

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1934.

A GOOD BEGINNING

The widespread interest taken in the work of the Provincial Marketing Board, recently appointed under authority given at the last session of the Legislature, is highly encouraging. The first act of the Board was to call a meeting of dealers in turnips and potatoes and invite free discussion. The official report of the proceedings appeared in yesterday's Guardian. The meeting was attended by about 100 dealers and shippers—probably the most representative gathering of its kind ever held in the Province. Unanimous agreement was reached on the need of some action being taken under the new Dominion Marketing Act for the more orderly marketing of seed potatoes and turnips, and a strong committee was appointed to prepare a marketing scheme and report at the earliest opportunity to the Provincial Marketing Board. Before submitting the scheme to the Dominion Board, a general meeting of farmers and dealers will be called, and the details fully discussed. The members of the Provincial Marketing Board, it may be noted, are themselves widely representative of the producing and shipping interests of the Province. The chairman, Mr. W. R. Shaw, is Provincial Livestock Superintendent. The other members are Lieut. Col. G. E. Full, Charlottetown, Messrs. Chester P. McCarthy, Tignish, J. A. Gillies, of the Livestock Marketing Board, and J. J. Trainor, president of the Potato Growers Association. The special committee appointed to draft a marketing scheme for seed potatoes and turnips consists of Messrs. M. G. McNeely, manager of the Associated Shippers Incorporated, J. W. Boulter, manager of the Potato Growers Association, W. M. Wilson, local manager of Harris Abattoir Company Limited, F. B. Clark and A. Mallinson. The interests represented by these gentlemen cover a very large percentage of the potato and turnip shipping of the Province, and there is no doubt as to their ability to formulate a comprehensive and satisfactory marketing programme.

things going on about them, can be taught to think about the things they read, and form conclusions, to the great enrichment of their general knowledge and their powers of logic.

BIG POTATOES

"Do you think you did any good to your circulation by running a contest for the largest potato in the county?" a friend asked a country editor. "I don't know about the circulation," replied the editor, "but I have two barrels of samples in my cellar." The above was in a recent issue of The Eastern Chronicle, "and in answer to an enquiry may we state," says the Editor of that weekly, "that it has absolutely no local application. If it had, we would go into the business ourselves." "However, a friend who lived at Brookville in the early days, tells us that nowadays they know nothing about big potatoes. He was working one summer with the late Dan MacGregor, one of the finest men that ever lived, he asserts. "Mr. MacGregor had received some potato seed from the Island. In the Fall they were digging the potatoes and the size of those from Island seed was tremendous. Simon was a little fellow at that time, and he had a small chain. He used to put the chain around one of the big spuds and pull it up to the cart. His father and I had many a great laugh watching Simon coming twirling the big ones with a chain. They were what you might call big potatoes."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Our sport section has attractive notes and features. The White Maritime Commission organizes at Ottawa on Wednesday. The startling European events have made Hauptmann court proceedings play second fiddle. Two per cent savings bank rate must make the new loan 15 year 3.81 per cent bonds a real snap for people with money at interest.

Keen interest is being taken in the fall fur sales in London. The latest particulars will be found in our Fox Notes in this issue.

The address of Mr. W. R. Shaw on the Marketing Boards and their functions was clear cut and informative. Everyone concerned must now be familiar with the procedure and what to expect from the functioning of these organizations.

If the American dollar is to be further devalued it will mean greater apparent prosperity within the United States itself, but havoc in its external trade. This repeated unsettlement of exchange rates makes import and export business hazardous in the extreme.

Little King Peter was just learning to play up, and play the game, when he was suddenly called upon to assume under a regency, the responsibility of governing a turbulent nation sadly ignorant of the basic rules of football or cricket either.

We probably will have forgotten all about the Ontario Hydro Commission before the Commissioners are in a position to report. Meantime nobody seems to be worrying very much, and Senator McElghen is off to Australia as the honoured and honourable representative of the Canadian government at Victoria's centenary celebration at which His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester is to be principal guest.

PRESS AND SCHOOL

The possibility of using the daily newspapers with great effectiveness in the teaching of current history and geography was emphasized at a recent teachers' convention at Ottawa. This is a hint which might be followed advantageously in every province. As the Ottawa Journal points out, newspapers are the primary sources of information on community, national and world topics, and an intelligent selection of news items would enable the teacher to clothe the dry bones of historical or geographical fact with life and reality. Mr. Bennett's presence, for instance, at the King's Privy Council when formal approval was given the engagement of Prince George, might be used to illustrate the unity of the Empire, the constitutional changes which have made the Dominions equal partners with the United Kingdom. Many other texts of equal timeliness are apparent in every newspaper.

Boys and girls ought to be encouraged to read the papers, more than the "comics" and the sport pages, and certainly time is not wasted when given by classes to consideration of current affairs. They can be interested in the

Notes By The Way

Longfellow, remarks a contemporary, could take a worthless piece of paper, write a poem on it, and make it worth \$50,000! That's good! There are some men who can write a few words on a piece of paper and make it worth a million. That's the capital! The Dominion can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and make it worth twenty dollars. That's money! A mechanic can take a picture on it, and make it worth one thousand dollars. That's art. A man can take an article costing seventy-five cents and sell it for a dollar. That's business! The quoter of this could write a cheque for one thousand dollars, but it wouldn't be worth a cent. That's thought!

Many improvements have been made in the construction of vessels and in the disciplinary measures applying to the personnel of lines in the past few decades. Every accident at sea suggests some new changes tending to make for greater safety on board ship. The terrible disaster of the Morro can be used as a warning to the world which will be given very serious consideration. But above all, it is urgent that the fullest light be thrown on the allegations of criminal activities, attributed to Communists, in connection with this terrible drama.

Melvin Blanton was sentenced at Indianapolis to serve 12 years for holding up a roadside tavern—and he laughed. Why not? As a convict to the shop who drew 12 years and 10 lashes in Supreme Court, at Sandwich the other day for a similar crime, Melvin knows the chances he'll be taken to some nice homey place of confinement and given a cell with futuristic furniture and a Southern exposure, just in time to listen to the World's Series—Border Cities Star.

Looking across the frontier at the textile war, we may well make the profitable reflection that social war, like international war, is a foolishness from which both participants suffer as well as the neutrals, for human society is one. The worst possible bargain is peace. It is always more profitable, in the long run, than a victory dearly bought.—Ex.

We leave behind all that we have been and done. And each of us may be benefited by a thousand heritages from unknown sources. Montaigne, Cervantes, Keats, Emerson, Carlyle, Emily Dickinson, Michael Fairless, George Gissing—and numberless others—never had an idea that years after they departed this life, they would be inspiring and making richer a life behind a little typewriter, doing his best to attract others to the useful work they so well established.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin is quietly confident as ever in his leadership of the British Conservative party. "I am the leader of this party, and so long as I am the leader, I am going to lead." And the party confidence checked him, the victory of the Churchill-Lloyd coterie in its place. There are few enough real leaders, but Baldwin is one of them and his followers know it.—Exchange.

A small group of Columbia University professors are to start a new magazine which "will advocate the raising of American life from the level of the profit system." But it must be hoped that the professors will not get American life so high above the level of the profit system that Columbia University will be left without the funds to pay their salaries.—Kansas City Star.

The Sedition Bill comes up for Third Reading in the British House of Commons on Oct. 30. It is a bad and wholly unnecessary measure for people who have given a lead to the world in matters of civil liberty. In the seventeenth

opinion of Sir Josiah Stamp that it is just "bunk" to say you can do without rules and injunctions in religion.

This province is particularly and directly interested in the new dukedom conferred upon Prince George on the occasion of his forthcoming marriage, for he has received the title last held by the Prince after whom our Island is called. Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, Commander of the Forces at Halifax, father of Queen Victoria, also name-father of this part of the Empire, Kent Street recalling his ducal designation, and there has been no Duke of Kent since. It might be worth while for our government to remind the new Royal Duke of the fact in a congratulatory message.

That hard-boiled economist and universally recognized authority on financial ways and means, Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E., is a "whole-hogger" in matters of religion—no half-measures for him. "If ever there was a day when throughout the world the Decalogue required to be understood inside out by every human being, today is the day," he says. "It is all very well to talk about the absence of formalism and about wanting the spirit of religion, but you must have, particularly for the minds of people who talk like that, a formal basis, and to say that you can do without rules and injunctions and just interpret the spirit of Christ—well, it is just 'bunk', to use a vulgar expression; it fills me with indignation."

The Quebec Conference

(Fred Williams in the Mail and Empire)

Sixty-seven years ago this (Oct. 10) morning there was a gathering in the old Parliament House at Quebec which changed the history of this continent and gave a new commonwealth to the world. A month before delegates from the Province of Canada (comprising the present Ontario and Quebec) had gone down to Charlottetown where representatives of the three Maritime Provinces had met to discuss the matter of union. The same idea was soon submerged by the larger and it was agreed that a further conference should be held at Quebec, then the capital of the Province of Canada, to begin on October 10.

What happened that day? Hon. A. A. MacDonald, who was one of the delegates from Prince Edward Island and long a Senator, as well as lieutenant-governor of his province, tells us in brief form. "On the assemblage of the delegates from all the provinces at the Parliament Building in Quebec, there were present besides the ministers of the two upper provinces (New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, seven delegates from New Brunswick, five from Nova Scotia, seven from Prince Edward Island and two from Newfoundland.

It was moved by Colonel Gray who had been chairman of the conference at Charlottetown, and seconded by Mr. Tilley, that Sir E. P. Tache should be chairman and carried unanimously. In the afternoon the delegates moved to the Hotel de Ville. When the delegates met, he said: "We have more Saxons than Alfred had and founded the English realm; we have more Celts than Brian had when he put his heel on the neck of the Normans. We have more Normans than William had when he marshalled his invading host along the strand of Palaise. We have the laws of St. Edward and the Roman Code; we speak the speech of Shakespeare and Bossuet; we copy the constitution which Burke and Somers and Sidney and Sir Thomas More lived or died to secure or save.

"On these august elements, in the name of the future generations that shall inhabit all the vast regions we now call ours, I invoke the fortunate genius of a united British America, to solemnize law with the sacredness of religion, to crown the fair pillar of our freedom with its only appropriate capital, legal authority, so that hand-in-hand, we and our descendants may advance steadily to the accomplishment of a common destiny." If the provincial representatives meet the Prime Minister of the Dominion in Ottawa next month with such sentiments within them, then the Confederation of the British Empire has a better chance of being established than at present. The delegates to vote individually or should the votes be given

present basis, although as an Underwriters' Register it dates from 1760, points out that during that time there have been several periods of depression, but they eventually passed to be succeeded by years of great activity and prosperity. The register is held in London with the steps being taken to relieve the conditions that hamper shipowners, particularly those in the tramp business by the proposed Government subsidy, history will repeat itself. The Society's classification was assigned to 64 per cent of the world tonnage completed during the year 1933-34, namely, 192 vessels of 250,430 tons gross. Of this amount, only 136,072 tons were constructed in Great Britain and Ireland, the balance being built abroad, amounting to 51,846 tons, Sweden for 35,163, Italy for 32,012, and Germany for 31,660.

As further evidence of the confidence imposed in Lloyd's survey and classification, it may be mentioned that the construction of shipping under construction throughout the world in June last, 95 per cent of the British tonnage and 75 per cent of the total under construction abroad were assigned to the Society. A comparative table of new tonnage shows that in 1913-14 the total was 2,020,185. In 1919-20 the total reached 4,293,532 tons. In 1933-34 it had shrunk to 350,430 tons owing to stagnation in the industry. The number of plans submitted of new vessels to be classed by the Committee of Lloyd's Register during the year ended June 30th last shows a substantial increase over the previous twelve months. The plans include 242 vessels of 904,310 tons gross, as compared with 142 vessels of 233,600 tons in 1933-34. Of the proposed tonnage, 53 per cent is intended for construction in Britain and Ireland, and the balance in foreign shipyards.

Reference is made in the Report to the growth in the past ten years of the number of vessels with electric drive, the tonnage of those of this type increasing from 192,828 tons in 1924 to 44,548 tons in 1933-34, and those of the diesel-electric type from 110,304 to 569,401 tons. In addition to its worldwide activities in connection with marine work, the services of the Society's surveyors are utilized both in the British Empire and in foreign countries for inspections of a wide range of machinery and materials in land undertakings. The aircraft inspection of the Joint Aviation Advisory Committee of Lloyd's Register, the latest field into which the Society has entered, continues to increase, as indicated by the fact that inspections for renewal of certificates of airworthiness on aircraft during the past year were 522, and surveys for damage, condition, etc., on 186 machines, compared with 483 and 183 respectively in the previous year.

It is inevitable that, with Canada's millions of acres of fertile land still uncultivated, there will be, in future years, an influx of new population. That will only come when the unemployment crisis has passed and when agriculture has become more prosperous. Then the opportunities of the country, and the expansion which will be opened up, will absorb in a normal way a considerable flow of immigration.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Lloyd's Register

The report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the year 1933-34 states that while the depression in shipping in recent years has continued to afflict the shippers and most exporters, shipping is opening up their ships at a reasonable profit, or even to avoid a serious loss, there is a continued, if somewhat slow, reduction in the amount of tonnage laid up unemployed, and that efforts to get rid of redundant tonnage are being made. Unemployed tonnage two years ago stood at 15,000,000 tons and now it stands at 8,000,000, while the amount of tonnage sold for breaking up purposes since June, 1933, has been 3,700,000. This gradual elimination of surplus tonnage, it is said, opens up a more hopeful prospect for shipowners than was apparent two years ago.

Lloyd's Register, which celebrates next month the hundredth anniversary of its reconstruction on its

That Body of Hours

(Montreal Gazette)

Having governed a nation over a difficult period during the World War, Lloyd George set himself the task, in the third volume of his Memoirs, to enlighten the people as to how he did it in this record of his premiership, however, it is to be feared that he has allowed so much bitterness to infect his pen that it may ruin his entire book as a work of historic importance.

Lloyd George's Memoirs of the War, written by him, are mostly unpleasant, and having a number of scores to pay off, he settles some of the accounts with compound interest. He has assailed the dead, including President Wilson. There is a piercing sting in his criticisms of the United States war policy, a biting denunciation of the High Command of the British Army, Field-Marshal Haig and Robertson being the chief objects of his recriminations. He reveals that he is distrustful of all experts; those of his own country, he would have one believe, are particularly incompetent. Hence attack upon attack is made upon them, without any allowance for the magnitude and difficulty of the soldiers' task or for the responsibilities which they were called upon to discharge. The Board of Admiralty and Admiral Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, are held to have been generally wrong. In the steps taken to combat the German submarine menace, they are represented by Lloyd George to have been wholly mistaken in their best advice, and all the time Lord Carson, as First Lord of the Admiralty, "proved that he was no administrator." Everybody, in fact, was out of step except Mr. Lloyd George. Among all the wrongs, the most unfortunate in the eyes of the author, is the fact that the British Admiralty, "proved that he was no administrator." Everybody, in fact, was out of step except Mr. Lloyd George. Among all the wrongs, the most unfortunate in the eyes of the author, is the fact that the British Admiralty, "proved that he was no administrator." Everybody, in fact, was out of step except Mr. Lloyd George.

Statistics would seem to show that at the present rate of increase in mental illness fifty years from now one half the world will be in mental institutions with or without their half looking after or supporting them.

However mental specialists believe that despite the hurry and worry of our present civilization there will really be a smaller number of mental patients in the years to come than exist at present. One of their reasons for believing this is that so many children and adults are discovered with mental symptoms in the early stages and these symptoms are corrected before real damage is done. Hereafter if a child or an adult was a little "odd," was sulken with periods of dejection or of restlessness, or if he didn't want to work or play, the family simply let matters take their course or found excuses for the odd behavior. To-day the patient and family do not feel any "disgrace" about mental illness and are quite willing to undergo treatment.

Even those that are apparently beyond the help of the family physician or mental specialist and who of their own will enter mental hospitals or are sent there on the order of two physicians derive such benefit from treatment that more than half of them come out cured. And even that very severe type of mental condition where paralysis is one of the distressing symptoms, in many cases, yielding to treatment by heat either direct or by means of the "fever" of malaria. Drs. W. Freeman, W. W. Eldridge, and R. W. Hall, Washington, D. C., present the results of 195 out of a total of 205 "dementia paralytica" patients whose progress was followed for a period of from five to eleven years after they received the "malaria" treatment. This treatment consists of causing an attack of malaria in the patient with its high temperature or fever and then curing the malaria with quinine.

Of the 195 patients 31 per cent were able to leave the hospital cured, 39 per cent still had to remain in the hospital, and 30 per cent are known to be dead. The features by the use of the malaria treatment were believed to be due to delay in giving it, or the attack of malaria was not severe enough. If then many cases are cured in the early stages, and one of the severe types can be cured by "heat," certainly progress is being made in the treatment of mental illness.

The Poet's Corner

MOUNTAIN TRACKS

The broad, white road o'er hill and vale that's plain for all to see. May call on some to follow it but never calls to me: Mine is the modest, curling track, through bramble, brake, and briar, That leads me up the mountain side to the peak of my desire; That leads me up the wild crag to the eagle's lonely nest— That is the way that calls to me and the path I follow best.

When others in their woodland groves are camping for the night, My couch the rocks that crown the top and overhang the height, My ceiling not the leafy trees but starry cloud-flecked sky. And the mutter of a growing gale my only lullaby. I greet the dawn, refreshed by sleep, and thankful for my rest: On mountain tracks the way is hard, —A Graham Hart in the Edinburgh Scotsman.

Mrs. T. O. M. Sopwith, wife of the owner of the British yacht, Endeavour, is to be the first woman listed as a member of the crew of an American's Cup yacht in an international match, as far as the records show. As time keeper she will be in a working capacity as a member of the crew, or at least the afterguard. She has timed for her husband in many races.

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Lloyd George's Bitter Pen

(Montreal Gazette)

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50 Years Ago

And Since

By FRED COOK

CAPTAIN DENZIL NEWTON

There are A.D.C.'s and A.D.C.'s, but of all the officers who held these positions at Government House in any time not one could vie with Captain Denzil Newton in point of efficiency. And that is saying a good deal, seeing that there have been many bright young men serving on the staffs of respective Governors-General.

Newton was a nephew of Lord Dundonald, who came to Canada with him in July, 1902. When two years later, Lord Dundonald was dismissed from the position of general officer commanding, Newton's name was included in the retirement order. He soon returned to Canada, however. Lord Grey, who was appointed Governor-General in September of that year, brought Captain Newton back as one of his aides, somewhat to the chagrin of a few members of the government, who saw in him Lord Dundonald personified.

Newton had a most remarkable memory, both for names and faces. One of the duties of an A.D.C. at Government House, when luncheon or dinners are given, is to announce the name of each person as their Excellencies walk around to greet the guests. At the Drawing Room which ushers in the seasonal festivities the custom is for the lady or gentleman to be presented to hand his or her card to the line of aides, from which it passes down to the military secretary, who announces the name. Newton, however, knew everybody at the first Drawing Room, and at subsequent gatherings at Government House, and once he had heard the name of an individual, he looked him over he never forgot him. Some time ago Lord Grey about Newton's memory and the Governor General replied that he was simply a marvel. Ottawa was sorry to lose him when he returned to England in 1911. When the Great War broke out it will be recalled that Canada's first contribution to the fighting forces of the mother land was the P.P.C.I.I. Of the eleven hundred men in that regiment who left Canada in September, 1914, not more than ten per cent had been born in the Dominion. The great majority of the men had seen active service in different regiments of the British army and when the call came they promptly enlisted in the Patriotes.

As will be remembered, the regiment owed its inception to the patriotic efforts of Major A. E. Gaul. The Commanding Officer was Colonel E.D. Farquhar, D.S.O., of the Coldstream Guards, military secretary to the Duke of Connaught, Gaul himself being second-in-command.

Newton joined the regiment on its arrival in England. There was no necessity for the men to spend all or else weeks at Salisbury Plain, as they were all thoroughly well trained. They were sent over to France in December, 14, and immediately got into action. Next month the sad news came to Canada that Denzil Newton had been killed—not in battle; not by a German sniper. There were no details, but some of us were in the know. This promising young man was out of life in the prime of life through the blunder of a nervous British sentry.

Next—The Victoria Memorial Museum.

has a poor appreciation of human values, and that he allows personal prejudices to overrule his better judgment. He has the mind of one who is happy in the anticipation of change. Having will be to change again. His career as a political leader is behind him. He therefore turns to authorship and in the light of the commentary that his latest writing provoked, he seems to be finding it easier to be critical than correct. This is so, it may not impertinently be asked whether Lloyd George is building his temple to literary fame in rubble.

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