THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1935

FARMERS' CREDIT

During his visit to Ottawa, Premier MacMillan has arranged with Mr. M. A. MacPherson, superintendent under the Farmers' Credit Arrangement Act, to come here and address a meeting of farmers and others interested in the Act. As will be seen from the advertisement, the meeting will be held in Prince of Wales College Hall on Wednesday next at 8 P. M. Mr. MacPherson was formerly Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, and went to Ottawa at the request of the Prime Minister to inaugurate and supervise the carrying out of the scheme. He is therefore fully informed on the subject, and will be able to give a lucid and informative address, covering all the points of interest and importance to our farmers. As Premier Bennett intimated at the time the measure was before the House: "When a farmer is in a difficult position it is contemplated that he and the official receiver shall get together and determine in a simple way, in view of all the circumstances, what the man should be able to pay. He, himself, with the assistance of the receiver and his creditors, will determine what he can do. Then, when the document is executed, it has the effect of law if all the parties agree to it. But if some do not agree, it may be confirmed in the manner provided for by the Act. If, notwithstanding all this, the farmer still thinks he really cannot do as much as has been suggested by his creditors, but still, being honest in intent, thinks he can do something rather than abandon his home, the Court of Review is set up as a simple and informal tribunal to determine whether or not what the farmer suggests he may be able to do to meet the claims of his creditors is a fair composition and adjustment." Mr. MacPherson will elaborate on this and give concrete examples of how it works.

WHY BRING THIS UP?

Our contemporary says editorially that despite the increased subsidy of $150,000 anticipated in the Estimates, there is no increase in teachers' salaries or in hospital grants.

What political capital the Liberal press imagines it can make out of a statement of this kind is beyond our conjecture. There was no promise regarding teachers' salaries in the Conservative platform of 1931. But in the legislative session of 1933 the MacMillan Government was bitterly attacked by Mr. Lea and his colleagues for not reducing teachers' salaries. **Had the Opposition been in power, they would have cut the salary of every school teacher in the Province earning $500 or over, as well as every government employee. That was the effect of the Lea-McIntyre amendment to the motion to adopt the Estimates. Every Liberal member supported it and every Conservative member opposed it.**

As for the hospitals, is it possible the Liberal organ is unaware that the grants to these institutions have already been increased? The Premier's promise in this regard was as our contemporary admits, contingent upon receiving a subsidy increase from Ottawa; **but he was better than his word, and implemented his assurance a year before the subsidy increase was obtained.** Since 1934, each of our three hospitals is receiving $1,000 more than it did under the Lea Government.

Moreover, under the MacMillan Government the annual grant to the Provincial Sanatorium was increased from $12,000 to $16,000, and an additional amount of several thousand dollars was paid in 1933, to help the institution out of its financial difficulties.

A GALA EVENT

On the occasion of his last visit here, shortly before the accident which has since kept him confined to his home, Mr. F. G. Spencer released to The Guardian a story for publication as to the changes which he purposed making in the Prince Edward Theatre. His statement at that time was hailed with great interest. It represented, however, but a modest outline of what Mr. Spencer actually had in mind, his ambition being no less than the establishment in Charlottetown of a picture theatre which in appearance, convenience and up-to-date facilities, would be second to none. How far this laudable aim has been achieved may be judged at the reopening of the theatre this evening. We venture to predict that the many improvements effected will be a surprise even to those who are aware of the great expense and labour involved.

Coincident with the reopening of the Prince Edward, a reduction in prices is announced by the theatre management, which also will be appreciated by picture patrons. Since the advent of the talking pictures, some magnificent productions, based on great literary and musical classics, have been shown in Charlottetown, and the appeal which such pictures makes is to a much wider circle than the old-time silent film. This development in the picture industry is likely to continue. One of the latest picture releases has been Dickens' "David Copperfield." There is a vast field of cultural entertainment in English literature which can be popularized on the screen, and the noticeable tendency to make use of this material is deserving of every encouragement and support.

The reopening of the Prince Edward tonight is under the patronage of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. DeBlois, Premier MacMillan and Mrs. MacMillan, and His Worship Mayor Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy. It will be a gala occasion, marking a red-letter event in our theatrical history.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A Fall Federal election is now practically assured.

Germany is not greedy but she certainly likes a lot of concessions in order to keep the peace.

Stresa is an appropriate name for a place in which to hold a conference of nations in a time of stress.

Senator Hughes' views on divorce will have an opportunity of being discussed in the debates on the divorce bill just introduced in the Senate.

Mr. Hepburn believes his government is justified in breaking any contract by force of his parliamentary majority. The sacredness of trusts has no meaning to him, and henceforth will have no meaning in Ontario.

The substitution of Premier Ramsay Macdonald for Captain Anthony Eden means more than meets the eye, according to the French newspapers. "Stresa will be decisive for European peace," is the feeling in official circles. If the conference fails, it was said, France will push ahead for a close accord with Russia.

It is not being shouted from the house-tops, but it should, that Canada's total trade with the world increased by $205,000,000 with the British Empire it jumped more than $90,000,000, with all foreign countries it increased by $108,000,000, and with the United States it grew by $112,000,000, according to a summary just released showing business for the 12 months ended February last as compared with the year ended February, 1934. Another feature of this country's trade in the year just passed is that the increase in sales to the United Kingdom was $75,000,000, a little more than the increase in Canada's purchases from the United States in the same period. It is noteworthy, too, that the rapid growth in business with Australia and New Zealand as a result of trade pacts with those Dominions has become even more pronounced and exports to British South Africa have nearly doubled in the 12-month period.

Soil drifting in the West is becoming more and more serious every year. "The loss of a grain crop is nothing to the loss of the soil which will not be there to grow wheat even in a favorable year," was the Way Senator Dan Riley, of High River, Alta., put the problem presented by the dust storms which have ruined hundreds of thousands of acres of valuable farm land in the Western States and which are steadily extending their devastations in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Senator Riley, pioneer of the Western country who has been farming and ranching out there ever since there were farms and ranches, has had a long and intimate acquaintance with agricultural conditions and all the trying vicissitudes through which the people of the prairies have had to pass. He is gravely concerned with the menace of soil erosion and regards it as the most serious problem confronting both Western and Eastern Canada, for, as he points out, if large arable areas in the West are made permanently sterile the East must look for new sources of wealth.

Notes By The Way

Until the people themselves take a greater interest in the matter it is hardly to be expected that public men will do so, particularly when their attitude is so likely to be misconstrued. Returning prosperity would very likely put an end to the deficits, though this cannot provide a remedy for the waste of other years. That period of railway building which was taken to be a sign of progress at the time, has proven to be a nightmare in this more sober period of depressed business.—Amherst News.

Governor-General designate John Buchan is neither the first commoner outside the Civil Service to be appointed a vice-regent in the Dominions nor the first to be appointed Governor-General of Canada. Lord MacMillan has been searching the records and finds a precedent in 1868 when Sir John Young was appointed to succeed Lord Monck, after whom Moncton was named. It was two years later that Sir Robert was raised to the peerage as Lord Lisgar. It is expected Mr. Buchan will receive a similar honor prior to his assuming duty, which is unlikely to be until after the election.

What we need are a few reformers who know all the answers, in the fashionable places, and who can make the Die Hards feel silly by playing their own silly game better than they play it themselves—indeed by playing it sufficiently well for it to cease being silly. For there is nothing silly about a well cut coat or a well cooked meal; they become silly only when a person thinks that, in order to enjoy them, he has to suffer paralysis of the brain.—Hamilton Herald.

The case of the Elmira doctor who gave a man two dollars to help out a hungry family and the money was spent for beer, reminds us of a visit we had from a chap who said he had nothing to eat for some time. After we had given him a dollar we went on the street only to meet him with a powerful big cigar in his mouth. We have grown quite hard-boiled on this subject of helping others since the above occurrence.—Trenton Courier-Advocate.

Following announcement from Dominion Headquarters that the Scouts of Canada will celebrate the King's Silver Jubilee on the evening of May 6th, by lighting a chain of beacons from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Scout troops and district organizations are discussing and reporting plans for this display of loyalty. Wherever possible the lighting of beacons will be preceded by a royal salute of 21 rockets. In the Old Country a similar chain of beacons will extend from John o' Groats to Land's End.

The European situation as it develops discloses that Germany is unwilling to enter an Eastern Locarno and also unwilling to enter a security pact in Central Europe guaranteeing non-interference with Austria. The first was anticipated; the second was feared. It means definitely that Germany has designs on Austria and that fact had better be faced and included in the plans of other European nations.

In the South Sea Islands, a writer states, the planters complain that savages are naturally lazy, yet in their native state they perform admirable feats of industry in growing, from pride alone, much more food than they can eat; in building beautiful canoes, and sometimes in making long and hazardous sea voyages to visit friends abroad. That the natives do not suffer from common laziness is indicated by the above, and also by their having a word to describe the condition. The word means "sick of life" more than lazy. Under the crushing pressure of European administration they have lost the incentive to live.

It is the duty of our compatriots to manifest our joy and happiness at the longevity of our British monarch and his happy reign of a quarter of a century. Most of our people were admitted to this country during his reign. We came in search of our daily bread or were fleeing from political persecution of our old territorial occupants, and found here welcome, freedom and justice, and were admitted to full citizenship with all the rights and privileges of born British subjects. We have adopted this country for our own of our free will and selection. It is our duty as British subjects to show our appreciation. Let us fitly celebrate this occasion and show our respect to His Majesty the King and all the authority under him. This will have an educational effect for old and young of our people.—Edmonton Ukranian News.

In Helsingfors, the authorities are debating the merits of the various standard systems of carrying out the death sentence, and the somewhat startling suggestion of using prussic acid seems to have met with much favor. There is no hint that Finland considered following Germany in returning to the mediaeval practice of decapitation.

This is a case of no little importance, and the prisoner is on his trial. So are you and I. Sympathy is an engaging quality, never less attractive than when it is practiced at somebody's expense. You know as well as I do the truth and the force of the old saying that if a guilty person is acquitted the jury is condemned.—Lord Hewart.

One would not like to doubt utterly the sincerity of those nations that are so busy insisting that they greatly desire peace, but it would be satisfying to have them say that they were ready to make some sacrifices or run some risks that it might be maintained. It is so hard to make a fevered and radical increase in armaments look like the expression of an earnest and consistent desire for peace. Talking peace may be helpful, but unless we are prepared to do something it will have its serious limitations.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF FIFE MOST IMPORTANT FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

We are naturally proud of the fact that the life span of man has been doubled within the past century. What we fail to remember sometimes is that the man of middle-age is not likely to live any longer than did the man of middle-age one hundred years ago.

As you know, the life span has been lengthened principally because more children are saved at childbirth and during the first year of life.

However a very interesting discovery has been made recently that is of great importance to parents and those in charge of child welfare.

Drs. Harry Bakwin, Ruth M. Bakwin and Lillian Milgram, in American Journal Diseases of Children, describe some studies made to find out the relationship between retarded or slow growth and the so-called body build in young children.

As you know the results of experiments in feeding young animals has been known for many years; leaving out certain articles of food and adding others has made great differences in their growth and development.

In their experiments with infants these research workers made use of three large groups of infants. One group, from a well baby clinic, served as a control; the second and third groups were from poverty stricken homes, the second however being under study at the clinic, were under more favorable food conditions. In addition to body weight and length, the width of the face, and the girth of the chest and abdomen were measured.

At the end of the first year the first and second groups which were under supervision showed little difference either in body weight or in the rate of gain, whereas the third group (not supervised) showed a marked delay in gain in weight. For the first three weeks there was little if any difference between the three groups in their length or height. At the end of the year however the supervised groups were superior to the group that was not supervised, in that their face, chest, and body was bigger in proportion to their height than in the unsupervised group.

The delay in growth in the unsupervised group took place only during the first three months of life; after three months the groups were more nearly alike in their growth and development.

Thus proper feeding during the first three months of life has much to do with the size and development of individuals and nations.

Smuts And Buchan

(Toronto Globe)

It is suggested in British political circles that General Jan C. Smuts, distinguished Boer statesman in the Union of South Africa, succeed Mr. John Buchan as member of Parliament for the Scottish Universities seat. Discussing this thought, the Glasgow Herald says a reconstruction of the British Cabinet may be expected this summer, and, in view of this, hints that General Smuts might enter the Government as Minister without portfolio. And the paper adds: "Thus he would be entitled to exercise his unquestionable magnetic influence in this time of international difficulty, as he did when a member of the Imperial War Cabinet."

This would mean the General's removal from the South African scenes but it might be an agreeable change. Among his old friends of Boer War days he has been criticized as being ultra-British in his views, and has been living in a political atmosphere that cannot be altogether congenial. In any event, General Smuts has become an Empire figure, and would be at home in the Mother of Parliaments.

The point is: Would he be a success? His ability is recognized, but the scene of his Parliamentary work has been far from the House of Commons. It will be recalled that Hon. Edward Blake, a great Canadian, who entered the British House as representative of an Irish constituency, did not attain any special eminence. It is a fine question whether men of mature years, transplanted from Dominion Parliaments to Westminster, can adapt themselves to the new surroundings.

However, with John Buchan as Governor-General of Canada and Jan Christian Smuts in the British House of Commons, there would be an interesting shifting about of two particularly able men. And it seems so short a time ago that General Smuts, as leader of the burghers on the veld, was one of the Empire's most determined and dangerous enemies. Father Time brings about many changes.

THE FAMOUS RUBBING LINIMENT

Rub on—pain gone. Get the new large economy size—Also available in smaller, regular size.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Postage Stamp Air Routes

(By Z.Z. in the Winnipeg Free Press)

The visit being unostentatiously paid Canada by Sir Frederic Williamson and Sir Edward Campbell might ordinarily pass unnoticed, but it is likely to have an important bearing on Canada's relation to the world's airlines of communication being speedily controlled by the great nations. These two Englishmen hold official positions, and they have been detailed on a mission not dissimilar from missions undertaken in many foreign lands by emissaries of nations eager to establish for themselves the air routes that will control the commerce of the future.

Sir Frederic Williamson, who is Britain's director of postal services, and Sir Edward Campbell, M. P., who is parliamentary secretary to the British postmaster-general, have gone around the world to help bring Britain's new revolutionary Empire airmail system into effect in 1937 and to establish a network of transoceanic airlines on a postage stamp.

If the valuable air routes are to be controlled, little time is left. The most valuable, in that they are crucial, are being pre-empted. The British led the way over almost every ocean, but they dropped behind. The American captured the inland airlines in South as well as in North America, but the oceans deprived them of the obvious outlets for their world traffic. They have not yet organized an airway over the Atlantic, and had they done so, they would be debarred in Europe from flying on into Asia and to the Orient. They studied the Pacific, hoping to link with a nucleus they had managed to establish in China. But not until very recently did Pan-American reach the venturesome decision to establish an airway across the Pacific at its widest stretch. Colonel Charles Lindbergh is expected at the first favorable opportunity to start a flight over the Pacific to test the proposed 8,500-mile air route the Americans hope to establish between San Fancisco and Shanghai.

There is the Atlantic, but strangely, it is over the South there has been regular air communication. Severeal air routes over it have been served with splendid regularity by the Germans and French. There has been an intensified fight to secure the rich traffic to be borne between South America and Europe, and the struggle is more intensified this year than it has been. The Germans appear to have had the best, so far. They have a dual service of airplane and airship, and with their marvellously interlaced European network of airlines, they have made much progress. They started after the French, but have for the moment surpassed them. The French are undefeated. They are redoubling their efforts and building new machines in their determination to secure their share of the South Atlantic air transport. Little of this has been yielded to the Italians, but they are venturing anew this year, and are to be recognized as a factor among the nations aware of the future that will depend so much on possessing strategic commercial airlines.

The North Atlantic remains unspanned by an established air route, but the omission is expected to be rectified this year, and the technical aviation plans for it are predicated on the postal engagements into which Sir Frederic Williamson hopes to enter. If he makes his postage stamp stick, the British Government seems aware of an arrangement between the British Imperial Airways and Pan-American Airways to establish a joint airline over the North Atlantic. With the Pacific and the Atlantic linked by Pan-American in the United States and by Imperial Airways in Great Britain, it might be assumed that these two companies will control, conjointly, air passage over most of the earth. Pan-American flies some 30,000 miles of airlines; Imperial Airways flies some 20,000 miles. Pan-American connects South and North America, and the West Indies Islands; Imperial Airways connects Africa, India, the Federated Malay States, and Australia. But each company flies to a terminus only if it cannot link with the services of the other. Therefore, it is said, but has not yet been conclusively demonstrated, they mean to join in establishing the air route over the North Atlantic.

As the basis of the support of any such commercial airline must be airmail, this aspect of the proposed route assumes major interest. It is this, apparently, that brings Sir Frederic Williamson to Canada. The same subject has been discussed by him in its relationship to Australia, to the Malay States, and to India. They have accepted the principle, but demurred over the cost and other features. The British Post Office has boldly declared for transporting all Empire first-class mail by air, and at a flat rate of 1½d. a half ounce. Australia, which imposes a surcharge of one shilling and sixpence on the same weight, doubts if it can stand the loss. It provides $500,000 annually for its Empire airmail connection with England; the lower rate of postage, with the proposed two mails a week, to be flown in seven days, would involve an annual outlay of about $1,000,000. There are other issues, but these are to be considered more fully, and the problem may be adjusted by a ration of cost to be distributed between the participating parts of the Empire.

The wings of commercial aviation have never soared more boldly than they are soaring today. Practically every great country has a programme of expansion. The Orient is the chief goal. The Germans, the French and the Dutch lead in the Orient. The Americans have a footing in China, but have failed to obtain an outlet to Europe, and so have at last decided to lay a route by the longest way across the Pacific. Strategically, economically, it is questioned. Canada, now so humbly brought into the picture, may yet be realized for the unparalleled value of its air route. Nations may realize that it is their feasible and economic airline to the Orient. Britain may be readier to perceive this now that she is experiencing grave difficulties in her approach by air from Singapore to Shanghai.

The question resolves into which is the better airline from the Orient to Europe. The cross country airline is not open to the British or the Americans; the British only secured passage across France for their Australian airmail at the last moment, and a large proportion of that Empire route is flown by the good will of foreign nations. As to the Americans or the British being given freedom of flight from China to Europe, the European nations have as little intention of letting them fly through Europe's web of airlines to get to or return from the Orient, as a spider has to open a safe door of escape to an entrapped fly.

There is the other way, the shortest, and perhaps the safest. The North Atlantic air routed, the direct commercial air line to the Orient lies across Canada. This should be kept in mind when a little thing like a postage stamp is being discussed, for that stamp may be 3,000 miles wide and become more a highway of the world than were Canada's railways at the peak of their usefulness.

The Poets' Corner

A THANKSGIVING*

Before the winter's haunted nights are o'er,
I thankfully rejoice that stars look down
Above the darkend streets, and I adore
The Heavens in London Town.

The Heavens, beneath which Alfred stood, when he
Built ramparts by the tide against his foes,
The skies men loved, when in eternity
The dream-like Abbey rose;

The Heavens, whose glory has not known increase
Since Raleigh swaggered home by lantern light,
And Shakespeare, looking upwards, knew the peace,
The cool deep peace of night.

Under these Heavens brave Wesley rose betimes
To preach ere daybreak to the tender soul,
And in the heart of Keats, the starry rhymes
Rolled, and forever roll.

I, too, have walked with them the heavenly ways—
Tracing the sweet embroideries of the sky,
And I shall not forget, when arcs shall blaze,
And all the lights are high.

—Edward Shillito.

*From Sir Henry Newbolt's "The Tide of Time in Poetry."

National Humane Week

(Exchange)

National Humane Week, which is celebrated all over the North American continent from April 7th to 13th, is a week devoted to a plea for a more kindly consideration of all animals and pets. Publicity is the keynote of the observance—publicity for the animal protection cause in general.

Many animals and pets are abused. If you know of such abuse, why not report it to the S. P. C.?

A great many animals and pets are maime dor destroyed each year by careless automobile drivers. S. P. C. organizations ask more care from autoists in avoiding these mishaps and they also ask that the careless driver guilty of hitting an animal be reported to the local society. Every man, woman and child can be helpful in curtailing animal suffering by cooperating with our societies throughout the year.

Humane societies do not wish to prosecute. That is not the way to kill cruelty. They prefer to rally additional thousands to their standards and to set aside one week each year to preach the kindness message. Your support is wanted, financial, physical and moral. That's what Be Kind to Animals Anniversary is for. During the week, humane posters are sent to schools and displayed in popular store windows; humane sermons are preached, and radio broadcasts given.

All citizens are asked to help curtail cruelties and report any cases of cruelty to the Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty.

Hockey In The Tropics

(London Free Press)

Canada's national game, hockey, is sweeping over the world. It is nothing short of amazing the way hockey is spreading even in the far off Orient. Until artificial ice was discovered hockey was confined to Canada, but now skating and hockey can be indulged in at the tropics. It is only about a decade ago that an enterprising promoter introduced hockey in the United States. The game with its dash and speed, the fastest and most exciting sport in the world, immediately caught on with the American spectators. Now hockey arenas are being built all over the United States.

Canadian students first introduced the game to England and then to the continent. Canadian teams have been touring Europe every year recently. Now hockey is not only being played in Great Britain, but in France, Germany, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia, Switzerland, nearly every country in Europe. Wandering Canadians are finding lucrative jobs playing hockey and teaching Europeans the dazzling Canadian winter sport.

Now the game is invading the Orient. For a number of years Japan has been playing baseball and playing it well enough to challenge the best American college teams.

According to an official Ottawa statement hockey is becoming popular in China and is being introduced into Northern China and Manchukuo. In semi-tropical Shanghai, where ice in unknown, an artificial rink is to be built next year for hockey playing.

DOMINION OF CANADA
PROVINCE OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

In the Probate Court 25th, George V., A. D., 1935.

In re estate of Joseph K. Stanley, late of Charlottetown in Queens County in the said Province, Merchant, deceased testate.

By the Honourable Harold Leonard Palmer, Surrogate, Judge of Probate, etc., etc.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queens County or any Constable or literate person within said County

WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of Mary Stanley of Charlottetown aforesaid, widow, the Executrix of the above named estate, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queens County, in the said Province, on Monday the thirteenth day of May next coming, at the hour of eleven o'clock forenoon of the same day to shew cause if any they can why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition and on motion of William E. Bentley, Esq., Proctor for said Petitioner.

And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown aforesaid once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, at or near the Royal Bank of Canada and at or near the Bank of Nova Scotia, both in Charlottetown aforesaid, and I DO HEREBY FURTHER ORDER that a true copy hereof be forthwith served on the Attorney-General of this Province so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice hereof.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this 9th, day of April A. D., 1935, and in the 25th, year of His Majesty's reign.

(L. S.)

(Sgd.) H. L. PALMER,
Judge of Probate.
L-5789-4-11-4t.

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