

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester R. McLure, M. P. Secretary—Lieut. Col. B. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$3.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1931

World Grain Conference

The world's grain exhibition and conference, scheduled to open at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, on July 25, 1932, will be unique in that it will constitute the first venture of this kind ever held. The generous prize money offered, and the exceptional opportunity that presents itself for the gathering of valuable information and data in connection with the grain industry, has riveted the attention of the agricultural world upon an event which will be one of the most outstanding features of that year.

To date, eleven countries have accepted the invitation to attend, and there is ample evidence to indicate that at least fifty countries will be represented at the conference when it is opened. Those countries who have signified their intention of sending representatives are: Italy, Peru, Yugo-Slavia, Guatemala, New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, The Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Siam and India, and a recent report discloses that the maize growers of Southern Rhodesia are contemplating representation. By July of 1932, it is fully expected that every country in Europe will be represented.

The exhibition will be held in a building which is being erected specially for the purpose, construction of which will be started in February of this year, and which will have a floor space of approximately 170,000 square feet. The building itself and the decoration, appropriate for the occasion, will be among the most interesting things at the exhibition.

A big field makes for keener competition, and it is anticipated that the arena of the new building will be the scene of many friendly battles for world supremacy in the different classes.

The Power of Stalin

The casual reader of Russian news, noting frequent and apparently unrelated announcements of the rise and fall of personalities in the party and government, can form no adequate conception of the trend of forces since Lenin's death in 1923. In truth, says Edgar G. Furniss in an informative article in the February issue of Current History, the past seven years have witnessed a thoroughgoing revolution in the political structure of Russia. Of the original party membership not more than a fifth remain at the present time. Of the group of leaders who formed Lenin's general staff in 1923 Stalin alone holds power today. The death of Lenin opened the way for dissensions over matters of policy and the distribution of offices. Stalin at the time was one of the humblest of the country's leaders, occupying the comparatively unimportant office of party secretary. This office he used to win the support of the local party officers and through them to control the delegations to the central party conferences where the "line of policy" is approved; and to attach to himself a majority of the members of the all-powerful Political Bureau through which the party exercises control over the government.

Gaining power by these means to determine the policy of the party, Stalin has proceeded to destroy every one who ventured to oppose him. Trotsky, representing the extreme Left Wing, was the first to fall; and when he attempted to reinstate himself through a breach of party discipline he was driven into exile. Kamenev, Zinoviev and Radek, after aiding Stalin in his fight against Trotsky, were forced into opposition and reduced to impotence. Now Tomski and Rykov, also Stalin's allies in the earlier intraparty struggle, have been condemned as too conservative and reduced to the ranks. Chicherin of the old guard, for many years Russia's Foreign Minister, has been replaced by Litvinov, a younger man and a disciple of Stalin. Lunacharsky has lost his post as Commissioner of

Education. Bukharin is without influence and holds his place only by abject subservience to Stalin's will. Not even in the height of Lenin's power was the dictatorship of Russia gathered so completely into the hands of a single individual as at the present moment.

Unconvincing

Mr. R. J. Deachman, free trade advocate, cut a sorry figure at the textile tariff hearing than the brief despatch published in Friday's Guardian would indicate. Attempting to construe a reply of Hon. C.H. Cahon into a statement that western farmers should not have clothes, Mr. Deachman was at once called to task and made explanation that his remark was intended as a joke! He then claimed that a duty of 96 per cent. is imposed on those kinds of clothing which are most commonly used by farmers and workmen. To this statement Hon. Mr. Cahon replied that the duty is not being paid because the clothes are not imported. At the conclusion of Mr. Deachman's protest, R. P. Sparks, speaking for the garment workers, made a broad denial of the allegations made. Furthermore, he said that Canadian farmers and workmen are getting their clothing cheaper today than at any time in the past 24 years. In place of prices having increased since the tariff was raised, they had declined. Three British mills had recently opened in Canada and 14 others were coming. The only illuminating statement made by Mr. Deachman was that the organization he represented—the so-called Canadian Council of Agriculture—is as hostile to protective duties on foreign agricultural products as it is to textile tariffs.

Mr. Deachman is either a poor advocate, or he had an uncommonly chummy case to present before the federal ministers last week.

Should Visit Maritimes

Canada is to have the privilege for five months this year of entertaining twelve head-mistresses of English and Scottish schools. Their aim in coming here is to acquire a personal knowledge of Canadian universities and to investigate the possibilities of girls finishing their education in this country after a secondary course at home. It is to be hoped that in mapping out the itinerary this section of Canada will not be ignored, as has too frequently happened on other occasions.

Editorial Notes

Canada's average yield in potatoes last year was 142 bushels per acre, the total yield being nearly 82,000,000 bushels.

The entire population of Grindstone Island, of the Magdalen group in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, turned out to greet an airplane carrying 800 pounds of mail. Formerly, the islanders were cut off from the outside world during the winter months, being completely isolated. Now they receive mail periodically, thanks to the airplane, which is rendering like service to residents of the outposts in Northern Canada.

Our local contemporary professes to deplore the fact that the King Government Tariff Commission no longer functions, and that tariff hearings now come directly before responsible members of the Government. As our readers are aware, the Tariff Board abolished by Premier Bennett never had any statutory existence. It was appointed by order-in-council, was a political machine pure and simple and if it made any recommendations to the Government they were not acted on previous to the bringing down of the Dunning Budget, in which the chairman of the Board collaborated with the Finance Minister and then threw off the mask completely, becoming a Liberal candidate in an Ontario constituency.

Notes by the Way

The United States, says the Providence Journal, will take a friendly interest in this unusual effort of the Prince to become a trade ambassador of goodwill to foreign countries in much the same way in which he has previously been a political ambassador of goodwill both to Dominions within the Empire and to foreign nations. If he succeeds as admirably in this South American experiment as he has on his other foreign missions of the past, American manufacturers and exporters can not afford to disregard the consequences of his visit to our Pan-American neighbors.

Jascha Heifetz, attaining his 30th birthday recently, remarked that he hoped his small daughter would not become a famous violinist. "It's too hard a life," he explained. To reach greatness in any of the arts one must make heavy sacrifices. One must sacrifice, indeed, one's self; must make one's self an instrument through which one's art can be produced. One cannot live as other men live; and if there is, for reward, a greater delight than other men know, there are, also, greater sorrow, greater pain, greater discouragement. Life becomes a business of high peaks and deep valleys. If the peaks gleam with a light not of this earth, the valleys are filled with the blackest of shadows.

A late despatch from Berlin to the Associated Press says: "Information reaching there from Moscow today said that the Russian 'Glosses Internationales' proposed to initiate a 'five-year anti-religious plan' this year on the crest of the present world-wide wave of unemployment which is counted on to give the movement impetus. While the headquarters of the organization will not be moved from Moscow to Berlin as previously reported, it is planned to work outside of Russia with the International Proletarian Free-thinkers' Society, which already exists. The aim is to mobilize 20,000,000 European atheists, excluding those who are not prepared to accept the doctrines of Communism. The first task is given as systematic undermining and destruction of the influence of the clergy and the 'unmasking of the mendacity of all charities conducted by the churches'."

Reducing the various tables and using the British figure as 100 it is found that the index of cost of living in Belgium is 81.7; France 101.2; Denmark 118.9; Sweden 101.1; Norway 125.9; Holland 95.3 and Germany 110.4. According to the international labor office, on the same basis the index figure for Canada is 157 and for the United States 188.

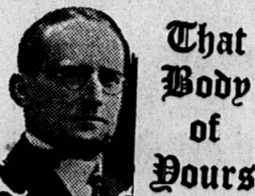
When we talk about democracy of systems of government, it is due to ourselves to remember that we alone among the peoples of the world have enjoyed ten centuries of consecutive, consistent and, on the whole, successful experience in the arts of government. We are the proud possessors of the Mother of Parliaments, and more than a few generations of the representative or self-governing idea. Most of the people of the world want no more than good government, and it does not matter to them what form that government takes. We, like the rest of them, want good government, but unlike them, we possess the ability to govern ourselves well.

Slow old John Bull, comments the Brantford Expositor. He holds the world speed records only for autos, motorplanes and seaplanes. Also, it might be added, for meeting war debts.

If Fascism—or any other single party—claims the praise when it succeeds, it must expect to incur the blame when it fails. So the regime is being held responsible for hard times. The Italian newspapers are not permitted to criticize but the people are beginning to murmur. The very exaggerations of Fascism's pretensions are now working against it. It is obvious that, like other forms of government, it is not infallible. For these reasons, competent observers believe that Fascism is now being tested as it has not been tested before. The essential condition of its existence is continued success.

Most assuredly it is not an increase in the gambling spirit that will help the world through its present economic difficulties. Well-to-do people may see no harm in a mild flutter, while moral consideration may be dismissed as debatable. The fact remains that considerations of public policy compel the State to frown upon gambling and to keep it as far as practicable within limits. Hateful as the doctrine may be, it is still necessary for all in authority to reiterate the old truth that what the world needs for its salvation is sober, honest work.

Memory is a paradise out of which Fate cannot drive us—Alexander Dumas.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN

Many parents as they look at their younger and notice that he or she is thin or skinny as compared with other children, quite naturally begin to be anxious about it. If however underweight should be a family characteristic they dismiss the matter from their minds feeling that the youngster will be all right when he gets a little older.

Now what about underweight or undernourished children? Underweight may be due to some undernourished children?

Underweight may be due to some little infection in the system or it may be due to undernourishment. It has been learned that any little infection of teeth or tonsils, adenoids, sinus or other trouble, can be the cause of underweight due to the wearing processes of these ailments on the system.

In cases where there is no infection it is usually due to undernourishment.

This doesn't mean that the youngster doesn't get as much food as other youngsters but the kind and amount that he gets isn't sufficient for his particular body.

Where groups of school children, some normal, and some underweight were placed under the same conditions as to food, sleep and exercise, and watched for weeks and even months it was found that "it was possible to bring about a gain of weight in every child. It is to be remembered that the children in whom this could be done were such as had failed to gain in weight under the method pursued in the school and the home."

How was the weight increased? By milk? No. Milk is a wonderful food and was fed to these youngsters regularly because it contains so much lime. Lime is the source of the food supply for building up bone and teeth, and some lime should be in every cell in the body. Each child therefore received a good supply of milk daily.

But milk was not the standby; increasing the weight and strength of these underweight children.

Meat and eggs, foods rich in protein enabled the child to play more and actually increase in weight. The experiment showed that in the growing child especially if he is underweight that it is almost impossible for him to eat too much of meat and eggs.

Remember, underweight is not a disease but underweight makes children less resistant to infections. Don't be afraid to give your growing youngster especially if underweight plenty of meat, eggs and milk.

Maritime Freight Rates

(Sydney Post)

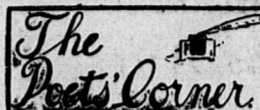
During the recent coal conference at Ottawa, Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, erroneously stated that the statutory rates authorized by the Maritime Freight Rates Act had cost the Federal treasury \$9,200,000 in 1930. The Minister's error was due to the fact that he included in his estimate, not only the railway by reason of the 20 per cent statutory reduction of rates, but also the whole of the alleged operating deficit for the Atlantic Region. His attention was called to this mistake by Hon. Murray McLaren, and he promptly corrected it by a letter from which the following quotation is taken:

"As you will recall, the late Government brought within the scope of this legislation not only the reduction in freight rates, but the operating deficit as well, which latter, under the Act, is required to be separately voted in the estimates. The latest estimate of 1930 requirements under the legislation in question, is as follows: 20 per cent reduction, privately owned lines, \$900,000; 20 per cent reduction, Canadian National Railways, Eastern lines, \$2,364,699; deficit, Eastern lines (estimated) \$5,964,000; total \$9,217,000."

"From this you will see that it would be quite incorrect to assume that \$9,200,000 has been required in 1930 to implement the rate reduction accorded shippers in Eastern Canada under the Maritime Freight Act, and I am sorry that the figure was published without suitable explanation. As you will see, the estimated amount which will be attributable to the rate reduction alone will be \$3,265,000, or almost \$6,000,000 less than the published figure."

Without any desire to minimize the benefits accruing to the Atlantic Region by the Maritime Freight Rates Act, it may be pointed out that there are certain unfortunate features in that statute which, in view of these Provinces, should be

That Body of Hours



PUMAS

Hushed, cruel, amber-eyed, Before the time of the danger of the day,

Or at dusk on the boulder-broken mountainside, The great cats seek their prey.

Soft-padded, heavy-limbed, With agate talons chiselled for love or hate,

In desolate places wooded or granite-rimmed, The great cats seek their mate.

Rippling, as water swerved, To tangled coverts overshadowed and deep

Or secret caves where the canyon's wall is curved, The great cats go to sleep.

Seeking the mate or prey Out of the darkness glow the insatiate eyes.

Man, who is made more terrible far than they, Dreams he is otherwise.

—George Sterling.

removed by an early amendment. One vital objection is pointed out by Dr. Manion in his above-quoted letter to Dr. McLaren, namely that the operating figures for the Maritimes are separated from the general statement of the Canadian National Railways and by this inglorious isolation are held up to the whole country as a standing example of the alleged unprofitable character of the transportation business on the Eastern lines. Nothing could be more fallacious, unfair or unreasonable.

The alleged operating deficit of the C. N. R. in the Atlantic Region is not properly chargeable against Maritime traffic, for the obvious reason that it relates not only to the freight business of this region, but to that of the entire system. The most expensive part of any railway is the operation of its terminals, and the Maritimes contain an extensive system of terminals, constructed at a large capital outlay, costly to maintain and expensive to operate, through which the transcontinental and eastern export traffic of the entire National system passes. This system of terminals would be necessary and would have to be maintained even if the local freight business in the Maritimes were only a tenth of what it is, or even if it were entirely non-existent. Every transportation expert in the country knows this to be so, and Sir Henry Thorton himself, when testifying before the Duncan Commission, frankly admitted that regional cost statements were necessarily arbitrary and only designed for book-keeping purposes. The City of Halifax, for example, might just as logically be treated as a railway region, and the entire cost of operating its terminals charged against the traffic business of that area. If this were done, what a staggering "operating deficit" Halifax would show!

Only a degree less absurd is the provision in the Maritime Freight Rates Act which directs that payment shall be made out of the Federal treasury of the difference between the Board rate and the statutory rate on all Maritime traffic. The fact is that the railways are vastly better off as a result of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, because by depressing the rate, it has induced a great increase in traffic and thereby added enormously to the revenues of the carriers. The situation therefore is that the railways are receiving a yearly subsidy which increases in amount with the increase of their earnings. The better business they do, the larger the amount they draw out of the Dominion treasury. And as the volume of the Maritime freight rises, the greater is the "subsidy" Parliament votes on behalf of the needy and impecunious Maritimers! It would be difficult to picture a more ironical situation. If the traffic business of the Maritimes should increase tenfold, with the resultant prosperity of the railways, something like \$32,000,000 a year would be voted by Parliament by way of compensation to the railways for their abounding prosperity, and by way of "relief" to the Maritimers for their enlarged contribution to that prosperity. Surely this is a piece of legislation that should be amended and rationalized with all convenient despatch.

By this rule the monastic life was stabilized and an opportunity was given to those who wished to be monks to regulate their lives by proper discipline and to refresh and strengthen their souls by this guide

The quickest way to break up a cold is, we believe, by the use of

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.

COMMUNITY OF BENEDICTINE MONKS FOR CANADA

Sir:—It is proposed to found in Canada a community of Benedictine Fathers from the Anglo-Benedictine Congregation in Great Britain.

The proposal is to send across to Great Britain a number of young Canadians who give evidence of a vocation to the religious life.

They will make their novitiate there and continue their studies until after the ordination they are ready to return to Canada to be the founders of a Canadian Benedictine Community.

This will take a few years to accomplish, but it means the establishment of a new community by Canadians and not by strangers who, for many years, would be handicapped by new conditions, no matter how willing and self sacrificing they might be.

There are a few Canadians in view now. It is open to others to apply.

Those who would be most suitable are:

- 1—Young priests who have a religious vocation and are free. 2—Young men who have taken their B. A. or the equivalent and feel that they are called to the religious life.

It is as well to state at the beginning that the vocation to the Benedictine life is different in many ways from other religious vocations. St. Benedict wrote his rule in the beginning of the sixth century. It is believed that as a recognized master, he was asked by Pope Hormisdas to set down a rule for the many who, with perhaps more zeal than knowledge, were devoting themselves in his day to the religious life.

By this rule the monastic life was stabilized and an opportunity was given to those who wished to be monks to regulate their lives by proper discipline and to refresh and strengthen their souls by this guide

By this rule the monastic life was stabilized and an opportunity was given to those who wished to be monks to regulate their lives by proper discipline and to refresh and strengthen their souls by this guide

By this rule the monastic life was stabilized and an opportunity was given to those who wished to be monks to regulate their lives by proper discipline and to refresh and strengthen their souls by this guide

PENSLAR LAXATIVE COLD BREAKERS

People who guard their health use Penslar Laxative Cold Breakers because they contain no acetanilide or other opiates.

They are packed in convenient tin boxes, the formula being printed on each box. You should keep them handy at all times. Get a 25c box and insure yourself against colds.

For stopping a cough we suggest that you try Penslar White Pine and Spruce Balsam. Sold in two sizes, plain or mentholated 35c and 50c.

E. A. FOSTER Central Drugstore

TOILET



SPECIALS

- Coty's Face Powder . . . . . 58c Hourigant Face Powder, small . . . . . 45c Hourigant Face Powder, large . . . . . 67c Pompana Face Powder . . . . . 47c Pjer-Kiss Face Powder, large . . . . . 35c Armand Face Powder with large jar of Vanishing Cream . . . . . 50c Three Flowers Face Powder with Traveltite . . . . . \$1.00 Special line of Talcum . . . . . 13c

EXTRA SPECIAL Renaud's Sweet Pea \$1.00 box of Sweet Pea and 50c vial of Sweet Pea Perfume \$1. All for

SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR OTHER TOILET SPECIALS The 2 MACS



When you wish to send money away—

- to pay an out-of-town account, —to a relative or friend, —to pay for goods from an outside point, —for any purpose,

call at any Branch of this Bank and secure a Draft for the amount. Sold "over the counter," with no delay or formality, Bank of Nova Scotia drafts offer a safe and convenient method of sending money away.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1832 Capital \$12,000,000 Reserve \$24,000,000 Total Assets over \$265,000,000 With the object of giving the best possible service to our maritime customers the Eastern Supervisor's Department is located in Saint John, N. B.

To Christian perfection. To wish to become a monk was, in St. Benedict's words, "to wish to renounce one's own will" and to devote oneself to God's service. The monastic life is a school of the Lord's service. The monastic life was not intended as a school for any other work. It was for God's service, first, last and all the time and other works arose as God and Holy Church would. St. Benedict gives three principal instruments of perfection in the monastic state—instruments by which the beginner in God's service renounced his own will and occupied all his day at the order of another. The instruments are: Liturgical

Continued on page 9

If you want a really fine, full flavoured rich "bodied" Tea Use Hazard's Brahmin (Sold only in red, airtight packages)

Advertisement for Protection with Profit, featuring a logo and text: "Champion of Thrift and Guardian of Homes! The Great-West Life Assurance Co. Insurance in Force \$ 614,000,000 Assets 129,000,000 Prince Edward Island Branch Office HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED Managers "Choose Great-West and enjoy Protection with Profit"

Advertisement for The Chew for You, featuring a large illustration of a man and text: "Outdoor men are unanimous—you can't beat it for flavour and lasting goodness. BLACK TWIST CHEWING HICKEY & NICHOLSON"

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text: "DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALL KINDS OF BACKACHE BLADDER TROUBLE RHEUMATISM 1087 THE PRINCE OF EDWARD ISLAND"