

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1929

THE LEGISLATURE OPENS

The second session of the 17th General Assembly of the Provincial Legislature will be opened this afternoon at 3 o'clock by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor Heertz with the usual military ceremonies. The opening ceremony, which will include the Speech from the Throne, will be brief, and the House will adjourn until tomorrow.

The formal moving and seating of the Address will take place, this to be followed by the address of the Leader of the Opposition and of the Premier, and possibly others. We are assured by the Premier that there is no important legislation to come up, we may expect some interesting discussion on various important topics. The Budget and the financial situation of the Province. The Budget is not brought down for some time after the opening, and the first or two may be expected to be presented in an analysis of the subject touched upon in His Honour's opening speech.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

A great national conference on education, which will attract figures who may truthfully be described among the illuminati of the intellectual world, is being called by the Royal Council of Education, and will be held in Vancouver, April 8th to 11th. The discussions this year group themselves about "Education and Leisure," a phrase which in these days is being thrown more and more into relief, and there will be present, in addition to outstanding educationalists from Canada and Great Britain, representatives from Australia and New Zealand, from the United States, from Italy, Germany and Czechoslovakia. France as one of the mother-countries of the world, will be represented along with Great Britain, in accordance with the principle adopted at the conference of 1923 and the real conference of 1926.

Among the chairmen and directors of the conference will be such outstanding Canadian figures as E. W. Ross, president of the C. P. R., Hon. J. Belcourt, Premier Ferguson, Joshua Hinchcliffe, Col. Henry Shutt and James Richardson. British delegation, it is expected, will include representatives of the Royal Council of Education, the British Broadcasting Corporation, the National Playing Fields Association, the British Folk Dance Society, the Carfax (United Kingdom) Trust, the British Federation of Industries, the Marketing Board, the British Institute of Industrial Art, and the British Empire Film Institute. France will be represented by Comte Serge de la Roche, of the French Ministry of Education, who is scheduled to appear upon "The Influence of Engagements on the Life of France." Among the distinguished visitors from the Antipodes will be official representatives of the Australian and New Zealand Governments. Of special interest will be the delegation from India, including Sir Rabindranath Tagore, noted philosopher and poet.

The purpose of the conference is to discuss briefly in a revised preliminary statement mailed to the press. The programme, we are told, will be an approach to adult education from a new angle, as an integral part of the great educational movement. The conference will endeavor to demonstrate that all education should be a preparation for life, and that no education can serve its time and function which omits any factor of either life or knowledge; education must concern itself with the man at work and at play and with the environment in which his life is lived; that no system of education, concerned only with school and college years, can achieve its purpose in the face of the devastating influences which the forces of modern science and so-called progress have produced for our present day enlightenment and pleasure. The subjects to be discussed include Literature, the Cinema, Music and the Drama, the Radio, Organized Play, Recreation, Hobbies and Handicrafts, and Health (in relation to Leisure).

We trust that our Provincial Government, our Board of Education and Teachers' Federation will see to it that Prince Edward Island is fully and intelligently represented at this conference. The time for preparation is brief, and in a matter so important as this the action should be agreed upon and taken at once.

CHANGE OF FRONT

The anxiety in the western Provinces with respect to the tariff policy of the United States and the possibility of certain Canadian agricultural products being totally excluded from the United States market in the near future, is the subject of comment by the Financial Post, which points out that upward tariff provisions in these directions will be felt primarily by the four western provinces. These provinces have heretofore been the chief contenders for lower tariff in Canada, but there is now a considerable change of front, and from unexpected quarters comes criticism of the King Government's lack of upward tariff revision to meet the situation. G. I. Kurdybyk, president of the National Press, has commenced a series of critical articles in his six separate foreign language newspapers which have a large influence and circulation, particularly in the three Prairie Provinces. The articles point to the broad lines in Edmonton, in Winnipeg and in Saskatoon, and warn the readers to inform Europeans not to come to Canada because of the unemployment here.

These editorials outline the existing employment situation in the West, where between May and October, hundreds of thousands of laborers are required, but where in November an army is suddenly thrown out of employment, due to the fact that the tariff is insufficient to enable domestic industries to absorb even a portion of the number thrown out of work annually at the close of the harvest season.

The views, it will be observed, come from a section where tariffs of any kind have to date been in ill repute and also come from a source which is strong politically. The National Press publications must have close to 150,000 readers—and the political strength of these readers is the greater, as in the past they have voted virtually as a man. The change in the tune of the National Press publications indicate clearly a change of heart on the part of the readers.

It may be that higher American tariff, affecting Canadian primary producers will help to coalesce tariff sentiment in Canada and make possible, if not necessary, some upward revisions in Canada next year. In any event, it is interesting to observe the free trade Manitoba Free Press stating:

"It may be taken as well among the probabilities that there will be tariff changes at Washington which will be detrimental to Canada. That will create a situation of which Canada will have to take cognizance and upon which action, after careful consideration, will be necessary. The Free Press has not burned any bridges behind it but this statement is fairly significant. The West is at least in a receptive mood.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Now that President Hoover has been made a boy scout we may look for at least one good deed a day. Decisive victories are now being scored in Mexico, announces an exchange, by whichever side gets to the telegraph office first.

Notes By The Way

The revolution in Mexico, the third and the most serious of recent years, broke out on March 3 simultaneously in ten of the thirty states of the Republic. It had been carefully planned and organized, and its leaders were at the outset confident of success. Three-fourths of the entire area of Mexico was embroiled in the revolution, while the most serious and threatening of the rebel successes occurred in the State of Sonora, in the north-west and in Vera Cruz in the southwest of the Republic. The strong fortress of Monterey, midway down the eastern coast was captured by the rebels, but was recaptured by the Government forces forty-eight hours later. The main portion of the Mexican army has remained loyal.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz became President of Mexico in 1876 and he continued to be the one great power in the Republic for more than a quarter of a century. He fell before a revolution led by Madero, who became President in 1910. Huerta ousted him by another revolution and he became President, but he in turn was displaced by a revolution which brought in Carranza. Carranza quarreled with Gen. Obregon on whom he leaned for military support and the latter became the nominal head of Mexico. Huerta, an ally of Obregon, revolted, but he was subdued in 1924 and Calles became President by the first peaceable election in years.

General Obregon was elected to succeed Calles, but he was assassinated before taking office. Then Portes Gil was by agreement made interim President to hold office until the coming general election in November. Ex-President Calles holds office as Minister of War under Portes Gil and is directing the military campaign.

The disturbance in Mexico has become a matter of grave concern to many American and British investors who have hundreds of millions of dollars at stake in that country. President Hoover early announced that the exportation of arms or war material to the rebels from the United States cannot be permitted.

Some things we manage better than do our neighbors across the border. For one thing we hold no "lame duck" sessions of our Federal Parliament. A "lame duck session" at Washington is that of a Congress that has expired, held after a new one has been elected. This goes on regularly every four years at Washington.

Another matter is the re-apportioning of the representation among the Provinces after each decennial census according to population. The big Republic has a like provision in its constitution but fails to give it effect. The result is that California with a population of 4,400,000 has only the same number of votes in the Electoral College as Kentucky with only 2,500,000. Many like inequalities of representation exist over there.

And in Canada each Province legislates for itself on the liquor question. Some of our prohibition friends might prefer to have it otherwise, but the Canadian plan accords with the basic principle of British liberty—Government and legislation "according to the well understood wish of the people."

"Come the four quarters of the World in arms and we shall shock them." The Government has ordered new all-metal war-planes for our air forces, made in England, to be here in a few weeks. After this Canada won't take sass from any body. Let Hoover come on with his tariff if he dares and he'll soon see what will happen to him.

An editor of a Texas newspaper remarks "What we dread to think of is Einstein in another world trying to communicate with Sir Oliver Lodge." If they both understand Volapuk it might facilitate the conversation.

Late news from Washington tells that President Hoover has become a Boy Scout. That noble organization requires of its members that each shall place to his credit a good deed every day. For a starter it was a good deed for the President to join, and the publicity attaching helps to keep the President and the Scouts in the limelight.

Car Ferry and airplane seems to be doing what they can, but winds, tides and ice are stubborn impediments to the steamer, while wind, falling snow, or fog, or obscure vision and the lack of proper airport are serious hindrances to the airplane. As a consequence the mails to and from the mainland have become seriously irregular. The partially disabled ferry has done all that could be expected of it under existing conditions. But before next winter we shall have the new ferry. The Prince Edward must be patched up again. And the airplanes must be supplied with more modern facilities for taking off and landing. The Legislature meets today. With its big majority the Saunders government is fairly safe for the session—but is the Province safe?



By James W. Barton, M.D.

ANOTHER JOB THE BILE DOES

I talked so much about the liver a few months ago that my readers must have thought I was "liver minded" as some one has put it. I pointed out that it was the biggest organ in the body; contained one-quarter of all the blood that was in the body; that it separated the poisons out of the blood (was the washerwoman of the blood); took sugar out of the blood and stored it as glycogen until the body had need of it; helped to make the coloring matter of the blood; and also manufactured bile.

I tried to point out that a liver that was sluggish, didn't get squeezed or shaken up by exercise, would have all its jobs or uses interfered with, and so the individual who ate too much or took no exercise was likely to have a depressed, a "liverish," a "yellow" feeling.

And now just a word about the bile which is manufactured by the liver. As you know it breaks up the fats so they can be absorbed into the blood.

It also kills off dangerous organisms, and it is also a natural purgative. This means that bile flowing into intestine takes care of foods that might prove dangerous and also hurries these foods along the intestine and outside the body.

And now we are hearing of another job that the bile does that excites our admiration still further.

As you know in the intestine any work left undone by the saliva in the mouth or the gastric juice in the stomach, is completed by the pancreatic juice which is poured out of the food from the pancreatic gland as food leaves the stomach and enters the small intestine.

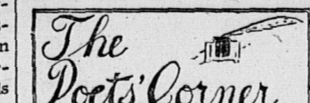
It has been found that if the nerves are cut which go to the pancreatic gland to make it pour out its juice, still some pancreatic juice will flow.

Why? Because the bile sets free a substance from the walls of the intestine, which passing into the blood, acts as a chemical messenger to the pancreas, and it then pours out its juice. The bile is Nature's messenger to the pancreas telling it that more pancreatic juice is needed.

You can readily understand therefore why I do try to have everybody do a little bending exercise every day, and thus squeeze the liver and make the bile flow into intestine.

Deep breathing will also send the lungs down against the floor of chest or ceiling of abdomen and so squeeze the liver.

When you think of what the bile does for you, it would appear that much work or exercise to stimulate its flow is certainly worth the effort.



THE PRESENT AGE

We stand upon a bridge between two stars. And one is half engulfed in the abyss; While unmarised still the other is. Hidden behind the Orient's cloudy bars.

We tread indeed a perilous path by night! Yet we who walk in darkness un-aghast Prepare the future and redeem the past.

That after us the Morning-star be bright. —Mary F. Robinson.

Seventy-three-year-old Rev. R. F. Horton recently christened his infant daughter in Lyndhurst Congregational Church, Hampstead, England, of which he is the pastor.

Lemon growers of Sicily who misrepresent or otherwise try to deceive American customers face fines and imprisonment, according to a ruling of the Italian Government.

Loyalty and physical vigor of miners in Poland have increased the output per man of coal mines of the country from 2,515 pounds a day before the World war, to 3,912 at the present time.

ward must be patched up again. And the airplanes must be supplied with more modern facilities for taking off and landing. The Legislature meets today. With its big majority the Saunders government is fairly safe for the session—but is the Province safe?

OLIVER GOLDSMITH

The Gazette Montreal.

Emerson tells us it takes two hundred years to understand a great man. Whether this term can be applied to Oliver Goldsmith or not may be left to the critic or rather the psychologist. But we imagine the latter would find his head in a whirl trying to piece together the fugitive incidents of Goldsmith's biography. How much more would any attempt to account for his whimsical impulses invite despair? Perchance some day a suitable sketch of "Goldy" may appear. The nearest biography thus far is that of Mr. James Prior. Yet what seems to be needed for the task is some incurable vagrant who can loiter and muse, and can slink himself loose from all academic canons of neat propriety, free to dispute his way through the Goldsmith literature as Oliver himself is reported to have disputed his way through Europe, his sole item of luggage being a tuncful flute. What a life! What an Odyssey! Goldsmith only lived forty-five years. Half of that time he never really got anywhere. He might have been one of the "lost winds seeking for home." The false starts he made in life would easily furnish a comedy companionable to his own "Good-natured Man" could anybody write it or find the heart to do so. Goldsmith was Irish. Caesar somewhere says all the Celts are volatile. The Roman warrior and philosopher might have happened upon a fine specimen of vagrancy and volatile emotions, had he lived in the eighteenth century. Oliver Goldsmith never tried his hand at being a soldier. He tried almost every other profession on earth. His father, Charles, was a parson. Uncle Contarine—the oracle of the family opined that Oliver would make a good doctor. The future poet had received ten years' good schooling. Prior to this family council he had appeared before a bishop as a candidate for Holy Orders. Whether it was the fact that he appeared in red breeches before His Lordship, or his ignorance of Divinity, which led to his being refused will never be known. The Lissoy lad had been used to being laughed at for his ugliness and uncouth manner, however. He tried a spell at tutoring. It finished with a squabble over a game at cards. About this time Oliver betroughed himself of going to America. He got no farther than Cork. He started for the Temple with fifty pounds to his credit. He got no further than Roscommon. Again he set out for Edinburgh. This time he landed at the terminal. His term as a physician's assistant came to a close with a prescription which, indited by his own hand and refused by the patient, probably saved a life. Once more, with twenty guineas in his pocket, he set forth for Leyden, and left that town with one guinea in his possession, to travel the rest of Europe. He begged or bought his way through the Low Countries and France, having a "trifling skill in music and a pretty skill in disputation." He was twenty-eight when he landed back at Dover in 1756. The next eight years were spent in part amongst the "Beggars in Axe-lane," and in part doing hack-work for such magazines as the Bee, the Busybody, the Monthly Repository, the British Magazine and the Public Ledger. Oliver got one guinea per article, and his recreation between-times seems to have been tooling the flute to keep the street gamins quiet, and going downstairs from his garret to borrow a pot of coals.

Ill-Balanced Wealth

The aggregate wealth of Canada, as at the end of 1926, is placed at over 26 billion dollars by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The exact figure is \$26,701,482,000. This calculation does not take into account undeveloped natural resources, but comprises merely property values capable of assessment, bank deposits, capital investments, and the products of fields, forests, mines and other assets created or realized during the year. It is interesting to note how this national wealth is distributed by Provinces. It is tabulated thus: P. E. I. \$145,745,000 Nova Scotia 835,748,000 New Brunswick 723,592,000 Quebec 2,815,000,000 Ontario 6,656,108,000 Manitoba 9,130,189,000 Saskatchewan 1,889,606,000 Alberta 2,920,739,000 British Columbia 2,192,067,000 Yukon 2,185,210,000 Total \$26,701,482,000 This reflects a remarkable unevenness in the per capita distribution of wealth as between the various Provinces. On the basis of the population of the last decennial census, the per capita wealth of the people by Provinces is as follows: P. E. I. \$1,645 Nova Scotia 1,597 New Brunswick 1,865 Ontario 3,112 Manitoba 3,087 Saskatchewan 3,845 Alberta 3,725 British Columbia 2,185,210,000 If these estimates may be accepted as approximately correct, British Columbians are on an average the richest, and Nova Scotians the least wealthy, of all Canadians. Saskatchewan is a close second to British Columbia in point of average per capita wealth, with Alberta a good third. The order of the remaining Provinces is Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. The disparity is so great as to suggest that opportunities for material advancement differ widely in the various divisions of the Dominion. This conclusion in fact seems inevitable, when it is remembered that the people of the Maritimes, where accumulated wealth is at the lowest per capita levels, are proverbially successful in the accumulation of this world's goods when they migrate to other Provinces. The truth is that the Maritimes have never been fairly considered or adequately developed by Federal policy, and this explains to a large extent the lack of economic opportunity in these Provinces which is so strikingly reflected in the figures quoted above. A case in point in the realistic Nova Scotia has so long encountered at Ottawa for the appeals it has been asserting for years, and is still vainly urging for the extension of the Central Canadian protective tariff levels to the coal and steel industries of this Province. Economic opportunities are unevenly distributed throughout Canada, not so much because of nature's partiality in its gifts, as because of the sectional and centralizing character of Federal policy with respect to the tariff, public expenditures, and transportation.

NO TRUTH IN IT

"Who says that all men are born free?" wailed the young father as he received the doctor's bill.

At this year's Spring Fair at Leipzig, Germany, were 720 exhibits of glassware and ceramics.

Women of America are now using less foreign perfume and toilet preparations than a year ago.

Work has just been started on the \$65,000,000 docks at Southampton, England.

One Chinese railway reports that it is doing more business than ever before in its history.

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The Public Forum. This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

TEACHERS SALARIES. Sir,—Please permit me a small space (in your next issue) not in some remote spot on your advertising page as I notice has been done with the letter sent in by the President of the Teachers' Federation, while our friend Mr. W. P. Doull succeeded in having his placed along with the editorials, a page that is read by everyone (who takes the Patriot). Why should not all men who have helped elect the Government have equal rights and privileges. I would like to say to Mr. Doull that I am not engaged in the teaching profession but I am heartily in sympathy with the action that they are about to take, that is "The strike" should the Government force them to it, and let me say, that they, none of them want to do so, and I say "Shame on the Government" for putting them to it. The eyes of the public are now on them rather than on the teachers; they are waiting with abated breath the action of the Government. Our Premier goes to Ottawa and boasts (truly) of this being a province of smallest taxes, (wealthier people should pay a heavier tax), no poor people, everybody prosperous, our fox industry, etc., and yet no money to increase teachers salaries. What is being done with it? Mr. Doull writes "I love to see a man get mad and sling mud, it has proved to him that he has the wrong end of the argument." Evidently he thinks Mr. Doull has the wrong end for who has thrown more mud than he, and what is Mr. Doull doing himself? Throwing mud? Something dirtier than mud, language one would not dare to use (and I would like to say which only pigs revel in) is the only name for it. Any sane minded man that attacks our teaching profession in the way that he has should be taken care of by the Government. I wonder how many other Members (and Sisters of the Sister Order) or friend has in this very profession, is he in every sense a "brother" Mason? Is he practicing the Golden Rule? Mr. Doull and Mr. Doull both say, "let them strike," we (heavy on the we as you'll note) will have numbers of teachers at the end of June. They speak as though they are the ones on whom falls the responsibility of engaging teachers. How about our

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ATTENTION Truss Wearers. To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a truss we ask the question, Are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Do it fit comfortably or is it an antiquated and out of date style—out grown its usefulness so to speak, thus causing untold agony; then why continue suffering when we can alleviate the cause by offering you a perfect fitting, modern and up-to-date one, from the large consignment of American Trusses just received. All sizes and styles and at prices to suit everybody. Come in and enquire or phone and have us send you some for fitting.

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