

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim

Babies are forever reaching for something they shouldn't have, just like grown people.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1932

BRITAIN TAKES ACTION

While the followers of Mr. MacKenzie King are still prating about the Imperial Conference agreements being of no use to Canadian producers, the British Parliament is passing measure after measure to benefit Canada as a result of the Conference agreements.

In view of the persistent carping criticism of the Opposition party in this country the British Parliament might have claimed justification for opposing the clauses in the agreement benefiting Canadian producers. But it is evidently realized as clearly in the United Kingdom as it is in Canada that our parley knockers are talking for political effect and that they in no sense represent public opinion.

POULTRY RECORDS

Figures just issued by the Poultry Division of the Dominion Live Stock Branch at Ottawa show that with still a month to go entries in Record Performance for Poultry are well ahead of last year.

Fees for the entry for the 1932-33 R.O.P. record year have been reduced one-third, with half the fee payable with the entry and the other half deferred to the first of May following.

Many advantages are enjoyed by poultry raisers in Record of Performance. In the first place trapping may be done more efficiently and with less trouble to the individual because the Department supplies the necessary forms, checks the weekly records as they are sent in, and at the end of the year compiles an accurate summary of each bird's performance.

The production of male birds of suitable type and quality is the outstanding factor in the development of poultry flocks throughout all

Canada at the present time. Some idea of the extent of this possibility is afforded by the fact that last year a total of over 3000 male birds were distributed under the policy. While it is impossible at this early date to estimate what the probable demand for the 1933 hatching season will be, orders for male birds under the Cockerel Distribution Policy have already been placed and present indications are that all available birds suitable for approval under the policy will be taken up, according to a leaflet issued by the Department.

REDISTRIBUTION

For the purpose of facilitating consideration of the Redistribution Bill this session in the House of Commons, complete figures of the population of Canada by Provinces, electoral districts and sub districts according to the 1931 Census returns have been prepared in handy booklet form by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

As already noted in the Press, the population of Prince Edward Island (88,038) represents a decrease of 557 over the 1921 census, but compares favorably with the decrease of 5,113 in the previous decade. Nova Scotia, for the first time since Confederation, has shown a decrease in its population amounting to 10,991. New Brunswick shows a gain of 20,343 compared with 35,987 in the preceding decade.

The population of Quebec constitutes the basis from which the order of representation in the other provinces is fixed, Quebec's representation of sixty-five members in the House of Commons remaining constant. The redistribution of seats on this basis according to the 1931 Census, would reduce Prince Edward Island's representation from 4 to 2 members, and New Brunswick's from 11 to 9.

Fortunately, however, through application made by the Mathieson Government of this Province to the Borden Government at Ottawa in 1915, an amendment to the British North America Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, providing that "notwithstanding anything in the said Act, a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of Senators representing such province."

The representation to which each province is entitled as a result of redistribution based upon the 1931 census will be as follows, the figures in brackets showing the present representation based on the Redistribution Bill of 1925:

Table with 2 columns: Province and Number of Members. Prince Edward Island 4 (4), Nova Scotia 12 (14), New Brunswick 10 (11), Quebec 65 (65), Ontario 82 (82), Manitoba 17 (17), Saskatchewan 21 (21), Alberta 17 (19), British Columbia 16 (14), Yukon 1 (1).

EDITORIAL NOTES

Newfoundland has issued a 24 cent stamp depicting a view of a boat loading iron ore at Wabana. Another good subject, suggests an exchange, would be Sir Herbert Samuel resigning from the British Government because Newfoundland was given a preference on cod liver

NOTES BY THE WAY

Premier Mussolini of Italy is unchallenged master of Italy but when he adventures on the troubled sea of international politics, he is a clumsy pilot. The radio speech he delivered on Sunday is a case in point. To appeal in such a manner to the United States for a reduction or cancellation of the war debts, is to ignore diplomatic amenities and to invite an unfavorable reaction. Debtors do not successfully compromise with their creditors in public debate.

A live wire merchant in a neighboring town, says the Oshawa Times, who is a firm believer in newspaper advertising and who backs up his belief with good sized advertisements in the paper at regular periods, reports that he is sometimes asked why he doesn't cut down on the amount of advertising space and thus save enough money to sell his goods for less. He replies: "We can sell merchandise at less overhead by advertising consistently, because it increases our volume materially. We must have volume—and volume means more sales and a smaller proportion of expense per sale" which hits the nail squarely on the head and shows how this merchant, as well as other courageous ones, are keeping up their sales volume by steady and consistent use of newspaper advertising.

French philistines, kicking over the traces on the debt question, may prove something of an embarrassment to President Hoover, though Paris' despatches indicate that debate on this subject in the Chamber of Deputies will probably be held over until after the American elections. Parliament, Paris hears, is endeavoring to block the December payment of the French war debt to the United States. The French view, it is said, is that France should pay \$900,000,000 due on the commercial debt, but should seek cancellation of the obligation incurred by borrowings from America during the war.

It has long been the considered opinion of many of the ablest statesmen and publicists that if upon any of the crucial international problems which are now pressing with grim insistence upon nations everywhere Great Britain and the United States could come into mutual agreement, the moral effect of such co-operation would be incalculable and would ensure the peace of the world. This view has found expression from a dozen different quarters at once, and has been reiterated time and again during the past decade. Anglo-American unity has become one of the capital slogans of a troubled age. As stated by one well known author, "The most vital question for English speaking peoples today is that of Anglo-American unity. Besides this question all others are mere side issues. What other nations will depend upon the social, political and commercial attitude of Great Britain and the United States."

It had been generally believed that the Government would need to borrow this autumn not less than \$100,000,000; but the affairs of state are better than had been thought, and the large amount just named will not be needed. As a matter of fact, in the course of the last six months—the most exacting half of the year as regards financial demands—the Financial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Rhodes, has spent a little less than the Treasury has received. This improvement is of good augury.

The Italian position with reference to Germany's demand for armament parity with the other nations was made public some time ago. Premier Mussolini speaking at Turin, has seen fit to make a personal declaration of his belief in the soundness of the German view on this particular question. "Germany's demand for judicial parity of armaments is fully justified," the Italian leader declared. "It must be recognized and the sooner the better. But at the same time Germany must not ask armament in any way as long as the disarmament conference endures. Once the conference fails, Germany cannot remain in the League of Nations."

Amid the tumult of criticism to which the Ottawa Agreements have been subjected, it is interesting to note that precisely opposite faults have been found in them by different speakers and writers. In Great Britain one would gather from Mr. George Lansbury that the Dominions secured the whole advantage in the Conference, and that the British working classes are to groan under the hardship of dearer food in order to enrich farmers and grain growers of Canada and Australia. On the other hand, Mr.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE OVERPROTECTED CHILD

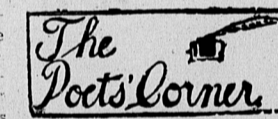
When we were examining recruits for the war, the only ones rejected because the chest was too small, were young men who had not played much when they were youngsters. When asked why they did not play much when they were young, why they did not indulge in games, the answers were always the same, "My mother was afraid I'd get hurt."

It seems only natural that a mother should want to protect her youngsters from injury and yet this "over care" on the mother's part is likely to be a tremendous handicap to the youngster in life. As regards his physical growth and stamina not being allowed to play means poor heart, poor lungs, poor appetite, thin blood, constipation and other ailments. But even more than the physical is the poor development of the mental and moral side. This is a serious matter indeed as it affects success and happiness in life.

This overprotection by the mother according to Dr. Franklin G. Ebaugh, results in the following: (1) temper tantrums; (2) loss of interest, no desire to start things of his own accord, always waiting for or expecting the mother to start things; (3) excessive interest in health, often actual imagining of ailments or diseases because the mother is always thinking or worrying about some ailment happening to the youngster. This of course continues with the youngster even when he grows up; (4) inadequate or insufficient preparation for independence because the youngster has not been allowed, has not been made to do or think for itself.

You can readily see then that if a youngster is to grow strong physically, mentally, and morally, it must not be "overprotected" by the mother, but should play with other children learning to give and take; should go to the ordinary public school and learn to behave as do other youngsters, to be praised or punished according to that behavior. With no mother to give protection when the youngster is at fault, it will soon learn to stand on its own feet.

It is these "overprotected" youngsters that have difficulty in adjusting themselves to life. And the individual who cannot adjust himself to life and other people is really a "mental" case.



COMPENSATIONS

These are the things I love—the friendly trees Pine scented, murmurous, sweet lime, and oak; The acrid autumn smell of drifting smoke The drowsy hum of honey-seeking bees; The running water of the brown hill stream Splashing and singing on their turbulent way; The sun-kissed breath of swathes of new mown hay; The peaceful coo of pigeons lost in dreams; The crash of waves upon a rocky coast; The soft caress of softly falling rain; The smell of damp earth when it's fit again— Sweet scents and sounds, that, could my eye not see, Would compensation still provide for me. —E. M. A. Lambert, in The Winds Magazine.

Fenton has resigned from the Australian cabinet because—in his view—the interests of Australian industry have been sacrificed to provide wider and easier markets for British manufacturers, and Mr. Scullin, leader of the Labor Party in Australia, is conducting a fierce campaign against the treaty in the cause of his country's workpeople.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. BACKACHE, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, SCIATICA, GOUT, CALCULI, URIC ACID, SANDS, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, SCIATICA, GOUT, CALCULI, URIC ACID. 4087 THE PRO...

That Body of Pours

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF REDISTRIBUTION

The following review of changes, in provincial representation in the House of Commons from Confederation to the present time is from a bulletin recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, compiled for the purpose of facilitating consideration of the Redistribution Bill which will come before Parliament during the present session:

As set out in the provisions of the B. N. A. Act, the first Dominion House of Commons of 1867 consisted at its commencement of 181 members, made up of 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 19 for Nova Scotia and 15 for New Brunswick. To this number were added under the Manitoba Act, 1870 4 members to represent the newly-created province of Manitoba; also, according to the agreement under which British Columbia entered Confederation, ratified by Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, 6 members were added to represent the new province, making a total of 191 members at the end of the First Parliament.

Arising out of the first census of the Dominion in 1871, a readjustment of representation took place in 1872, increasing the representation of Ontario from 82 to 88, of Nova Scotia from 19 to 21 and of New Brunswick from 15 to 16 members, the nine additional members bringing the total number of representatives up to 200. To these were added in 1874, as a result of the agreement under which Prince Edward Island entered Confederation, 6 members representing the new province, bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 206.

The result of the second census of 1881 necessitated the passage of a new Representation Act, increasing the representation of Ontario from 88 to 92 and that of Manitoba from 4 to 5, thus bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 211 members. To these were added 4 members for the North West Territories (2 for the then provisional district of Assiniboia and one each for the then provisional districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan), bringing the total membership to 215.

The third census of 1891 was followed by another readjustment of representation, reducing the representation of Nova Scotia from 21 to 20, of New Brunswick from 16 to 14, of Prince Edward Island from 6 to 5, and increasing the representation of Manitoba from 5 to 7, the representation of the other provinces remaining as before. The net result was a reduction of the members of the House from 215 to 213.

The fourth census of 1901 resulted in a readjustment in 1903, reducing the representatives of Ontario from 92 to 86, of Nova Scotia from 20 to 18, of New Brunswick from 14 to 13, and of Prince Edward Island from 5 to 4. On the other hand the representation of Manitoba was increased from 7 to 10, of British Columbia from 6 to 7, and of the North West Territories from 4 to 10—these provisions making no change in the total membership. By chapter 37 of the Statutes of 1902, however a member had been added for Yukon Territory, so that the net effect of the changes was to place the membership at 214 in the early years of the present century. Thereafter the rapid growth of the North West Territories led to their division and admission to Confederation in 1905 as the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the Acts admitting them it was provided that their representation should be readjusted on the basis of the results of the quinquennial census of 1906. The Representation Act of 1907, implementing this pledge, increased the representation of Saskatchewan from 6 to 10, and of Alberta from 4 to 7 members, thus raising the total membership of the House of Commons to 221.

The census of 1911, with its large but unevenly distributed increase of population, led to very considerable changes in representation, enacted by the Representation Act of 1914. The representatives of Ontario were reduced in number from 86 to 82, of Nova Scotia from 18 to 16, of New Brunswick from 13 to 11, and of Prince Edward Island from 4 to 3. On the other hand the representation of Manitoba was raised from 10 to 15, of Saskatchewan from 10 to 16, of Alberta from 7 to 12, and of British Columbia from 7 to 13. The net result was an increase of 13 members in the total membership of the House of Commons, bringing the membership to 234. However, in the following session an amendment to the British North America Act, resulted in the retention by Prince Edward Island, which has four senators, of her

fourth member of the House of Commons. The total membership therefore, of the House of Commons in the thirteenth and fourteenth Parliaments (elected in 1917 and 1921 respectively) was 235. As the result of the census of 1921, a new Representation Act was passed in 1924. This Act reduced the representatives of Nova Scotia from 16 to 14 and increased the representatives of Manitoba from 15 to 17, of Saskatchewan from 16 to 21, of Alberta from 12 to 16 and of British Columbia from 13 to 14, the representation of the remaining provinces and of the Yukon Territory remaining unaffected. This Act thus increased the total membership of the House of Commons to 245 and has governed the representation in the 15th, 16th and 17th Parliaments. The representation in the next House of Commons will be determined on the basis of the census of 1931.

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.

UNEMPLOYED MEN PROTEST

Sir,—We would like to present to the public our views regarding relief as it is handled by our city at the present time. Cases of dire need have been taken before our executive that are indeed pitiful and we feel that something must be done at once to keep people from suffering. We have on file in our office cases that were rejected by the Mayor and City Clerk that were really deserving and should have been attended to at once but were turned away. Others who receive relief have protested to us bitterly as to the meagre fare allotted to them and a number of those cases are now on file. At the present time there are a great many families on record at our office who are in need of relief at once. The men of those families are only too willing to work, but as there is not sufficient employment there must be relief for them.

The Executive have decided to hold a mass meeting in the near future and we trust that on this occasion the Mayor and his Relief Committee will be present to defend their actions regarding the distribution of relief. There certainly must be something done at once or else the needy may get beyond control.

A case was reported to us by one of our members who was turned down by the Mayor and Council. The reason given was that he had got into trouble through his own weakness and was at one time in receipt of property and was in a position to make good but failed to do so; therefore his wife and children must suffer. This is one of the many cases that are on file in our office and anyone interested may call and see them at 81 Queen St. and receive full information regarding same.

Thanking you for your valuable space.

We are, Sir, etc., LEMUEL RUSH, Secretary, W. M. McFARLANE, Treasurer, Unemployed Workmen's Assn. Charlottetown, Nov. 2, 1932.

Einstein And Piccard

(Exchange) A Vienna daily describes an evening in the home of a Viennese scientist where Einstein was a guest. It seems that this savant whose name is a household word, whether his relativity is intelligible or no, is a competent violinist. An innocent manoeuvre to make him play was planned. In a room next drawing room a string quartette began to play Beethoven. When the music stopped, the players would like to play something of Mozart's composed for five violins, but they had been unable to find the extra player. Would Professor Einstein oblige? He tried to refuse, but they put the fiddle in his hands and the ruse was successful. The quintet were well into the second movement when a message came from the great and famous French scientist, Piccard, that he would like to come and see Einstein. And come he did very soon, to wait behind the fiddler until the Mozart was finished.

Einstein was in Vienna to give an address on Relativity; Piccard to tell about his flight into the stratosphere. "Up there one can fly from Europe to America in a few hours," Einstein warned him against another ascent. "Think of your family." After parting with his friend, Piccard said that every meeting with Einstein made him

famed for its fragrance— MORSE'S ORANGE PEKOE TEA

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AMIT CHEW HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST

feel rich and happy. The German was born in 1879, and the Frenchman, who has honors from Royal Societies and scores of learned institutions, was born in 1856.

NEW RADIO MAST HAS HALO The mast of the powerful broadcasting station being constructed at Breslau, Germany, has a "halo round its head." The wooden mast of 460 feet is surmounted by a bronze ring, 35 feet in diameter, which replaces the customary antennae and eliminates the necessity for a second mast. Builders claim that it will make possible a clearer and wider range of transmission.

IRISH FARMERS ORGANIZE Farmers of the Irish Free State have organized the United Farmers and Ratepayers Association. Frank McDermott, an Independent member of the Dail, presided at the first meeting, which was held in the Mansion House in Dublin. Resolutions were passed asking the Government to restore the overseas markets and warning it that farmers could not pay taxes and land annuities under present conditions.

MANY CHILDREN ROAD VICTIMS Following the issuance of official reports showing that nearly 1,000 persons were killed in street accidents in England, the National Safety First Association is starting a campaign for more careful driving. Nearly 200 children were victims in the two months, and a special drive for the safety of little ones is under way. Saturday was the worst day of the week, the average number killed being 23.

DUKE BUSY IN DUMFRIES When the Duke of Gloucester recently visited Dumfries, Scotland, he spent a very busy day. First he inspected a guard of honor of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Then with a golden key he opened the new Municipal Chamber of Deputies. Later he dedicated the new headquarters of the British Legion and placed a wreath on Robert Burns' tomb.

At a compulsory auction in Henkentang a Baltic resort, recently, a hotel was sold for \$12,500.

Great for Lumbago—Minnard's.

The Island CONDITION POWDER

MAC'S PILE OINTMENT Gives Quick Relief in all cases of Internal and External Piles. A safe and efficient remedy in the treatment of this wretched, torturing and oft-times stubborn disease. It brings almost instant relief from the itching, burning, stinging sensation of piles and is a positive cure. There has been for years an effort to discover some local treatment by which Piles could be cured without resorting to an operation. Such a remedy has been found in our ointment. We positively guarantee the cure of this disease if the directions are carried out carefully. Get a Tube today. Price 50c. THE 2 MACS Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

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