

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1934

A DYING KICK

Our local contemporary's news columns are more revealing than its headlines in explaining the result of Monday's federal by-election in South Oxford. Under the date-line, Ingersoll, Ontario, April 17, we read: "For the remainder of its political life which will end with the dissolution of Parliament, South Oxford has decided to continue its adherence to the Liberal party."

South Oxford is one of the constituencies which is being wiped out under the Redistribution Act. Naturally this measure, framed in the interests of the whole of Canada, is resented in electorates which are adversely affected. Parochialism in politics is nothing new, and from the nature of the campaign which the Liberals conducted in the constituency it is evident that they banked largely on sectional prejudice. Thus the real issues of the campaign were obscured, and the constituency—unlike John, whose magnanimity rose above selfish considerations—followed the advice of its evil councillors, and decided to expire with a parting kick against the powers that be.

AT LOGGERHEADS

Our farmers and fishermen, in whose interests the bill to regulate the marketing of natural products has been introduced in Parliament, will read with astonishment that the same persistent efforts which were made to block the Empire trade treaties, and later the Unemployment Relief Bill, have been adopted by Liberal politicians to prevent the passage of this measure by the Bennett Government.

Mr. Mackenzie King and his followers, according to a despatch in yesterday's Guardian, have served notice that they would "prolong the debate and battle to the last ditch before allowing the measure to pass through the House."

Our farm and fishery producers need not be unduly alarmed at this threat, however. The bill may be held up temporarily by Liberal opposition speechmaking, but the Government's substantial majority in the House will ensure its enactment.

This should be a matter for satisfaction, not only to our producers, but to the Liberal members of the Provincial Legislature, whose attitude towards the bill is diametrically opposed to the stand now taken by the Liberal members in Parliament. Indeed, Mr. E. W. LePage, Liberal member for Second Queens, as reported in the Patriot of March 14, takes credit for having suggested the legislation, and declares that he can see great benefits accruing from its enactment. Mr. LePage spoke while the enabling bill was in committee in the House. He instanced the price cutting which has interfered with the profitable marketing of our seed potatoes, our lobsters and other products, and predicted that the Marketing Act would remedy this situation and be a substantial benefit to our producers.

Our local contemporary, also evidently convinced of the importance and benefit of the legislation, credits Mr. Montague Annear, Liberal member for Fourth Kings, with having advocated it during the discussion in committee on Supply. It heads the report of his remarks in this connection, "Need of a Marketing Board," and in another issue, in an editorial entitled "Valuable Suggestions," it commends Mr. T. A. Campbell for having "conferred with Mr. Annear in recommending that the Government should seriously consider the establishment of a Marketing Board."

be constituted under the Act in such a way as to give "complete control over every exportable item of farm products."

"Then," said Mr. Dennis, (Patriot, March 14), "we can accomplish a wonderful work for the agriculturists of this Province. We would be in a position to say, 'There are ten cans of No. 1 creamery butter on Prince Edward Island; the price is so-and-so.' There is the position we would be in under those conditions, and the best possible position for any seller to be in."

Other Liberal members, including Mr. W. M. Lee and Mr. L. R. Allen, expressed their approval of the object and principles of the bill.

After full discussion, it was passed unanimously in the Legislature. There can be no doubt therefore, as to the favourable attitude of both parties in this Province to the measure, which must pass in the Dominion Parliament before the provincial statute becomes effective.

Nov. from Mr. Mackenzie King and his followers in Ottawa, comes the threat that they will prolong the debate and "battle to the last ditch" before allowing it to pass through Parliament!

Could there be any more striking example of political partisanship, or of disregard for the interests of the people, particularly of this section of Canada, where such unanimity prevails as to the advantages of the measure which the Bennett Government has introduced?

If the Provincial Legislature were in session, no doubt Mr. LePage, Mr. Campbell or some other Liberal champion of the Marketing Act would move that a petition be forwarded to the Dominion Government, asking that the clause be applied to the discussion on the bill in view of the announced intention of the Opposition to obstruct its passage through Parliament.

They must feel it to be fortunate indeed, that their Liberal colleagues at Ottawa are in such hopeless minority that the anti-Marketing Bill campaign is foredoomed to defeat!

ENCOURAGING

The principal features of the various reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during the month of March have been summarized in a special bulletin and there is to be found in them a great deal of evidence justifying the cheerful note which has characterized the monthly letters issued recently by the chartered banks.

Taken together, the various developments make an impressive record and one which is decidedly stimulating. They show improvement not only in the external trade of the Dominion but in domestic conditions also. Canada's total trade figures for the fiscal year will soon be available and will round out the picture almost completed in the eleven months' returns; these showed the total trade at \$913,570,000, being an increase of \$94,566,000, or 11.8 per cent.

In the month of February alone this year there was a substantial increase in external trade, domestic exports rising by \$11,444,978, or 43 per cent, while an increase of \$10,077,770 in imports was equal to 49 per cent compared with February, 1933. It is particularly noteworthy that the aggregate trade in the eleven months ending with February not only exceeded the total for the previous eleven months by the amount already mentioned, but was approximately \$26,500,000 higher than the figure for the whole 1932-33 fiscal year. In a number of aspects this trade betterment is encouraging, and particularly, perhaps, in the wide distribution of the export increase. In the eleven months of the fiscal year just closed no fewer than eighty countries, twenty-four British and fifty-six foreign, enlarged their purchases of Canadian commodities.

In the month of February, Canada exported commodities to a value exceeding a quarter of a million dollars to each of thirteen countries, six of which were British, while in respect of some of these countries the export values were well up in the millions. In the eleven months of the year exports to a total value of more than two and a half million dollars went to each of nineteen countries, eight of which were British, with the United Kingdom leading the entire list. In the same period imports from British Empire countries showed an increase of 1.9 per cent, as against a decrease of 1.9 per cent in imports from foreign countries.

The above figures reflect a general improvement in international trade conditions and there has been a concurrent betterment in domestic industry and domestic markets.

Notes By The Way

Our legislators, says La Patrie, Montreal, do not claim that women would be incapable of voting as intelligently as men; they do not deny that women might give a useful collaboration in the study and the conduct of public affairs. They refuse to broaden the suffrage without convincing reasons for their refusal. Their attitude on this question is the same as on a hundred others. Politicians show themselves recalcitrant sometimes, even to a clearly manifested public opinion. We have seen an example of it in their obstinacy in refusing to order compulsory lighting of horse drawn vehicles on the public highways.

For many years research physicians have been endeavoring to find the special or specific organism that causes rheumatism, but the general feeling is that more than one factor enters into the cause of this ailment. Various causes—an organism from inhaled teeth, tonsils, or intestines; sudden changes of weather, not enough meat and eggs and too much starchy food are among those blamed for rheumatism. A bad cold, tonsillitis or inflammation of the ear, instead of rapidly clearing up, (particularly in children), passes from an acute to a chronic condition and is followed by a prolonged attack of the body defences in these individuals are broken down and rheumatism results.

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England has a good deal of graft still, in spite of legislation against bribery and strenuous efforts by private organizations. There seems to be less corruption in the U.S.S.R. than in the capitalist countries at the moment; but that is only because Sovietism is still a persecuting faith, so to speak. Graft will begin in the great European Republic as soon as Russian statesmen return from the great trip to Paris. The Roman Republic was as sanctimoniously free from it as the U.S.S.R. for generations; by the time the Christian Era began Rome was a city of graft.

In the city of San Remo, on the Italian Riviera in 1896, lived an old man alone and ailing. His only pleasure was in doddering about his laboratory, but one day his heart failed him and he died regretting that a charitable physician had not dispatched him to the other world right after his birth. When his will was read it was found that the income from the great estate of his enormous fortune was to be used every year for awards to those people who, in the preceding year, had achieved most for the benefit of mankind.

The fish of the sea, it seems, seek just like humans. A scientist has just back from the Palapagos Islands, with tanks full of submarine specimens, reported the captives showed all signs of nausea the landlubber feels on his first cruise. They were not affected when sailing smooth seas. But when rough weather set up mail-storms within the tanks, most of the fish grew sick and several "passed out." With the return of calmed seas, and possessing of human appetites—just like humans again—and wanted to eat everything in sight, including each other.

A new record depth for the ocean has been discovered. An American expedition, sounding off Porto Rico, reached a depth of 44,000 feet. The previous greatest depth was 34,416 feet in the Pacific Ocean.

Part of a staircase, built seven centuries ago, has just been discovered in the south transept of Westminster Abbey, during an extensive cleaning and restoration which is now nearing completion. The ancient steps, three in number, belonged to the staircase which led to the monks' dormitory and was used by them when ascending night services.

A fish with hands was recently found in South Africa. It is a reputedly ugly fish, shaped like a deformed dog, and possessing of human hands instead of fins, was washed up on the beach near the aquarium at East London, South Africa. It weighed between 8 and 10 pounds and was long and cylindrical body.

What Body of Doubt?

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

CAUSES OF RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism, or arthritis as it is now called so often, is one of the oldest diseases known and also one that is known in practically all countries situated in the temperate zone.

For many years research physicians have been endeavoring to find the special or specific organism that causes rheumatism, but the general feeling is that more than one factor enters into the cause of this ailment. Various causes—an organism from inhaled teeth, tonsils, or intestines; sudden changes of weather, not enough meat and eggs and too much starchy food are among those blamed for rheumatism. A bad cold, tonsillitis or inflammation of the ear, instead of rapidly clearing up, (particularly in children), passes from an acute to a chronic condition and is followed by a prolonged attack of the body defences in these individuals are broken down and rheumatism results.

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Maritime Union

(Port and Province, Halifax) Chief Justice Bessie, in a recent address in Halifax, said about all that is to be said on the subject of making Canada's three most eastern provinces into a governmental unit, "It is not a feasible project and there is no appreciable sentiment in favor of the provinces concerned in any of such an arrangement. A better understanding of the geography, history and inhabitants of the Maritime boundaries in eastern Canada. The only argument advanced, and the only one that can be submitted, in support of the idea of Maritime union, is that on administrative and certain economies. Undoubtedly, it would; but how much? In the absence of the actual figures involved, it sounds very impressive to talk of a wasteful expenditure of keeping up three governments for a million people, when one government might administer public affairs quite as efficiently. Considering the subject in a general way, without specific knowledge, one may easily be led to assuming that enormous waste is going on. This is very far from the truth."

The three governments of the Maritime Provinces spend, annually, something like three-quarters of a million dollars for legislation and civil government. These are, it must be admitted, the only items on which any worth-while saving could be effected by means of political merger. If the whole expenditure in respect of these two items could be eliminated, what would it amount to? Just about seventy-five cents a year, per capita. It is probably quite safe to say that three-quarters of a Canadian in any other province who will quarrel with us for figuratively turning up our noses at such economies?

In his Halifax speech, the Chief Justice of New Brunswick made it clear that he was not advocating Maritime union. At the same time, he made a plea for a better mutual understanding and more cooperation among the people of the three provinces, without any sacrifice of individuality. That plea has in it the kernel of the whole situation in relation to the question of Maritime union. It is recognition of geneses and developments that have produced distinct social units in a comparatively small territory wherein common racial origins might be expected to have made perfect homogeneity inevitable.

Physical geography and economic factors, instead, had the effect of producing a variety of interests and objectives in various respects, and have served, as well, to discourage the free and natural association that must have followed from the placing of the same people in a land whose resources and physical aspects would have provided the basis of a wide community of interest.

Maritimers there are who deplore the fact that there is not so great a degree of sympathy and understanding as is desirable among the people of the three provinces. These are the Maritimers who understand, too, why this is so. They earnestly desire to remedy the situation in so far as it can be remedied. Such an address as that delivered by Chief Justice Bessie is favorable for that purpose. And as an indication of the thoughts and attitude of a distinguished and able Maritime citizen, his Halifax speech should be extremely helpful in explaining to other Canadians why Maritime union is not desired, and is not regarded as practicable in this section of Canada.

From More's "Utopia"

(Our Dumb Animals) It is strange that in all the enormous mass of literature, music and art, which deals with hunting there is so little record of protest against its callous cruelty. But we find it come from the pen of the greatest of Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," much of which is convincingly actual not by accident or because the author had an uncanny prophetic gift, but because facts have always been facts and human nature has been fundamentally the same since Adam, is the finest passage which has ever been written on this matter: "Hunters also, and hawkers, . . . if the hope of a reward, the expectation of tearing in pieces the beast 'Oth please thee: thou shouldst rather be moved with pity than to see a silly innocent hare murdered by a cruel and unmerciful hunter. Therefore all this exercise of hunting, as a thing unworthy to be used of free men, the Utopians have, rejected to their butchers, to the which craft (as we said before) they appoint their bondmen. For they count hunting the lowest, the vilest, and most abject part of butchery, and the other parts of it more profitable and more honest, as which do bring much more commodity, and do kill beasts only for necessity. Whereas the hunter seeks nothing but the pleasure of the silly and wolfish beast's slaughter and murder. They think doth rise in the very beasts either of a cruel affection of their kind, or of a senseless continuance of time to cruelty, by long use of so cruel a pleasure . . ."

Cookhouse Armaments

(Winnipeg Free Press) Militarists viewing with alarm suggestions for disarmament, may be reassured by the most recent reports from the British Army. This report shows no reduction has been made, nor will any acceleration be tolerated in the quantity or quality of the ration list. The Army will amount to 100,000. The munition dump may dwindle, but not the grub pile. A few of the old, familiar items may be missed, but the breach is repaired by the inclusion of other delicacies. Plum-and-apple may not have been re-issued since the troops managed gallantly to fight their way through the surplus stock left over from the Great War. But there are compensations. Curries are on issue to put warmth into the lifeless dishes, and garnishings, freely strewn in some units conceal blisters which cook, or otherwise, expect army officers to see to.

Mr. King's Genius

(Sydney Post-Record) The uninteresting debate in the House of Commons over the Government's unemployment relief bill, is another example of the curious incapacity of the members of Parliament, strikingly displayed at times, to sense public opinion in the country. Mr. King's objections to the measure on the alleged ground that it gives no more than the Government when Parliament is not in session, have a hollow, insincere ring. There are times when there is more likelihood of the country suffering from too little than from too much legislation. They with such cries, as may arise before Parliament again assemblies. It is not the powers a Government possesses, but the measure in which it exercises them, that really concerns the people. And if they are unwise or mistakenly used, so much the worse will it be for the Government, and, one would think, so much the more satisfactory to the King, as leader of the Opposition.

But the fact is that this sham battle of words leaves the people cold and impatient. It is sometimes said that, the longer a Government is in office, the more it gets out of touch with public sentiment, but whether in or out of office, Mr. King's genius for getting at the popular trend shines with continuous and consistent gleam.

The Poets Corner

LIFE

Life has given me of its best—laughter and weeping, labor and rest. Little of gold but ample fun: Shall I then sigh that all is done? No, not I; while the new road lies All untried, before my eyes.

Life has given me dreams to keep, Glad awakenings, and slumbers deep, Friends to love me, and foes to fight; Shall I then weep when falls the night? No, not I; since the road runs on Through the dark to another dawn.

Life has given me grief and gloom, Song of the wind, and salt of the sea; Pain and pleasure, and quiet breath; Shall I then fear the face of Death? No, not I; who would fain unfold All the secrets his locked lips hold.

—Norah Holland.

All Fisheries Under Dominion Regulation

(Fisheries News Bulletin)

"What authority regulates the Canadian fisheries? The governor in council at Ottawa?" In regard to this question, however, a question arose as to the power of the Dominion to grant exclusive fishing rights in the tidal portions of rivers and the question reached the courts. In 1881 in the case of the Queen versus Robertson, the Exchequer Court of Canada decided that in non-tidal waters the ownership of the fisheries is in the riparian owner. Following this decision, New Brunswick and Quebec each took over the leasing of fishing rights in non-navigable waters flowing through Crown lands. Subsequently it was claimed that administrative jurisdiction in their respective waters belonged to the different provinces. These provincial claims were undecided for some time but finally they were settled by three Privy Council decisions—1898, 1912, and 1920.

What the Court Found

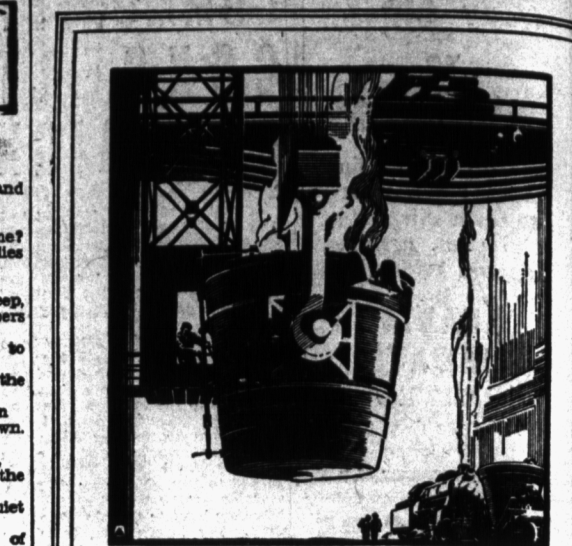
The substance of these decisions was that the regulation of fisheries in all parts of Canada is an exclusively federal function but that whatever property rights in the fisheries were held by the provinces prior to Confederation remained vested in them thereafter and that in all tidal waters there is a public right of fishery which comes under the exclusive administration of the Dominion Government. It was further found that, in the case of Quebec, the public rights of fishery extend to all navigable waters that are accessible by navigation from the sea.

Tidal Fisheries—All tidal fisheries are administered by the Dominion, except those of the mainland portion of Quebec and these, by agreement, are under provincial administration.

Non-Tidal Fisheries—In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the Dominion administers; in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta the respective provincial governments. In New Brunswick the province leases the angling privilege but the Dominion carries on the fisheries protective work, with the provinces also doing some work of this kind in connection with their fisheries. British Columbia the province administers and the Dominion does protective work. Both in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories (as a matter of fact, practically no commercial fishing operations have yet been undertaken in the Northwest Territories) the fisheries are under Dominion administration.

cept, as invariably, the fatigue peeling the potatoes. The scientific note was struck, as becomes an Army mechanizing his cavalry. Each cook remembered his Manual as definitely as every regimental sergeant-major strung his K.R. and O. Before the meat for the pie could be banged, care was taken to "select a clear atmosphere so that oxygen and other constituents of the air are freely admitted." Material constituents in the air, such as must often have slipped into the Mulligan in War days, were discarded. Savoury odors were wafted to brigades and divisions who smelt the gaseous fumes of the cook-house battle. Inviting smells threw marching columns out of step and made sentries forget to salute. Vapors from shining pots hallooed officers, who, standing openmouthed, pretended to know what was what.

The cookery challenges shield last year was won by the Royal Horse Guards, but this year they were in a culinary way, hors de combat, and unable to enter the fray. The name of the unit winning the shield this year is not announced in the report. As information that might



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