

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered \$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States. ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES: The Beckwith Special Agency Inc., New York Central Building, New York City. General Motors Building, Detroit. Interstate Building, Kansas City. Willoughby Tower Building, Chicago. Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis. Glenn Building, Atlanta. Monadnock Bldg. Inc., San Francisco; 1135 No. 6th Street, Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1933.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Our local contemporary is making another frantic effort to inject politics into the prohibition question. Just how far this meets the wishes of the Sons of Temperance, whose attitude it professes to endorse, is a matter for the temperance people to decide. So far as enforcement of the law is concerned, we quite concur in the opinion expressed by Hon. Dr. MacMillan at the last session of the Legislature, and repeated at the last meeting of the Sons of Temperance, that enforcement has reached a higher standard of efficiency in the rural districts than in Charlottetown and Summerside. The difficulty in the latter centres, as Hon. Dr. MacMillan pointed out, has been accentuated by the failure of the Charlottetown and Summerside police forces to co-operate with the R. C. M. P. in enforcing the law. However, since the Legislature prorogued, additional efforts have been made under Inspector Fripps. Three extra enforcement officers have been placed on duty at Charlottetown, one extra man at Summerside and one at Souris. During the month of May, in Charlottetown alone, 123 searches were instituted and a number of convictions were obtained. One suspected place was raided as often as nine times during the month; in other cases five, six and seven searches were made, the officers working on the principle: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." In Summerside and other centres they have been correspondingly active. We cite these facts as evidence that so far as the authorities are concerned, every effort is being made to enforce the law.

A point made at the meeting of the Sons of Temperance, which might well have been more strongly emphasized by our contemporary, is the failure of many who have advocated prohibition to co-operate with the law enforcement officers. An instance of the general apathy in this respect occurred at a recent inquest in Charlottetown, when it was brought out in evidence that a place was visited which was known to be a liquor dive. The witness' statement was taken as a matter of course, the jurymen showing no desire to probe further.

Another instance might be cited from the proceedings of the last session of the Legislature. A charge, in general terms, was made by one of the Liberal representatives for the First District of Prince of Illicit liquor conditions in "parts of the western end of the Island." Hon. Dr. MacMillan immediately replied that if the hon. member would furnish specific information to him or to the police, he would see that these conditions were remedied. "I presume," retorted the Liberal member, "that you have officers to look after that. It is not my duty to pass myself as an informer." "We have this unusual condition of affairs," replied the Acting Premier, "of an elected representative of the people, who claims that it is no part of his duty to assist in the enforcement of the Prohibition Act. Though he knows of those conditions he is not inclined even to pass that information to the officers; he does not consider it his duty." Here is a plain example of the kind of indifference against which the Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance protests, and which the law authorities have encountered on many occasions.

Appreciation is expressed by the Sons of Temperance of the introduction of temperance education in the schools. This, it may be noted, was brought about by the Stewart Government at the request of the Temperance Federation, the Government paying the expense of the temperance textbooks introduced into every school. The Government was warmly commended by the Temperance Federation for its action in this connection.

While conditions are by no means perfect with regard to the enforcement of the Prohibition Law, temperance people are appreciative of the improvement that has been effected and have so expressed themselves to the Government. The fact that this improvement is continuing is a sore point with certain disgruntled political partisans, who are themselves the last to come forward with information or assistance.

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P.E.I. & NEWFOUNDLAND

In a recent issue of MacLean's Magazine there appeared a leading article written by the late Sir Patrick McGrath giving reasons why Newfoundland was, and still is, justified in refusing to enter Confederation. The arguments advanced are refuted by Dr. F. A. Wightman in the current issue of The Busy East. One of the arguments cited was the decline of population in Prince Edward Island since entering Confederation, and Dr. Wightman's reply on this point will be of interest to Island readers. He says:

"Considerable is made of the fact that Newfoundland has shown a gratifying increase in population in recent years while Prince Edward Island has suffered a small decline. As usual, most illogically, this is used as an argument against Confederation. There are, however, a few important factors which Sir Patrick conveniently fails to state which tend to reverse the weight of his argument. Had all the facts been stated, it would have been shown that Prince Edward Island has the heaviest population per square mile of any province in the Dominion and about twenty times as many as Newfoundland. Prince Edward Island's small decline is not owing to any lack of prosperity but rather the opposite. Modern farm machinery enables larger farms to be better worked by fewer people. Prince Edward Island is probably the most generally prosperous province in the Dominion. On the other hand, Newfoundland, Britain's oldest Colony, has a population less than half of that of Nova Scotia though she has more than double Nova Scotia's area and less than quarter the population of the city of Montreal. If Newfoundland had the same density of population as Prince Edward Island, she would now have over two millions of people as compared with the 250,000 she now carries. The logical conclusion seems to be that if Newfoundland desires to increase her population to something like what it should be, she should become a province of Canada."

There is always the possibility that nothing will come of the London Conference, that the nations will be unable to sink their individual differences and opinions to a sufficient extent to permit the desired co-operation. This would be most unfortunate, but it is nevertheless a distinct possibility. In this event, naturally, other methods will be suggested. However, if the larger idea fails of consummation, the British Commonwealth of Nations must of necessity return to a more careful consideration of its own interests. In such an event it would probably be possible to work out a revised trade agreement along much broader lines than now obtain.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED

In June of each year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, distributes cardboard schedules to farmers for the purpose of collecting statistics of acreages under crop and the numbers of live stock and poultry on farms. An innovation of 1931 extended this survey to cover the breeding and marketing intentions with regard to live stock. In all of the provinces, except Alberta and British Columbia, these schedules are distributed to the farmers through the rural school teachers. In Alberta and British Columbia, the cards are mailed direct to the farmers.

The acreages of field crops, in particular, are the real foundation of the Department's scheme of agricultural production statistics. Only slightly less important is the necessity of having correct knowledge of the numbers of live stock on farms. The accuracy of its compilations in both these classes is largely dependent upon the obtaining of completed cards from a fair

NOTES BY THE WAY

An Italian immigrant boy is chief counsel for the Senate Banking Committee in its inquiry into the operations of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Co. His name is Ferdinand Pecora. Step by step, Pecora has risen from the ranks until today he is a national figure in the United States and presumably will attain high political office before his career is ended. His intimate knowledge of financial affairs is said to be amazing. Every time we read of an incident of this kind, and there are plenty of them, we think of that narrow school of thought—you find it in both Canada and the United States—which claims so vigorously that there should be no immigration from Europe, that all the jobs should go to the native-born and that anyone first seeing the light outside isn't a fit and proper person to even live in the country. All of which, as the case of Mr. Pecora shows, is the bluntest kind of bunk!

The women of the National Union of Conservative and Unionists Associations of the United Kingdom

passed a resolution "viewing with grave anxiety, the Government's proposals for India. In consequence, Mr. Stanley Baldwin delivered to the women an address in the course of which he said: "I wonder if you realize what is meant by the Indian Princes? The territory ruled over by the Indian Princes is between a third and a half of the whole of the Indian Continent, with a population of between a quarter and a fifth of the whole population of that continent, or nearly double the population of the British Isles. So it is not an inconsiderable contribution, and you have to remember that many of those states are countries of the size of European countries, old established, well governed, and in some cases not a whit inferior to the Government of our own provinces. Well, now, when that offer was made, what ought to have been done with it? You must remember that the ideal for many years has been a federation some day of all India."

Mr. Wickham Steed, former editor of the London Times, correspondent of that paper in Rome and other European capitals for many years, and probably one of the best informed writers on Central European politics, refers to a feature of Fascism which would escape the notice of those on a short and official visit. A special tribunal, with unlimited powers of imprisonment and deportation, watches over the orthodoxy of individual political opinion. According to Fascist figures, 10,034 persons were haled before this tribunal between November, 1928, and October, 1932. The state must be supreme.

There are two good exercises to develop the muscles to hold the body in this tall posture. First, trying to touch toes with knees straight which tightens the abdominal muscles and prevents the body from sagging; second, throwing extended arms well backward as in the breast stroke of swimming. Further, whether sitting, standing or walking, the body should be held as tall as possible.

The Poet's Corner

TARA
Quietly the cattle graze
On Meath's green grasslands;
Silently they graze
Upon a lonely mound of earth,
Where once five broad ways led
From all the provinces
And kings and bards
And craftsmen of great Celtic art
Made gorgeous cavalcade.

Tara, lone and silent
As a weedy river—
Your strange remoteness
Shakes the heart that lists;
Though scarce a sound is ever heard
But winds in the grass,
And lapwings beating
Through the mists.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's invitations to the different nations to meet at Washington the New York Times expresses the belief that much good has already resulted from these conferences and concludes that the next chapter—which begins in London on June 12 should have far-reaching results. Since these discussions at Washington took place two important State utterances have come out of that city. The first was the President's peace plea, the document that came at just the right moment to check Chancellor Hitler in his address before the Reichstag. The second was Mr. Roosevelt's inspirational message for the guidance and the saving of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. In this second message, the President cast American isolation definitely to the winds, offering, instead, complete co-operation to the other nations in the solving of international differences.

adrian farms. We commend to our agricultural readers the value of these surveys and the importance of a sufficient response by the rural population in filling in the schedules which will be distributed this month.

Nazi methods are indeed the worst enemies of the best German justice.—London Times.



By James W. Barton, M.D.
ATTAINING AND MAINTAINING A GOOD CARRIAGE

Some years ago a mother brought her daughter to the family physician because of round and sloping shoulders. The physician explained to the daughter that this drooping of the shoulders lessened the size of the lungs, interfered with the circulation of the blood and might so thin the blood that anaemia would follow.

The daughter stated that at the ladies' college she attended the pupils were taught to stand in a relaxed position, in a sort of "Grecian bend" as it was called.

While I do not think this sloping shoulder posture is taught in many schools there is no question but that there is not enough attention given to the sitting and standing positions of our boys and girls.

It is refreshing therefore to see that at Barnard College there was a posture contest in walking and standing, in which there were eighty contestants. A photograph of three winners shows splendid carriage with no set or stiff position of the body. The fact that there was a real smile on each face would show that there was sufficient relaxation of body.

As you know each of the organs of the abdomen is attached to the back bone by means of ligaments and if there is any bending forward of the shoulders in walking, standing or sitting, then the abdominal organs get crowded downward and together instead of having plenty of space in which to do their work properly.

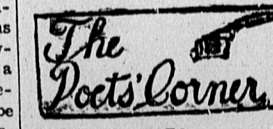
What is the simplest method of acquiring and maintaining a good carriage or posture?

If the boy or girl, man or woman will just stand sideways to a mirror, they will get a correct idea of their natural posture. In the majority of cases, the body is slouched downward, abdomen forward, and shoulders drooped.

All that is necessary to attain the correct posture is to stand as tall as possible. Immediately the shoulders become straight and go backward, the bust comes forward, and the abdomen is drawn backward.

There are two good exercises to develop the muscles to hold the body in this tall posture. First, trying to touch toes with knees straight which tightens the abdominal muscles and prevents the body from sagging; second, throwing extended arms well backward as in the breast stroke of swimming.

Further, whether sitting, standing or walking, the body should be held as tall as possible.



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claims. Englishmen detest persecution in any form; and the Nazi-Nationalist regime has battered and bullied its political opponents and the Jews with a ruthlessness which is revolting to all who hold personal liberty as the greatest of constitutional values. Nor has this bullying ceased. The Germans who dominate their country today are themselves supplying the strongest argument against any entertainment of the idea of putting non-Germans, whether European or African, under German domination. A narrow nationalism sees no point of view but its own. Semi-military organizations (with official encouragement) take the law into their own hands; and force counts more than justice.—London Times.

That Body of Hours

The Session At Ottawa

A series of articles dealing with the business of the recently prorogued session of the Dominion Parliament.

RAILWAY BILL

The bill providing for co-operation between the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railway systems, is a result of the Duff Report and it comprises what will be practically the law and government of Canadian railways for some time to come, and certainly the code of the Canadian National Railways.

Part 1 of the bill provides for appointment of three trustees to succeed the existing Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways. These trustees will be chosen for their business, railway or executive experience. One of the trustees will be chairman. He will be appointed as such for a term of five years, will give his entire time to the work of the railway, will not be permitted to be an officer of any company other than a company which is comprised in the National Railways. The terms of the remaining trustees will be for five years, the matter to be specified by the Cabinet at the time of their appointments. All trustees are eligible for re-appointment. Their salaries, which will be paid by the Canadian National, will be fixed by the Government, and no trustee will be entitled to more than one salary, nor permitted to take a pension of any kind from any railway.

These three trustees will have practically complete authority over the policies and general conduct of the Canadian National. They will appoint a chief operating officer, to be called the President, and this official will carry on the operation of the road in consultation with them and under their direction, and will report and be responsible to them.

The annual budget of the railway will be under the control of the trustees. Further, amounts provided by Parliament to meet capital expenditures cannot be diverted to cover deficits in operation unless with Parliament's express authority. The trustees will make a report annually to Parliament setting forth the results of their operations. They will direct all freight destined for export by sea and carried by the Canadian National, unless it has been by its shippers specifically routed otherwise, through Canadian ports.

Part 2 provides means of checking the competitive and expensive race between the two roads carried on up to a year ago. To effect this, officers of each company are directed to meet from time to time to discuss economies.

Another part provides for an Arbitral Tribunal which will have jurisdiction in all of the following matters:

- (a) joint use of terminals;
(b) running rights and joint use of tracks where there are actual or functional duplications, or where such may be avoided;
(c) control and prohibition in respect of the construction of new lines and provision of facilities and additional services where no essential need of the public is involved, or where the result would be in the main the division of traffic already adequately provided for;
(d) joint use of facilities where this would promote economy or permit the elimination of duplication or remunerative services or facilities;
(e) Pooling of any part or parts of freight traffic or of passenger traffic; and
(f) things necessarily incidental to the above enumerated matters.

The Arbitral Tribunal will not act within its jurisdiction unless and until asked to do so by one or both of the railways. The National Railway and the Pacific Railway will each appoint a representative, and they with the presiding officer—the Chief Commissioner of the Railway Board—will constitute the Arbitral Tribunal.

Another part of the bill specifically provides against amalgamation of any railway company which is comprised in National Railways with any railway company which is comprised in Pacific Railways nor to authorize the unified management and control of the railway system which forms part of National Railways with the railway system which forms part of Pacific Railway.

CANADA SHIPPING ACT

It was proposed during the Session to revise the Canada Shipping Act, a bill of some eight hundred sections. It was introduced in the Senate and reviewed by a Committee of that body, but it developed

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.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE

Sir,—We as Boston readers have scanned the pages of the Charlottetown, P. E. I. papers for a few words to the memory of the late Mr. J. O. Trainor of Auburn, P.E.I., who at the time of his demise was residing in Charlottetown where he held the position of Circuit Court Clerk for 18 months. Strange it may seem indeed. His many friends both in city and country will recall the many memorials, addresses, etc. he once penned for them or their family members.

Mr. Trainor's death occurred on March 16th after an illness of only two months from a very fatal malady from which few, if any, ever recover, at the early age of 59 years. He was a graduate of Prince Wales College and in his earlier years was professor of the Charlottetown Business College, but had to retire from that position to care for his aged uncles and aunts, who predeceased him only by a few short years, all but Miss Rose who now resides in the Sacred Heart Home.

Mr. Trainor was a man of sterling character, upright in all his dealings, and a general favorite in the community where he resided for many years. I as a former pupil was often elated to hear his jovial words of praise given at the various school examinations, entertainments, etc. he attended far and near. He tried to impress the younger generation with these few words, "Make the most of your few short school years." As youngsters then, we had no realization what those dear words meant, but I now with many others recall the expression and how beautiful they sounded, from one who really knew their great value. In his passing the community there I am sure has lost one of its most exemplary neighbors and friends. And I am sure the people of Fort Augustus and adjoining districts unite with me in heartfelt sympathy to his aged aunt who is the sole survivor, and who alone can realize this more than she?

I am Sir, etc.
ROXBURY, MASS.
(Patriot Please Copy)

that there might be some question as to Canada's power to enact all of the legislation and pending further investigation, the bill was withdrawn but it was made apparent that some remedial legislation should be enacted in order to protect Canadian ship owners, and that some amendments should be made to our coasting laws to place them on a parity with the laws of the United States. The amendments to the present Canada Shipping Bill provide that:

"No goods shall be transported by water or by land and water from one place in Canada to another place in Canada, either directly or by way of a foreign port, etc."

part of the transportation in any ship other than a British ship. No ship, other than a British ship, shall transport passengers from one place in Canada to another place in Canada either directly or by way of a foreign port. Etc."

The United States bottoms circumvented the Canada Act by taking grain (or other goods) destined from Fort William to Montreal, by taking cargo first to Buffalo and then transferring it to another United States ship, which took goods direct to Montreal.

(To Be Continued)

What we call Luck is simply Pluck, And doing things over and over; Courage and will, perseverance and skill, Are the four leaves of Luck's clover. —Anon.

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