what they seek. This is a picture of what I consider this bill will do for these growers.

Operation of Act

Under section 5 of the bill the producers may join together in the preparation of a scheme which is submitted to the minister for his approval. The minister must satisfy himself that there is a sufficient volume of support behind the scheme. How is he to do that? In my opinion the only way he can do it is to have the figures of a poll laid before him. It is most desirable that the scheme should make provision for registration and polling. When the minister is satisfied that there is a sufficient volume of support behind the scheme, he turns it over to the dominion marketing board to be set up under section 3 and that board examines the scheme in all its detail. In my opinion there are three courses open to the board; it can accept the scheme, it can reject the scheme, or it can suggest amendments to the scheme. If and when a scheme has been accepted, it is referred to the governor in council and it may be set up by order in council. It then begins to operate as a scheme chosen by the farmer and put into operation by him. It is almost certain that any scheme will contain the idea of a board selected by the producers to be in charge of the fruit or whatever commodity it may be which they have to handle. The principle behind it all—it is the principle with which we are chiefly concerned at this stage of the proceedings—is that the producer should have in his own hand the power of conducting the marketing of his produce in an orderly fashion and this cannot be done until there is a majority rule of the minority. Suppose the producers in any given area are quarrelsome or unwise enough not to compromise their difficulties and differences of view; suppose they proceed in support of two schemes, neither of which have sufficient backing to warrant the minister in accepting them. Under section 9 the minister could then propose a scheme for that particular district if it appears in the wisdom of the governor in council that orderly marketing can be obtained by these means. The minister may propose a scheme which will be adopted and put into operation by order in council.

Producers Board

Some of those who are opposed to this bill see in that an imposed board, a board resident in Ottawa which will sell the crop of a farming area perhaps thousands of miles away. To me that would appear to be contrary to common sense. The scheme which would be proposed by the minister, and accepted by governor in council would, in my opinion, be such as I have described already, a board composed of the producers themselves, selected and elected by the producers, which would have the power under this act to conduct the orderly marketing of that particular product.

Another principle involved in this bill is the question whether it is desirable that the government or the authority set up under the government should have the power of regulation over exports. Without going into great detail as to what happened last August and September in the British market, I would remind hon. members that a condition approaching chaos prevailed. When the dominions met together at the time of the Ottawa conference they entered into treaties with each other but the treaties they made were primarily for the benefit of the producers in their own countries. The treaties in connection with apples which Great Britain made with Australia, New Zealand and Canada were primarily for the protection of her own orchards. When the English apple crop began to pass on to the markets of Great Britain in August it was found that those markets were not yet free of stored apples from Australia. Under the plan which had been so carefully considered at the Ottawa conference it was anticipated that Australia would be off the British market by August, before the early English apples began to reach the market. But in the first year of operation it did not so work out and the consequence was that low prices prevailed not only for that month but for the fall months as well. When the Canadian apples began to reach the British market in September, October and November it was found that extremely low prices were still prevailing.

Empire Wide Benefit

In the working out of the Ottawa agreements, Great Britain again and again has shown her good faith by refusing to adopt harsh tactics by refusing to go to the limits which she might go under the provisions of these treaties. She has intimated quite plainly that if Canada will take to herself the power to regulate her exports, she may refrain from imposing quotas. Suppose Great Britain had not taken that action last August; suppose she had done what we will assume she had the right to do and imposed a quota overnight; there was no legislation in this country which would enable the government or any other authority to use any regulatory power over Canadian export apples. It would have been a clear case of dog eat dog and the cramming of ships as hard as they could be crammed and sent to the market, with the result that no one would have got anything. The government decided to take advantage of this opportunity to insert regulatory powers in the statutes of Canada. Under the powers laid down here the government may exert such regulatory authority with regard to the distribution of Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia apples for export as would be considered nothing else than businesslike.

A further principle involved in this bill is that contained in part II. In part II the government takes power to investigate marketing conditions of any natural product; it can examine into every phase of what takes place in connection with produce passing from producer to consumer. Surely that is a desirable principle. It will particularly have its attention drawn to those cases where the producer receives a mere pittance and the consumer pays a lot. We hear so much in these days of spread. Here is a case where under a staute, as the bill will become, the government takes power to conduct investigations to look into the matter of spread, and presumably to let in the light of day and to take a certain course of action if wrongdoing is discovered.

In my opinion the government has taken a courageous step in bringing forward this measure, because it is so obvious that we live in a stage of society which cannot stand still. We cannot be satisfied with those marketing conditions with which our fathers were satisfied. There are difficulties being imposed upon us from without as well as from within, and this is an attempt, a courageous attempt I maintain, to deal with the difficulty, which this bill, if it works out as I think it will, will tend to solve.

The Minister of Agriculture was not the only one in this house who deeply appreciated the tribute that the hon. member for South Battleford (Mr. Vallance) paid him the other day. There are very many in Canada who agree with the hon. member for South Battleford. Canada is to be congratulated on having as Minister of Agriculture one who looks at things as a farmer first and who is recognized as a successful farmer; and it is well known and recognized by all the farmers of Canada that he approaches each problem from the farmer's point of view and with the farmer's knowledge.

Glad He Took His Father's Advice

And Used Dodd's Kidney Pills Which Made Him Well.

Mr. Rivet Recommends Dodd's To All Sufferers.

Montreal, Que., April 25.—(Special)—"For two years I have suffered greatly with Kidney trouble," writes Mr. Gerard Rivet of 2075 Papineau Avenue, of this city. "My Father had used Dodd's Kidney Pills for a long time and suggested that I should give them a trial. I followed his advice, and after taking one box my trouble has gone and I have not suffered with my Kidneys since. I would like to recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all persons who suffer with their Kidneys."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely and simply a Kidney Remedy. They strengthen, clean the clogged passages and revitalize the kidneys of the aged and tone up the kidneys of the young.

The road to good health lies through the Kidneys, so profit by the experience of others and keep your kidneys in good condition through the regular use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Fresh fragrant Tea brimful of natural GOODNESS