

The Charlottetown Guardian

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The Seed Potato Quota

A good deal of misunderstanding seems to exist with regard to the seed potato quota under the Canada-U.S. agreement. The usually well-informed Ottawa Journal makes the blunder of stating editorially that last year's quota of 750,000 bushels was exhausted by August. The fact appears to be that the quota was not permitted by the U.S. authorities to be exhausted at all. By mid-November it was reported to be practically filled, but according to figures since issued by the Bureau of Customs of the United States Division of Statistics and Research, only 711,767 bushels of Canadian seed potatoes, or 94.9 per cent, of the quota established under the agreement, entered the Republic up to the end of November. Included in this figure were 25,578 bushels imported during December, 1935. The reduction in duty did not become effective until the 1st of January; nevertheless the year is calculated as from December to December. The December, 1935, shipments paid the old duty and therefore should not be included by the U.S. Customs Bureau as representing any portion of the quota. In other words, notwithstanding the full advantage taken of the many tariff concessions given by this country to United States, Canadian seed potatoes were not admitted even to the extent of the limited quota which we received in exchange.

This fact is of particular importance to Prince Edward Island growers and shippers, who by reason of the late crop in this province were left with a considerable amount of seed for export on their hands after the quota limitation had allegedly been reached. The Guardian is informed on good authority that at least 100,000 bushels of last year's Island seed has had to be stored in bond, waiting to be entered next March under the 1937 quota. This large accumulation will necessarily cut into the amount of next season's crop that can be shipped under the reduced tariff.

The working out of the quota—limited as it is to a quantity which this Province alone could easily supply—has proved anything but satisfactory to Island potato men. They claim, with justice, that before they have a chance to harvest their crop the bulk of the quota has already been filled by other provinces, where the season begins a few weeks earlier. They fear, moreover, that this disadvantage will increase as time goes on, and that every year will see an additional piling up of unexported stock, carried over at considerable expense and inconvenience into the following year's operations.

This is a matter which our parliamentary representatives would do well to emphasize during the coming months at Ottawa. Either the present inadequate quota should be enlarged, or a flat reduction in tariff rates should be obtained, so as to give this province, with its continent-famed seed potatoes, at least the same opportunity as other Provinces of exporting under the agreement. We say "at least" the same opportunity advisedly. The fact is that it is chiefly Prince Edward Island stock that the U.S. growers want. It was through the initiative of the Potato Growers' Association of this province that the market for seed was established in the United States. It is surely only fair that our growers should benefit, to an extent proportionate to their enterprise and the reputation of their product, in any agreement having to do with the export of this commodity. Under last year's operation of the King Government treaty they did not so benefit. It is highly desirable, therefore, that an adjustment of some kind be made before the rush to fill this year's quota begins.

Lock Of Prince Charlie's Hair

The sentimental value of a lock of PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART'S hair, translated into terms of hard cash at an Edinburgh auction sale, recently, was 50 pounds. The golden lock was contained in a gold marquise box ring engraved "C.E.S. 1745", and belonged to the late Misses Miller, of Edinburgh, who were direct descendants of the MACDONALDS of Milton.

It is said that during a visit to the home of the MACDONALDS during his wanderings, PRINCE CHARLES was asked by MRS. MACDONALD for a lock of his hair. The PRINCE granted her request, laying his head on FLORA'S lap so that she might conveniently cut what she desired. FLORA MACDONALD kept half of the memento for herself and gave the other half to her mother.

At the same sale an ivory tortoiseshell box, with a miniature of FLORA MACDONALD in water-colour, and a pin cushion, fetched 7 pounds.

Triumph Of Good Will

When the history of the drought stricken years comes to be written, says the Winnipeg Free Press, it will not all be a story of drifting desolation. One of the chapters which will make brave reading will be that on how Christmas has been kept during these years. These stories have something in common with those from pioneer days, but with a difference. Take, for instance, the southwestern section of Manitoba where the blight has crept along the acres on which once were "fat pasture and good, and the land was wide and quiet and peaceable." In the days of the first settlement in these parts, if there was hardship, it was hardship overlaid with the bright, young hopes of the years ahead. These last few years, if there has been hope, it has been hope deferred.

Between these cycles, prosperity has dwelt in the land and poverty had become practically unknown. Many of these people have never before really known what it was to lack for anything within reason—or the mail order catalogue upon which they had set their minds.

the creeping drought went prosperity, and actual want took its place. It is these people, whose neighborhoods of them, who have kept the faith of Christmas.

This story, says the Free Press, is over and over again a tale of community effort. The country church and the country minister have played a big part in it. So have the country school and the country teachers. So have the people of the community. It is a story, an astonishing story, of what good will can do. The children have never missed their Christmas. Neither have the people. Indeed, in some ways it is testified that these Christmases where each has sought to smooth the other's path, have been the merriest of the years. If there haven't been any luxurious presents and perhaps not much in the way of ribbons tied about them, there have been wrappings of sympathy and understanding.

Editorial Notes

If it were not the weather there would be something else to worry us.

As the week advances the attendance increases at the week of prayer meetings.

Cape Breton beats us in the matter of safe burglaries—one being carried over an adjoining roof and lowered 15 feet without attracting anybody's attention.

President Roosevelt attempting to advise the law courts as to the way they should go in interpreting the law is emulating the late lamented King Canute.

Magistrate Darby has developed into a veritable Daniel-come-to-judgment, sufficient to make our grand and petite juries feel heartily ashamed of themselves.

The Federal Government contemplates a three-and-a-half months session for a six months indemnity. That is the sort of economy characteristic of our own Provincial Legislature—two weeks work for six weeks pay.

The Wolfe Society of London are commemorating the birth of the General by establishing a Wolfe Library in Quebec House, London. So it was announced at a dinner at Westham where Wolfe was born on January 2, 1727.

Purchase of the Great Lakes fleet of Eastern Steamship Company, Ltd., by Upper Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Company, Ltd., at a reported price of \$1,300,000 has just been announced. Negotiations have extended over several months. Last spring, ten boats of the Eastern fleet were taken over and in the deal just completed the balance of the twenty-boat fleet was purchased. Eastern operated freighters on the lakes for the last thirteen years. The latest deal involved \$700,000 it is understood.

When diamonds boom trade is prosperous. It is reported from Kimberley, South Africa that the diamond industry has recovered two-thirds of the ground lost since the boom year, 1930 and Kimberley looks for the return of prosperous days. Sales during 1936 are expected to total \$40,000,000. Sales in 1932 reached \$60,000,000. From that figure they slumped to \$7,500,000 in 1933. There was a recovery to \$20,000,000 in 1934, but only as the result of complete closing down by the big South African producers. During 1935 mines gradually were reopened and sales for that year totalled \$31,250,000. Now every mine in the Kimberley district is open except one, the Jagersfontein, which produces blue-white stones, and it is announced that work will be resumed there soon. The improvement in sales is reflected in the price of diamond shares, some of which have risen spectacularly, and still are rising. Shareholders who had seen their holdings reach the lowest level for all times are now recovering their losses.

Arrangements have been completed for a \$125,000,000 project involving construction of four or five new arsenals in Wales, northern England and Scotland, to decentralize munitions making in event of war. Construction would be carried out by private firms. Munitions making is now centralized at Woolwich Arsenal, in the outskirts of London, which was the target of frequent German bombing attacks during the World War. According to reports, large tracts have been surveyed at Chorley, near Manchester, for factories and transport facilities to cost \$30,000,000 and construction is likely to begin early in 1937. The War Office is reported to be insistent that this project must be completed within two years. One factory would be erected in the depressed areas of Wales. Hereford, in Hertfordshire, and Irvine in Ayrshire, were mentioned as possible sites. Woolwich Arsenal, where more than 11,000 persons are employed, would be devoted to production of non-explosive, non-inflammable military equipment, and some of its workers would be transferred.

That British opinions was thoroughly roused over the conduct of the set which led the Duke of Windsor to his self-imposed exile is evident from the last issue of "The News Review" a London weekly, which expressed pronounced views about the social status of Americans at the new court of King George VI. This sprightly news magazine reported that the Archbishop of Canterbury's rebuke of Edward's "alien" set of friends had fallen like music on the ears of "socialists who have long scorned the fast-moving Anglo-American set which rode to influence in Edward VIII's reign." Dignity and restraint will be the watchword of the new court, according to "The News Review", which added: "Hostesses recently noted for their gay imprudencies will find themselves quietly left out in the cold. Pushful trans-Atlantic party givers will be relegated with aristocratic finesse to social oblivion or unimportance. Bright young people will find their glory dimmed; young couples with the habit of switching husbands will cease to be received. Dashed will be the American element. No lovers of sickness and streamlining are the King and Queen."

Notes By The Way

Except in the communist and fascist nations where strikers are promptly jailed or shot, the nation enjoying the greatest freedom from labour disturbances is Great Britain. There have been no important walkouts there since the "general strike" of 1926, and strikes have been few and sporadic. That Great Britain has been the one country climbing latest and farthest out of the depression may be merely a coincidence, but most people do not think so.—Los Angeles Times.

There is an ominous note about the speech of Nazi leader Streicher who said, "After the salvation of the German people there will come the salvation through Adolf Hitler of the Jewish peoples who cannot save themselves." A glance at Spain will show the form taken by Nazi salvation.—London Free Press.

There is another consideration which, though it may seem trivial, is capable of exercising a great influence on the will to enlist. It is to be found in the amiable vanity of the human heart. Khaki is a workmanlike dress for active service; but it is not attractive to the fair sex. In that respect, it is no sufficient substitute for the scarlet coat; and Tommy Atkins, when he walks abroad in his hours of ease, is conscious of the handicap. Economy no doubt dictated the retention of the khaki uniform for the army; but it has been found necessary to restore the red coat to the Guards. Why not extend the indulgence further? Whatever the cost, it would be a cheap price to pay for the recruits who are now so deplorably hard to seek.—London Morning Post.

I feel certain in my own mind that if Sir Oswald Mosley were to be allowed his private army of Blackshirts there would be a very real Communist menace in this country—and on the other hand, that if the Communists were allowed to raise their own forces and march around with clenched fists and bits of uniform, Fascism would spread in a concentration camp at home. As for the refugees from Brown, Black and Red despotism, they eat the bread of exile literally from China to Peru. Compared with them the exile at Cannes Biarritz, the Tyrol and the Lido might almost say with the psalmist, "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places."—New York Times.

Mussolini has his Lipari Islands for troublesome opponents. Stalin has his Solovetski Islands and other big Arctic corals for his unrepentant number of prisoners. Because Germany was deprived of her colonies poor Hitler has no island quarters for his opponents but must accommodate his Nobel Prize winners in concentration camps at home. As for the refugees from Brown, Black and Red despotism, they eat the bread of exile literally from China to Peru. Compared with them the exile at Cannes Biarritz, the Tyrol and the Lido might almost say with the psalmist, "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places."—New York Times.

Although officially they ignored Christmas, the U. S. S. R. authorities set aside December 24 as a day of rest. At least the Soviet got quite near to the great event. And as in Moscow for the first time since 1917 there were evidences of Christmas in the streets, it may be that the Russians will come into line before many years have passed.—Moncton Transcript.

Speeches such as that made by M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the Congress just held in Moscow are by no means helpful in connection with the maintenance of world peace. The only excuse that can be made for such utterances is that they are paralleled by recent speeches made by responsible men in Germany assailing Russia. One fact which stands out only too clearly in the recent welter of conflicting national policies is almost extinct nowadays. Instead of courtly exchanges of messages of dignified remonstrance, we have coarse abuse and threats uttered by leaders on both sides.—Belfast Telegraph.

In view of the recent exchange of vituperation between the Russian and German Governments, it might be thought that these countries were on the verge of war and that attempts to bring their representatives together for consultation on questions vital to the peace of the world were bound to be fruitless. The public in this country, however, should be cautioned against taking these anti-defiance coming from such quarters at their face value. "Sabre-rattling" has always been a favorite device of dictators for attracting the attention of their subjects and of the outside world.—Telegraph.

A hick town is a place where 27 of our presidents were born, and where seven of the ten immortals in New York's hall of fame originate. A hick town that didn't have a name produced Lincoln. Hick towns gave us most of our great literary figures of the past—and practically all of those now living. So isn't it an obvious conclusion that a hick town where a boy has an excellent chance to lay his foundation of future greatness?—Whitstitt Impressions.

People look on the lurid face of Europe with a growing horror. More and more they say, "These nations do not think as we think, act as we would act, or praise the deeds that we hold honorable." If nation fighting in Europe, we shall not feel that our heart or our interest are engaged on one side or the other. If war in Europe takes the form of a conflict of extremist factions, Fascist vs Communist, that will still be no concern of ours. For we have a people who can by our doing be made richer and happier and more secure.—London Sunday Express.

While Canadians are being warned against extreme radicalism, some of the radicals are telling them to beware of the advance of Fascism. Each side may be right in its con-

That Body of Deeds
By James W. Barber, M.B.
LEAVING SALT OUT OF THE FOOD REDUCES WEIGHT

Some weeks ago the newspapers carried pictures of a well known vaudeville entertainer who was returning to New York from Hollywood. One picture showed her very plump—137 pounds—and the second or present picture taken six months later—107 pounds. The 30 pounds had been taken off during her stay in Hollywood and naturally reporters were anxious to know her method of reducing.

"The first thing I had to remember was to keep all salt out of my food. Food is quite monotonous without salt but too many pounds is quite monotonous." Salt holds 70 times its own weight of water in the body.

"Breakfast is coffee and fresh fruit. Luncheon is tea and green salad. And dinner is fresh fruit, two fresh vegetables, and some broiled meat, chicken, or a lamb chop or a steak."

"But that's not all you have to do. If you just diet you may lose weight but you'll get flabby too. You have to take enough exercise to make yourself firm—golf, gymnasium work, horseback riding."

Those engaged in the work of reducing overweight will agree that the above diet and exercise will not only reduce weight, but will restore the figure and increase energy. And with a lighter or more normal figure, and a natural desire for exercise (because there is not the excess weight to move around) the normal figure and weight will be attained and retained.

There is only one change I would make in the above system, and that is to take the dinner—the large meal—at noon. Real hard exercise needs a little more food than that provided by the above breakfast and lunch. Further the real hard exercise, usually taken in the afternoon, would work off any excess food eaten at noon.

If this diet is examined carefully it will be found that it has the minerals and vitamins (fruit and vegetables), tea and coffee to stimulate energy, and protein (meat, fish, sweaters, cereals, and eggs) for the building up of the body. Little or no starch or fat foods are given because the excess fat on the body must be used to supply the body with energy. Thus weight is lost.

Employment upon our farms is very small in proportion to the acreage. Is it possible to do anything that will help the farmer to employ more help and especially to keep their own sons and daughters at home?

These are questions that naturally interest the business men of the Island, especially Charlottetown and Summerside, for directly or indirectly their living comes entirely from the farms and fisheries of the Province.

It is not reasonable to expect the government to initiate in matters of this kind. On the other hand, if approached with serious plans that have been carefully considered, they will not doubt be only too ready to do what they can to assist. Such plans, however, should be of a nature that will give steady and increasing employment and put money into circulation.

Fortunately taxation on this Island, both provincial and municipal, is low and the taxpayers can stand a material increase to help the unemployed but the deleterious effect of making criminals of not a few of our young men.

I am satisfied that there are many ways in which this untoward situation can be bettered, but these ways will not be found unless they are sought for. Who is willing to join in the search?

A thought that naturally arises in the above connection is, that this province is directly interested in the employment situation in Ontario and Quebec and, therefore, cannot regard with favor reductions in the Customs' tariff that will likely result in the dismissal of their factory workers.

I am, Sir, etc.
H. K. S. HEMMING
Charlottetown,
January 7, 1937.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest to the Charlottetown Guardian and does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE UNEMPLOYED

Sir,—The figures reported in Tuesday's Guardian of the unemployed in Charlottetown, serious as they are, give I believe but a partial picture of the real situation throughout the Province. According to figures quoted by you 500 heads of families, supposedly representing 2500 idle or dependent persons, have up to the present registered as applicants for relief. This list, you state is not yet complete. You, however, make no reference to that large class of unemployed who have not registered and have no intention of registering. There seems in this connection to be a confusion of idea regarding the terms "unemployment" and "on relief". An unemployed person is, of course, one who is not earning a living by remunerative work of some nature. This class includes both those who seek relief and those who are supplied with housing, food and clothing by their parents, relatives and friends. From such information as one can obtain there seems to be a very large number indeed of young people from eighteen years upward, throughout the Island who are doing little or no work. If the census were taken I believe that the figure would be so impressive that our leading citizens would be aroused to see what steps, if any, can be taken to remedy the trouble before it gets entirely out of hand.

It does not seem to be generally realized that, in the very nature of things, no matter to what extent the general trade of the Island may improve, the unemployment situation cannot but become more serious each year.

During the fifty-five years between 1876-1931 over 61,000 persons emigrated from Prince Edward Island, about 1,114 per annum, or one family every working day. This migrating process was small in the 70's but grew steadily until 1931, at which time the number was likely well in excess of 1,114 each year. Since 1931 comparatively few Islanders have been able to find work on the mainland, nor is it likely that, barring an outbreak of the extraordinary existence of some other ordinary conditions, there will be any real improvement in this respect for some years to come, for the simple reason that unemployment is so rife both in the United States and in the other provinces of Canada.

It is true that there is a greater number of employed in Ontario and Quebec at present than in previous years. On the other hand, this extra employment has been more than made up by the excess in numbers of those who have left school and college over those who have retired or died. In this Province this excess is over 1,000 per annum and since 1931 we have probably added from 4,000 to 5,000 to our population and, so far as can be seen, there have been no increased channels of occupation.

Facing a situation such as the above, the question may well be asked, "what can be done for these young people?"

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I am, Sir, etc.
H. K. S. HEMMING
Charlottetown,
January 7, 1937.

Mr. Tea Pott Says:
For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea

K. S. HEMMING, B.A., C.P.A., C.G.A.
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Liberty And The Temple
(Lewis Duncan K. C., in the Fortnightly Law Journal)
The Temple is by immemorial right the home of the Common Law of England; and such it has been the cradle of freedom to Britain and her descendant nations overseas. Attacked at times through the centuries, the members of the profession whose home is the Temple have played their part in development of personal liberty.
In 1381 Wat Tyler, heading the Peasant Revolt, invaded the Temple, a ter sacking the ecclesiastical palaces at Canterbury and Lambeth and burning the prisons at Southwark, Newgate and the Fleet. Two Judges were murdered by the mob. It is not known to which of their decisions exception was taken. The Temple survived.
In 1450 Jack Cade, led the insurrection to "Amend-All." He contemplated pulling down the Inns of Court, and killing the lawyers, but his followers were content with the killing of a sheriff.
The attitude of the Society to ward constituted authority (as represented by the Mayor of London) was truculent at times. In 1555 the mayor came in state to attend the Reader's dinner, his sword borne up before him, as a sign of jurisdiction. The young gentlemen of the Inn set upon him and beat his sword down; and the meal to which he was bidden became more a test case than a festivity, for, without partaking of the boiled beef, and other delicacies, he saved himself by flight. A similar assault took place at the time of the Great Fire.
After Cade's rebellion the profession came more in contact with the King than peasant or mayor, as appears from a reference to a few of the members of the Middle or Inner Temple who have had to do with the fashioning of Liberty.
The name of John Popham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1592-1607, a "huge, heavy ugly man" is linked with that of Devereux, Earl of Essex, the last favourite of Queen Elizabeth.
On Sunday, February 8th, 1601, Essex having tasted the sweets of power, fortified his house in the Strand with the intention of raising an insurrection in the city, where his popularity had stood high. The Queen sent Popham to summon the rebels to surrender. He was seized by Sir Christopher Blount and others, and cast into a dungeon; but with the failure of the rising in the late afternoon he was allowed to go free.
Certain principles of the Administration of Justice, now recognized in England as fundamental, had not then been incorporated in the law; for not only did the Chief Justice preside at Blount's trial, but at one stage of the proceedings he was able to interpolate a little evidence of his own, saying to the accused:—"Sir Christopher, I should like to know why you stood at the great Chamber door, with muskets charged and matches in your hand, which I well discerned through the keyhole?"
Not so entirely on the side of Royalty was Edward Montague. His first indiscretion was a maiden speech in the House of Commons against the granting of supplies. Displeasing to Bluff King Hal, Montague was summoned to the Presence and bid:—"Get my bill to pass by twelve of the clock to-morrow or else by two of the clock to-morrow this head of yours shall be off."
Montague survived, later to be appointed Chief Justice of England by the same King Hal. He was, as Lord Campbell said, troubled by his conscience.
Henry VIII was also troubled by a conscience. To ease it he put questions to Sir Edward on the marriage laws, demanding answers not consonant with the Chief Justice's convictions. Against his will the latter became involved in the attempt of Lady Jane Grey to supersede the Princess Mary. With the success of the latter he lost his judicial office and well-nigh lost his head.
It was Edward Coke, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who,

DR. L. B. EVANS
Dr. L. B. Evans, noted physician treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of stomach conditions such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach with a prescription which we have secured and sell under the name of Evans' Stomach Mixture.
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