

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1930

An Alarming Situation

Another phase in the New Zealand butter situation, and one of very grave concern to the dairy interests of this Province, has developed according to information received by The Guardian. Discouraged by unequal competition, and tempted by the larger profits from the handling of the imported article, certain creameries here are reported to be purchasing bulk packages of New Zealand butter, making it over into two pound packages and re-selling it. This short-sighted policy is bound to have a ruinous effect on the reputation of the Island product. New Zealand butter is not produced by disease free cattle, and the Government that has permitted its importation and sale in competition with the Island product, without imposing the restriction of having the name of the country of origin stamped clearly on the wrapper, must assume responsibility for the temptation thus placed in the way of the local creameries. In the face of an anticipated importation of 50,000,000 pounds of New Zealand butter this year, and with the cost of winter production of the home product steadily increasing, there is little encouragement for the manufacture of the superior Island product. As Mr. J. A. MacDonald, Dairy Commissioner for this Province, well said in the course of an address at the last annual meeting of the National Dairy Council, "we find it hard to keep up the interest in dairying. Most of our milk is manufactured into cheese and butter and the farmers find they are not getting enough to pay them to buy feed for winter dairying. In some of our cheese factories they have not realized over \$1.00 a hundred for milk, and in the butter factories they have not realized over \$1.40, and when you compare that with what is received for city milk, there is no profit in it." Mr. MacDonald, too, emphasized our splendid reputation as a disease free area. This is the most discouraging feature of the present situation—that so much time and money should have been expended in freeing the province from bovine tuberculosis for the improvement of our dairy products, only to have these products meet ruinous competition in the home market from importations which are not free from disease, and which can be sold, and we believe are being sold, as genuine Prince Edward Island butter. This is the logical result of the King Government's tariff tinkering, and it is one which threatens the very existence of the dairy industry in this Province.

New Brunswick Wide Awake

The New Brunswick legislative programme as outlined in yesterday's summary of the Speech from the Throne indicates that the government of our sister province is looking forward rather than back. Provision is being made for the development and improvement of educational facilities, for the hard surfacing of main trunk roads, for the extension of hydro service to sparsely settled districts, for extending the cultivated lands of the province, and for the establishment of central fruit packing plants for the co-operative grading and shipping of apples. The reference in the Speech to the adjustment of federal subsidies is of particular interest to the people of this Province. It is worded with care and precision and expresses the attitude, not only of the New Brunswick government, but of the great majority of people in the Maritime Provinces. Whether it coincides with the opinion of the Saunders Government is not known. Premier Saunders' references to the matter since his return from Ottawa have been contradictory and confusing. There opens little doubt, however, that the

present investigation by the audit board will be useful merely as a preliminary to a discussion between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Such being the case, there is little prospect of a final adjustment being made during the present session of Parliament. The New Brunswick Government, recognizing the necessity of a Dominion-Provincial conference in dealing with the important issues involved in the subsidy question, has taken the precaution of defining its position clearly in the Speech from the Throne. Will the Saunders Government exercise the same political foresight in the speech which Governor Heartz will read at the opening of the Legislature on March 11? A straightforward statement of its attitude and its activities, if any, in furthering the final readjustment of our subsidy claims would make better reading than the boastful and misleading assurances contained in the last two Speeches from the Throne. If the Government is unable to formulate a plain statement of this kind, in language that will be at once accurate and intelligible, it might be well advised to consider "lifting" the entire clause in the New Brunswick Governor's Speech and inserting it, with due acknowledgement, in the Speech of Governor Heartz. The Legislature would then have something concrete to discuss and out sister Maritime Provinces would know where we stand.

A Significant Statement

The debate in the Senate on the importation of dairy products from New Zealand elicited a significant statement from Senator Dandurand, Government leader. The Senator stated that in view of the economic conference in London next autumn to consider the whole question of inter-Imperial trade it would be unwise to deal with the Australian treaty or its extended operations just now. If Senator Dandurand spoke for the Mackenzie King Government, as presumably he did, it implies the improbability of anything being done this session regarding this very urgent question. And this despite the fact that the matter was thrashed out before the Tariff Board and that the evidence and the recommendation of the Board should now be before Parliament. The suggestion of postponing action until the London conference next autumn is in strange contrast to the course taken by the Australian government in raising the tariff this year on several items listed in the preferential treaty with Canada.

Editorial Notes

Sap is reported to be running in parts of Ontario, and maple syrup and sugar in February will be something like a record—though no doubt the weather-wise will tell us it has happened before. The local Liberal organ finds it easier to reprint a defense of prohibition enforcement in the United States than to explain the recent disgraceful jail scandals under the prohibition administration in this province. If the revotes were eliminated from the Parliamentary estimates for this Province, the amounts would look anything but imposing. In expenditure for harbors and rivers, one of the principal items, there is a reduction of over \$70,000. New potatoes have made their appearance in the New York market but as they are quoted at five and six dollars a bushel a good many people will not be able to indulge in the luxury, if such the soft and watery variety is. The New York supply just now comes from Cuba and Bermuda.

Notes By The Way

One of the questions of the hour is "The Church of Tomorrow—What is it to be?" There is admission on all sides by thoughtful persons that religion while more general is not so personal as in days past. People take for granted that they are religious, or hardly give the matter a thought. The consequence is seen in the falling off of church attendance, and the herculean efforts made to draw people to a place of worship. It is claimed modern religion is either too materialistic or not materialistic enough.

The Anglican Church in the Old Country is face to face with the situation, and almost torn asunder by its controversy. At a recent discussion the Bishop of Oxford took up the non-possimus attitude that the clergy need not trouble about heroic remedies as the ills of the Church and of humanity would right themselves in God's good time.

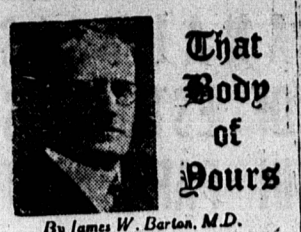
On the other hand Dr. Cyril Norwood, headmaster of Marlborough College, advocates the abandonment of old outworn formulas and urges that there must be in religion as continuous and as astonishing developments as in the realm of science, holding that the spiritual must be even more wonderful than the physical. Leaders in religion themselves must have experienced spiritual realities, and not only learned them at some college or university. Training is all right and necessary, he maintained, as was to be expected from such a world-renowned educationist, but the kernel of the whole matter was the individual knowledge of, and acquaintance with, spiritual things by the clergymen and Church workers themselves. A man may be able to tell people what he has learned, but unless he has experienced it for himself his talking about it lacks conviction.

Then Mr. Lionel Robbins writing in the London "Outlook" maintains that the religion of the immediate tomorrow must be to a large extent an economic religion. This writer's contention is that the religion of the future must abandon its pre-occupation with the remote traffic of metaphysics, and descend into the market place. Hand in hand with the economist, the Church must, he plausibly argues, work for the betterment of the material lot of the people until, having secured for them the conditions of a good life, it can once more dictate to them how to live it. The idea underlying this view of the Church's work is that it is only through the material that true spirituality can be attained. This savours a little of the theory that if you "feed the brute" you will not only make him quiet, but happy and good and in these days there is no doubt something in such a theory, although that is not solving the difficulty, only applying an anaesthetic.

It is pleasing to see that the good work of developing literary effort is continuing unabated. The Prince St. School Literary Club is doing good work, and Queen's Square School is carrying the idea further by having men of experience and ability address the senior classes once a week on an appropriate subject. Unless taste in the young is developed in this way the chances are that after young people close their school books they will enter the arena of life in which emerge all our industrial and social infelicities unprepared to meet them or even understand them. A knowledge of the past is requisite for the right enjoyment of the present and preparation for the future. In literature,—history and biography especially, this is to be found.

Should the question of a distinctive Canadian national flag become a live issue at the present session of Parliament or at any time in the future, the Canadian Legion, representing the War Veterans of Canada, has a fixed policy ready to submit to Parliament. While asserting the view that the Union Jack should be retained as the official national flag of Canada, the Legion members have put forward a moderate compromise between those strongly opposed to any distinctive Canadian flag, and those who demand a national flag. The Legion policy maintains the design must retain the Union Jack as the predominating figure.

With reference to the Macdonald Will Case and the part taken in it by Judge Stubbs, it is interesting to learn that John A. Forlong, against whom charges of subornation of perjury and conspiracy have been preferred is now returning to Canada and will arrive in Winnipeg today. Mr. Forlong has been holidaying at Battle Creek, Mich., where he underwent treatment for stomach trouble. It is also learned that W. A. Irish one of the witnesses to the disputed will charged along with Mr. Forlong with the same offence in the will case, is on the ocean en route from Honolulu to Canada so that more will be heard of Judge Stubbs' charge.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

CAN YOU SLEEP TOO MUCH.

A health writer has been recently advising us that we are not getting enough sleep; that the idea of early rising being good for us is a mistake; that we should be in bed until we are completely rested. Now what about this. Would it be good for all of us to lie in bed until we felt like getting up? If we were all in good health, free from all infection, getting up only when we felt like it might be good advice, good sense.

Sleep is Nature's great blessing to mankind. It isn't just a case of being 'unconscious' for a number of hours; nothing really happening. As a matter of fact most important things happen when you are asleep. You shut down your mental and physical factories for the time being, and no brain work-thoughts, nor muscle work-exercise, takes place. However the blood, as it is not getting filled with waste products from muscle or brain work while you are sleeping, gets a chance to 'catch up' on its other work and so removes all the waste products from the tissues, and carries them to the places from which they can be removed from the body. And so the building of the body from the food eaten can go on without interruption.

Now some individuals have such a good strong heart and circulation that even if they work hard all day, all the wastes are removed in six or seven hours, and so they are refreshed and ready for the day's work, with that much sleep. Others need more than eight hours of good sleep. But if when morning comes, and you've slept well eight or nine hours, and you still feel sleepy, should you remain in bed?

No. Your first thought if you feel this way every morning you should be to see your doctor and dentist. If you always feel lazy or tired even after nine hours sleep there must be some slow infection in you and you should get busy. This infection works the same as when you do physical or mental work. It creates waste or poisons. So remember that while sleep is as necessary as food, that the desire to sleep after eight or nine hours of complete relaxation, or the desire to sleep at all hours of the day, is usually a sign of infection. This may be due to bad teeth or tonsils, infected sinus, a sluggish liver or a lazy intestine.



LAMP POST

At the street corner are four great white midsommer moons Captured and hung on a post. Four all at once unblinking, round and ivory white. They stare unchanging all through the night hours. But in the morning become dull commonplace things again; And then you would never guess that Every night on the street corner Are four midsommer moons. Round and luminous and ivory white— Four all at once. That someone has captured and hung on a post. —Dolores Cairns. In the Christian Science Monitor.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGB

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Q. What and where was the first Presbyterian Church in Canada? A. The Presbyterian Church in Canada had its beginnings about the middle of the 18th century in Nova Scotia. In 1776 the Presbytery of Truro, Nova Scotia, was organized; that of Montreal in 1783; and in 1818 the Presbytery of the Canada's was formed in Montreal. In 1831 the united Presbytery became the Synod of Upper Canada; and in 1840 joined the Church of Scotland Synod. In 1844, on the disruption of the Church of Scotland, the (Free) Presbyterian Synod of Canada was organized. In 1861 the Free and United Presbyterian synods united as the Synod of Canada Presbyterian Church; and in 1875 all Presbyterian bodies became one in the Presbyterian Church in Canada. In 1925 a considerable proportion of the members of the Presbyterian Church voted to join the United Church of Canada. The continuing Presbyterian Church in Canada is now the third largest Protestant denomination.

The 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.

ONE SIDED JUSTICE

Sir:—Not long ago a woman, a widow, without means of support and a family of children dependent on her, was fined \$200 under the Prohibition Act, and \$50 or \$100 under the Customs.

There can be no complaint against this on ordinary grounds. Prohibition is the law, and no one, woman or any one else, under any pretence, can claim exemption. But why the woman, and not the dealer who enticed her into it and supplied the goods? It is not so hard when a person is in sore financial need to inveigle them into wrong doing. There may be extenuation in poverty and distress, but there can be none for the man of easy money who takes advantage of a victim's need to lead him or her into criminality.

Then why are those champions of the traffic, those who are the fountain heads of all breaches of our liquor law, preserved under special favor from prosecution? There are nominally about forty prohibition convicts in jail and a very large number outside who should be there. If the Prohibition Commission would put less than a baker's dozen of the supplying class behind the bars the whole mass of the others would enjoy God's free air and liberty. There would be no crowded jails, and more than ample of room for all new comers.

Blessed indeed are they who enjoy the favor of princes. I am Sir, etc.

FAIR PLAY

LIMELIGHT AND SHADOW

Sir:—Prohibition headquarters in Summerside is spectacular in its brilliant performances before the foot lights whilst in their Charlottetown rendezvous there is scarcely a ripple to indicate life—nearly as quiet as a deserted bandits' cave.

This western capital always held a go ahead reputation, even though the AAbbies did win a lap on them this winter, and in the matter of juggling with prosecutors, home brew artists display the real type of local skill. If we do not approve, we must at least give them credit for adroit genius, for there the inspectors are no mean antagonists. If they can do such things in Summerside, what a carnival of fun they would have in the greater metropolis where the sport would centre on a stage of half awake catleques?

From the standpoint of law enforcement, who is responsible? Liquor is brewed, we presume without licence, in defiance violation of the Customs Act. Who is the culpable violator? If in the apartments of the Prohibition Commission, they must be liable for the Customs penalty. They are responsible for the doings upon their premises, by persons presumably under their control.

If the brewing and drinking and treating is done in the Jail then the Government is violating its own law. Prisoners are the property of the state while serving sentence. Special laws of discipline are punishable against them, but these do not appear to apply to violations of the Prohibition Act, buying or selling while in jail they are as safe from prosecution as—as as the big operators are on the outside.

And by the way, what a suggestive prospect for one of those enterprising bootleggers, those having the pull with the powers that be, of getting passports for entry and exit to the jail. It might mean a small fortune to keep the brewing up on the inside and marketing it amongst the thirsty out-door patrons. I don't think that in this article the fact of it being "prison made" would diminish the demand or sale. As government products the sale would be safe from attack. I am Sir, etc. INVESTIGATEUR

ORIGIN OF SURNAMES

Kemp, a surname derived from the Saxon word Kemp or Cempa, signifying a soldier or a warrior, especially one who engaged in single combat—also the combat itself. Champion and campaign are from the same root; also "Kemping" i. e., the striving of the reapers in the harvest-field. In the ballad of King Estmere in Percy's "Reliques" the words kempes and kemperey men occur, meaning soldiers or men-at-arms. (Quoted from the "Scottish Nation" by Wm. Anderson. Volume 2, page 595, published in 1875.)—A. K. McVeagh This would appear to be an Irish family. Ferdinand McVeagh, or McVeigh, a physician of some eminence, married Letitia Richardson, of Ballyclern, Co. Monaghan, and had several children, of whom Hugh settled in Scotland and established a linen manufactory at Huntley. He

married Margaret, daughter of Harry Lumsden, Esq., of Cushman, by Catherine Gordon, his wife, and had two sons, who died without issue, and three daughters—Catherine, married to Harry Lumsden of Belhelvie, Co. Aberdeen; Letitia, married to Thomas Gordon; and, Margaret, married to Lewis Farquharson Innes of Ballogie. —James Seton-Anderson, F. S. A. (Scot.)

Muir

The first of this family on record in Scotland appears to have been David de More, of the house of Polkelly, in Renfrewshire. He appears as a witness to a charter of Alexander II. Wilhelm de Mora and Laurentii de Mora also occur in two charters granted by Robert the Bruce. David's successor is supposed to have been Sir Gilchrist More, the first of the name mentioned in the family "Historie". In the beginning of the reign of Alexander III, Sir Walter Cumyn took forcible possession of the house and living of Rowallan, "the owner thereof, Gilchrist More, being redacted for his safety to keep close in his castle of Polkelly." The latter distinguished himself at the Battle of Largs in 1263, and for his bravery was knighted. He married Isobel, daughter of her father, Sir Walter Cumyn, mentioned above, and on the death of his father-in-law he found himself secured not only in the title and full possession of his old inheritance, but also in the border lands, wherein he succeeded to Sir Walter Cumyn, within the sheriffdom, of Roxburgh Sir Gilchrist "deponed to his kinsman Ranaid More, who had come purposing from Ireland for his assistance" in the time of his troubles, and also for the Battle of Largs, the lands of Polkelly, which appear to have been the original inheritance of the family. He died about 1280, aged 80. He had a son, Archibald, who married a daughter of Sir John Montgomerie of Eastwood, and had a son, William, his successor. He is said to have had two other sons, the supposed ancestors of the Mairs of Caldwell and Auchindrane. Further details of the family will be found in Anderson's "Scottish Nation." —James Seton-Anderson, F. S. A. (Scot.) (Weekly Scotsman)

Pioneer Women

The appointment of Mrs. Cairns Rhea, Wilson, who by the way is a millionaire in her own right to the Senate of Canada recalls the advances made by women in many spheres. The Ottawa Journal notes some of their pioneer achievements, mostly in the last decade or so and as to the majority of cases within the British Empire.

In May, 1922, Miss Ivy Williams was called to the English Bar, the first woman to be so admitted.

In January 1924, Miss Ethel Watts, B. A., was the first woman to pass the very difficult final examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

In June, 1926, Lady Heath was the first woman to be granted a license to carry passengers in an airplane for hire.

Miss Elizabeth Scott won the prize for design of Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, in January, 1928.

In July, 1928, Dr. Justina Wilson was the first woman to take her seat as a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

Miss Annetta Ashbery was elected in 1924 as the first woman corporate member of the Society of Engineers in Britain.

In September, 1928, Miss Daw Hmo Khin, B. A., was appointed a judge of the High Court at Rangoon, and in India.

Miss Gertrude Trevelyan won the Newdigate prize for English verse at Oxford University in June, 1927. She was the first woman winner. In 1929 Miss Harriot won the same prize and it was the third consecutive year in which this famous prize for a poem was won by a woman.

Dr. Christine Murrell was the first woman member of the Council of the British Medical Association. She was elected in 1924.

Miss Amelia Barhart was the first woman to fly the Atlantic. This was in June, 1928.

In December, 1924, Miss Cornelia Sorabji was the first woman to be enrolled as a legal practitioner in Calcutta, India.

Women have also contested with men in severe tests of endurance. Gertrude Ederle, M. Gletze, and Mrs. Gill, mother of a family, have all swum the English Channel within the last few years.

A glance over the foregoing names will show that national, as well as sex barriers, have been overcome by the women.

When we turn to the realm of politics and affairs we find that still further heavy blows have been struck at what the late Rev. Dr. John Clifford, introducing Miss Maud Royden at her induction as co-pastor of the famous City Temple, London, England, spoke of as "the stupid autocracy of the male."

Miss Ethel M. Colman, elected Lord Mayor of Norwich, England, in 1922, was the first woman to hold that office in the United Kingdom.

ASSETS UP 22% Assets of the Home Company increased nearly 25 per cent. in 1929—strength being added to strength as year is added to year. Write for the rates responsible for the popularity of Maritime policies. The Maritime Life HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, CAN. T. W. BENTLEY, Manager for P. E.

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Prince Edward Island's "Golden Future" A Booster Feature To Stimulate Business and Business Conditions in Prince Edward Island; published by The Charlottetown Guardian We are Soliciting the Cooperation of the Business Firms and Leading Men of Charlottetown, Summerside and the Province. Mr. Frank Walker, Assistant Editor of the Guardian is editing this Special Feature Edition, which is now in the course of publication, and Mr. J. M. Kirkland is in charge of Publicity. Boost for a Greater Province

Dame Caroline Bridgeman was elected in February, 1926, as the first woman chairman of the Council of the National Union of Conservative Associations in Britain. Last year Miss Lucie Dejardina was elected the first woman member of the Belgian Parliament. Rt. Hon. Miss Margaret Bondfield, the first woman to enter a British Cabinet was sworn a Member of the Privy Council last May.

Go to the office with new vigor—throw off that feeling of weariness and fatigue with PENSLAR DYNAMIC TONIC For overworked men and women, for feeble folks of old age and for delicate children, this tonic is highly recommended. If your nerves need nourishment and your system calls for new strength, nothing will help you quicker than Penslar Dynamic Tonic. Two sizes 75 and \$1.50. E. A. Foster CENTRAL DRUGSTORE Penslar Remedies are absolutely reliable—Sold only at this store.

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