

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Parliamentary Stalemate

An extraordinary situation has arisen at Ottawa concerning the bill amending the Farmers Creditors Arrangement Act. As reported in yesterday's Guardian, the amendment to the measure, made by the Senate, was rejected by the Commons, but the Senate insists on its amendment. The customary procedure now is for the Commons to ask for a conference with the Senate, so that attempts may be made to iron out the difficulty.

The Act was previously amended in the Commons to provide that "on and after a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council, no new proposal shall be made or filed by any farmer or accepted by any official receiver in any Province in respect of which the said proclamation is issued."

Coming back from the Senate a new section was added, to provide that "no proposal shall be received in any Province later than the 31st day of December, 1938, except in the Province of Saskatchewan."

As explained by Hon. Mr. Dunning in the Commons, the effect of the Senate amendment would be to remove discretion from the Governor in Council, by terminating the operation of the Act at the end of this year in all Provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta. "The view of the Government," said Mr. Dunning, "is that it is not at all certain at this time that in all the other Provinces the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act should go out of business, so far as new applications are concerned, on the 31st of December of this year."

The result of the stalemate between Senate and Commons is likely to result in reshaping the whole issue, which has already taken up a good many pages of Hansard during the present session.

Canada's Reindeer Herd

Progress reports received in the Northwest Territories at Ottawa, on fawning of Canada's reindeer herd, reveal that approximately thirteen hundred fawns had been added to the herd at the end of the first week of May. Fawning began about the first of April and was expected to continue until about the end of May. Complete figures will not be available until the July round-up, but a marked increase over the 1181 deer born last year is indicated.

The herd has shown steady growth since the original 2370 animals were delivered to the reindeer station in the Mackenzie Delta area in 1935. Notwithstanding the usual losses incidental to reindeer herding, and the annual slaughter of surplus stock of steers and aged females to provide food and clothing for local needs, the deer numbered more than four thousand at the last round-up. The animals as a whole have adapted themselves to the climate and local conditions on the reservation, and the herd has now developed to the stage where extension of the reindeer industry is receiving serious consideration.

Several Eskimos have been in training with the government herd, but it is now proposed to establish a native herd and to increase the opportunities for the younger natives to learn reindeer husbandry. The plan being considered at present is to separate eight or nine hundred deer from the government herd and place them in charge of two native families under the supervision of a government officer. These deer would then be regarded as a native herd distinct from the main herd, and would be moved gradually eastward in the general direction of the Coppermine river, their ultimate destination to be determined later. It has been suggested that they spend the first year at least in the vicinity of Anderson river, about one hundred miles east of the reindeer reservation, where a preliminary investigation has indicated that conditions generally are suitable for the herding of the animals.

The National Park Act

The last word on the Prince Edward Island National Park Act—so far at least as the House of Commons is concerned—was said by Mr. Bennett, when a bill amending the federal statute was read a third time and passed. An explanatory note to the bill states that "at the request of the provincial authorities and in accordance with the recommendations of the Department's inspectors who conferred with provincial authorities in this matter, it has been found desirable to amend the boundaries and remove a few small areas at different points from the Park as originally selected which are not essential to the development of the Park area."

Mr. Bennett asked the Minister of Mines and Resources (Hon. Mr. Crerar) for "a little information in respect to a matter which I brought to the attention of the House some time ago." There was, he said, a rather serious dispute between the Province and some of the landowners. He felt that the landowners, on the evidence submitted in their declaration, had made a fairly good case, and the Minister had promised to look into the matter. "I take it, when we place the obligation upon the Province to acquire the lands, the Dominion of Canada has no desire to occupy lands with respect to which the previous owners felt that they had a grievance." Mr. Bennett wished specifically to know "what effect this legislation may have upon the areas which were in dispute and the values which were fixed upon them by the arbitrary provisions of a stat-

ute of Prince Edward Island."

Mr. Crerar replied that he understood "these changes or rectifications in the park boundary lines relate to the adjustment made with the people from whom the property was acquired." He did not think there was any responsibility on the Federal Government through the parks administration to see that people whose lands may be taken for park purposes are properly compensated. "That is a matter wholly within the Province, and of course the Province has to answer to those from whom the land is acquired."

Mr. Bennett: "I was not saying that the duty rests primarily on the parks branch, but I think it rests on the Dominion as a Dominion, when it is acquiring property by way of a trust, to satisfy itself in a general way that those who have been deprived of their property have had it taken from them by due process of law. I am not going to traverse the ground I went over before; but the Minister will remember that the Province passed a statute which allowed them to take the property and fix the compensation. That is, the people who compulsorily take it fix the compensation, and there was no recourse either to arbitration or otherwise. I suggest that, not the parks branch but the Dominion of Canada would not care to acquire that land which had a trust attached to it unless the Dominion felt that at least those reasonable precautions, which have always obtained in British dominions when property is taken from an owner, had been observed."

Mr. Crerar: "A rather nice point." Mr. Bennett: "No. I think the Minister said this adjustment cured it."

That was all; there wasn't any more.

The amendment removes from the Park area four parcels of land, the ownership of which is not stated.

Editorial Notes

Plassey, 1757. * * * * *

The Bank of Montreal founded this date, 1817. * * * * *

Twenty-four hours' rain would satisfy most farmers just now. * * * * *

Dollar Days are opportunities for the thrifty and enterprising. * * * * *

"Tis true 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true", the day is already on the wane. * * * * *

Everyone interested in the National Park appropriation affair should see the picture now running at the Prince Edward Theatre. The sponsors may, or may not, have known its significance and appropriateness. * * * * *

The imperturbability of the average Englishman is proverbial and a never failing source of wonder and admiration abroad. Recently during the recent earthquake in Belgium when everyone was seeking safety, and bearded men kneeling in prayer in the streets for protection, along came the London Police band in full blast, never missing a step or a note. It did more to restore confidence than all the other means put together. The policemen were merely out on duty, and like true Englishmen, stuck to their job regardless of consequences. * * * * *

Remarkable figures concerning manufacturing progress in Australia are given by Mr. L. Withall, general secretary of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia. In 1928-29, before the slump, manufacturing industry in the Commonwealth employed 450,000 persons. Three years later the number fell to 337,000. It rose again in 1934-35 to the pre-depression level, reached 535,000 by June, 1937, and is now 550,000, and increasing. The gross value of the output of manufacturing industries, which was \$1,104,000,000 in 1930-31, was \$1,800,000,000 in 1936-37, nearly \$3280 per person employed. * * * * *

Mr. Angus Davidson has written a charming biography of Edward Lear, the poet and painter who gave Queen Victoria her lessons in painting. He was better known for his humorous drawings and limericks, though he longed for recognition as a landscape painter, but there have been many famous painters and only too few who could make the world smile. As to the limericks, Mr. Davidson says—"Lear did not invent the limerick, as has sometimes been stated—though, ever since the publication of his first 'Book of Nonsense', which introduced the form to general notice, it has been associated, 'par excellence', with his name. Owing to its peculiar aptness for a certain type of epigrammatic 'conte drolatique', it at once became popular, and everybody, from Tennyson downwards, began to compose limericks; so that, since the appearance of the 'Book of Nonsense', thousands have been produced, good and bad, publishable and unpublishable." * * * * *

Walt Disney, creator of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs", "Mickey Mouse", "Three Little Pigs" and "Donald Duck", will receive academic recognition today, June 23, when Harvard University awards him a Master of Arts degree. Though he himself had no formal college training no one has done more than Disney to popularize higher education. In fact, his whole screen output may be construed as a free interpretation of life on the campus, one long parable of collegiate animation. What is Mickey Mouse but the Eternal Freshman, tried by the vicissitudes of circumstance but always rising nobly above his environment? The Three Little Pigs, by the slightest stretch of the imagination, represent the three other classes meeting the Big Bad Wolf, which is the harsh World Outside, and overcoming him by superior virtue and intelligence. Testy Donald Duck is obviously the typical college principal. Snow White, of course, is Truth herself pursued by the forces of Error. The Seven Dwarfs are the busy Alumni, whisking while they work, among whom she takes refuge. She brings order into their household and teaches them to stuff their heads in their vests. But the Wicked Queen (The Reformers of Education) puts her to sleep with the poisoned apple of Ideology until the Prince, in whom Mr. Disney probably personified Premier Campbell, wakes her with a chaste kiss.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Automobiles in France are now equipped with loud speakers which enable the driver to tell persons in approaching cars that he intends to stop or turn left or right and, we trust, the person in the back seat to shut up.—Windsor Daily Star.

A Nazi remarked to a Dutchman the other day that Hitler would be in Holland in a few months' time. "Yes," said the Dutchman, "I know. The Kaiser is here already.—London New Statesman and Nation.

In Scotland children habitually refer to a slice of bread and jam as a "piece," and workmen talk of taking a "piece" for their dinner-hour. This vernacular use of the word led to some confusion at the Empire Exhibition the other day. A pacifist visitor inquired of a girl attendant the way to the Peace Pavilion and was told, on being asked, "Is it sandwiches you'll be wanting?"—Manchester Guardian.

There has been quite a discussion in Windsor about the recent visit of a German consular official to a public gathering. As other consular representatives saluted at a given time during a ceremonial, so did the German. He gave the stiff and formal Nazi salute. There is nothing wrong with that. Different countries have different forms of salutes. The British and American are similar, but any military man knows there is a distinct difference between the two. The Nazis have their salute. The boy scouts have their form of salute. And even the professional ball players have a salute which they give an opposing pitcher after hitting a home-run into the bleachers.—W. L. Clark in The Windsor Star.

It has often happened that serious grievances arising, for example, from the errors of misconduct of administrative officials, have been brought to light through the Press by means of information received from persons who, for special reasons, desired to remain anonymous. If these informants were liable to be made public on demand of the authorities a grave state of affairs might be created, similar to that existing under certain dictatorial governments, which no one desires to see in this country. It may be suggested, therefore, that some other means should be adopted to attain the ends which the Government has in view.—Belfast Telegraph.

Dr. William Frederick Lloyd, of Alton, near Windsor, who lives at his home at the age of eighty-five, was one of the best known characters in Windsor. Dr. Lloyd was a physician to the Royal household of Windsor Castle in Queen Victoria's reign, and for nearly half a century he was hon. physician to Windsor Hospital. When he retired he took up the work of a hobby, and his crayon drawings were to be seen on walls and boardings all over the town. Views of Windsor Castle, Eton College were his favorite subjects, and he would work for days in all weather on one drawing, while he would almost daily visit his works and re-touch them.—London Observer.

The Hansard verbatim report of the debate on foreign policy between the party leaders in the Canadian House of Commons is now available to fill in details passed by in the abbreviated wire reports. The tendency has been to exaggerate the differences between the two Premier King and Mr. Bennett with respect to the position of Canada in case Britain became involved in war. Their actual words, however, indicate the two are in practical agreement on the main point—that the Canadian people and the Canadian Parliament must ultimately determine Canadian participation.—Victoria Times.

The husbandman reaps as he sows. The human mind, when more fertile for the planting of sound and honest views, and the voice of the pulpit never had a better opportunity for the service which it is capable of. But the pulpit is not likely to accomplish good by parroting the thoughts of ignorance and prejudice. It cannot get world peace by adopting the League of Nations, or by rejecting its true functions. When the pulpit exercises its power for human redemption, it will not be necessary to pass resolutions on the repudiation of war, or the right to join some organization.

We've heard about a suburban little girl who caused her parents a good deal of worry by reaching the age of three without ever having spoken a word. They took her around to psychiatrists and nose-and-throat men, but didn't get much in the way of explanation; the doctors just said that she was mentally and physically normal and would speak when she felt like it. This proved to be true. She was looking out into the street from her nursery window one morning recently, and, without even turning around, remarked to her mother "there goes old Mrs. Thompson."—The New Yorker.

Persons either petulant or with a quo warranto complex write in to inquire by what right Mayor LeMay will make the city's building at the World's Fair of 1939 his headquarters this Summer. Three reasons appear: 1. The Mayor is a member of the executive committee of the fair. 2. Grover Whalen has invited him. 3. A Mayor elected by a plurality of 454,428 ought to have free run and certain rights only \$1,000,000. It should be clear enough that Mr. LaGuardia can do as he likes within the 1,216 1-2 acres devoted to the fair, either this year or next, or the following year, or the year when they are tearing down the exposition. The Mayor has only to say the word and he can be the crowning figure of the Trylon, the dynamo in the Ford exhibit, the theme of the Egyptian building or a firework exploding over the Lagoon.—New York Sun.

Montreal should learn a lesson from the City of Detroit in civic

Duty On Stolen Fox Skins

(New York Sun) In the course of shipment from Canada to Great Britain, a bale of silver fox skins was brought into the United States in 1935 under a warehouse bond, sent to the Appraisers' Store for examination, being delivered thence, under cord and seal and Custom House license, into customs custody under customs guard at the pier of the steamship Majestic.

While on the pier in customs custody it was stolen. On learning of this the Collector of the Port liquidated the bale of furs as subject to duty at the rate of fifty per cent ad valorem, demanding and receiving from the shipper's agent \$2,233. On paying, the shipper's agent filed protests, and the case came before the United States Customs Court, First Division, Judges McClelland, Sullivan and Brown sitting.

The protestant argued that the silver fox skins, having been entered for warehousing and withdrawn for export, were never subject to export duty. Judges McClelland and Sullivan agreed in upholding the Collector. Section 563 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides that "in no case shall there be abatement or allowance made in the duties for any loss sustained by any merchandise while remaining in customs custody." They wrote and demanded the foregoing section forces us reluctantly to the conclusion that we can give no relief.

Justice Brown dissented. He cited Section 567 of the law, which allows non-payment of duty of goods entered for import but lost by theft, arguing among other things, that "if a shortage in merchandise liable for duty caused by theft is to be allowed as a non-importation, it follows that this shortage caused by theft should be allowed on goods not liable to duty. So the thieves who got the silver fox skins from customs custody not only robbed the owner of his pelts, but enriched the United States Treasury by \$2,233 out of the owner's pocket or that of his agent. No wonder Judges McClelland and Sullivan reached their conclusion 'reluctantly.'"

Peggy's Cove

(Halifax Chronicle)

The rugged coast of Nova Scotia is dotted with lighthouses, whose beams throw a warning across the water to warn mariners of treacherous shoals and rocky shores. From Cape North to Cape Sable these signal towers continue to do their part, year in and year out, in aiding the battle which man constantly wages with the sea. Certain of these lighthouses gain particular prominence but perhaps none is more widely known than the light at Peggy's Cove. The tower which surmounts the bald rocks of Peggy's is part of a marine setting of rare beauty. Photographers and painters have returned it time and again and its fame is widespread.

Now there is a new lighthouse at Peggy's. It does not replace the named lighthouse, which still continues to serve. It is light of another sort. It glows in the little cottages that cling tenaciously to the rocky slopes. It brightens the little churches whose spires are familiar to everyone who knows and loves this picturesque village. It is electricity which has at last penetrated across the unfriendly countryside to this little fishing settlement.

The Nova Scotia Power Commission announces the commencement of electric service to the district centred on Peggy's Cove, Indian Harbor, Peggy's Cove, East and West Dever, and McGrath's Cove are now receiving electric energy and the power engineers, in spite of rocky boulders and little soil, have finally seen their poles and strung their wires to these shore hamlets. The task has not been easy. The country is difficult terrain in which to build power lines but the job has been done and there is a new light at Peggy's.

The many Nova Scotians and others who visit Peggy's through the Summer months and hold an affection for this charming hamlet and the other settlements in this shore district, will be gladdened by the news. Those who know Peggy's know that its industrious inhabitants, although blessed with picturesque surroundings, face many of the rigors of nature with few of the amenities of civilization to make their lot easier.



THE POET'S CORNER

ELEPHANTS.

Tonnage of instinctive Wisdom in tinsel, Trunks like questions And legs like tree trunks.

On each forehead A buxom blonde And round each leg A jangle of bells.

Deep in each brain A chart of tropic Swamp and twilight Of crepeered curtains.

Shamble in shoddy Finery forward And make their salams To the tiers of people—

Dummies with a reflex Muscle of laughter When they see the mountains Come to Mahomet. Efficiency of engines, Obstinacy of darkness.

—Louis MacNeice in "The Earth Compels."

administration. In fact, the income and expenses of this great city are attracting wide attention. Certain methods of collecting revenue and certain methods of making expenditures were in effect prior to June, 1933. Plans have changed and it is quite fitting to show some of the results: One hundred million dollars less in taxes have been levied during the last five years in comparison with the previous five years, salaries of employees were raised back to the peak of 1929, twenty-six million dollars in old bills prior to 1933 was reduced by \$21,000,000 and were paid, the net funded debt \$17,000,000 in capital improvements have been made without issuing bonds. The answer is simple, higher collection of current taxes, and business methods applied to government.—Le Petit Journal.

3 BIG BARGAIN DOLLAR DAYS

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, June 23, 24, 25

We are determined these Dollar Days to give extraordinary values on good grade merchandise.

Prices that will make you buy when you see the values we have for you.

Read our lists carefully then come and see the goods. You will find them even lower than elsewhere.

AT \$14.35—Men's Worsteds Suits. Regular 2 button models in Grey Check, Blue Grey Checks, Brown Checks and Blue Checks. Carefully made and good fitting. New this season. Regular \$18.00 value. Dollar Days \$14.35

AT 75c—Straw Sailor hats worth \$1.75 and \$2.00 to clear Dollar Days at 75c.

AT \$1.00—Arrow Shirts 1/2 price, slightly mussed, one of a kind worth \$2.00 just a few Dollar Days at \$1.00 each.

4 prs Sox for \$1.00—Assorted colors in union and light weight large assortment \$ day 4 pairs for \$1.00

AT \$1.00—In Crew and Pullovers, fancy stitched. Regular \$2.00 on sale Dollar Days for \$1.00.

AT 75c—Good makes of Tweed Caps, one or two of a kind, nice patterns. Dollar Days 75c.

AT 55c—Sports Shirts in Blue, Yellow, or White. Short sleeves, Lace or Crew necks. Regular \$1.00. Dollar Days 55c.

AT \$14.50—Men's and Young Men's Sport Model Suits in Tweeds mostly Brown Checks and Stripes, Blue Checks and Overplaid, Grey Checks and Overplaid. Smart and stylish in a variety of pleat back models. Regular \$18.00 and \$20.00 values Dollar Days \$14.50

AT 59c—Plain Broadcloth Shirts, broken sizes. Worth \$1.00. While they last Dollar Days 59c.

AT 75c—Merino Underwear, single pieces, or Drawers and shirts. Penman's. Regular \$1.00 value. Dollar Days 75c.

AT 35c—Broadcloth Shorts in good looking stripes. Regular 50c value. Dollar Days 35c.

AT 50c—One hundred ties in rich imported silks. Regular \$1.00. To clear Dollar Days 50c.

AT 39c—Cashmere Sox. Here is your opportunity to get sox at a bargain, holeproof and Lewis makes, worth up to 75c. Dollar Days 39c.

AT 95c—An immense line of the very newest line in Sport Shirts, handsome patterns, shirts that are different. \$ Days only 95c

AT \$16.95—Men's Worsteds Suits in Greys, Browns, Blues and Blue Grey Checks, overplaid and stripes. Regular 2 button form fitting models. All new this season. Priced \$20.00 and \$22.00. Dollar Days at \$16.95

AT \$1.00—Silk Sport Shirts in Blues, Fawns and White, lovely shirts for hot weather, new just in. Dollar Days \$1.00.

AT \$1.00—Mercury Tropitex Sweaters positively the newest novelty, on the market. Dollar Days \$1.00.

AT 50c—Boys' Shirts slightly soiled, pick them quick. Dollar Days at 50c.

AT 25c—Summer caps in white and checks. Also white yacht caps and golfers white hats with green visors 25c.

AT 59c—Work Shirts well made in Chambray, Light and Navy Blue and Grey. Worth 85c to \$1.00. Dollar Days 59c.

AT 85c—Extra quality heavy well made work shirts in all shades. Worth \$1.15 and \$1.25. Dollar Days special at 85c.

AT \$1.25—Arrow Shirts, every shirt worth at least \$2.00. Our annual clean up in shirt dept. Wonderful values and good patterns. Collar attached or separate. Dollar Days \$1.25.

AT \$18.00—Men's Worsteds and Tweed Suits, form fitting and pleated back models. Your choice of all the new colors. Reg. values \$22.50 and \$23.50. Dollar Days priced at \$18.00

AT \$1.95—Regular priced \$3.95 and \$5.00 Hats, genuine fur felts, but broken sizes, new styles. Dollar Days clearing at \$1.95.

AT \$1.98—Fancy and plain Jumbo Coat Sweaters. Extra quality. Reg. \$3.25. \$ Days \$1.98. Monarch make a real bargain.

AT \$1.50—Men's pyjamas in Arrow, Tooke and Klein makes, good broadcloth, Regular \$2.75 and \$3.00. Dollar Days \$1.50.

AT \$1.15—Blue Denim red back large roomy well cut overalls. Regular \$1.50. Dollar Days \$1.15.

AT \$1.19—Men's Dungaree Work Pants, not the ordinary light weight \$1.25 line but heavy weight that wears like iron. Regular \$1.50. Dollar Days \$1.19.

AT \$1.65—Kitchens Peabody Overalls, Union made, blue only, the famous Peabody Overall, 2 dozen in the lot. Regular \$2.25. Dollar Days \$1.65.

AT \$2.49—Golf Pants in English Tweed. Regular value from \$4.00 to \$7.00. A bargain for golfers Dollar Days \$2.49.

Henderson & Cudmore

MEN'S WEAR