

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Competition is the life of trade, but it must be competition—not the big stick.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1933.

THE COMING SESSION

The opening of the Legislature is always an event of interest and importance, and this year will certainly be no exception to the rule. The ceremony to be performed by His Honour Lieutenant Governor Dalton tomorrow afternoon will mark the opening of the second session of the Forty-second General Assembly of Prince Edward Island, or the Seventeenth under Confederation. The early session last year was particularly appreciated by the farmer members, and it is gratifying to note that the same procedure is being followed this year, tomorrow's opening being the earliest since the session of 1910.

The legislative programme will be outlined in the Speech from the Throne, and the address in reply to the Speech, which is to be moved by Mr. Thomas Wigmore and seconded by Mr. J. Howard MacDonald, will be the first important business of the session.

Changes made during the year to fill the vacancy in the Cabinet occasioned by the death of Hon. Mr. MacNeill will mean a new line-up in the Government benches. Premier Stewart now fills the positions of Provincial Secretary and Provincial Treasurer, as well as that of Attorney General. Hon. G. Shelton Sharp has succeeded to the responsible portfolio of Public Works and Highways, while Hon. Thomas MacNutt, an experienced farmer and veteran member of the House, will take his seat for the first time as Minister of Agriculture.

Irrespective of politics, the members are hoping to welcome Dr. John MacNeill to the seat which he won in the by-election held last summer in the Fifth District of Prince. The Doctor, however, recently underwent a serious operation and it is not known definitely whether he will be sufficiently recovered to attend the session. There is deep and general regret at the death, which occurred a few months ago, of Dr. MacNeill's able Conservative opponent in the by-election, the late Mr. H. M. Downing, who had many sincere friends on both sides of the House.

In accord with its pre-election promise, the Stewart Government has endeavored during the year to practice the strictest economy consistent with efficient maintenance of public services. Its record in this respect and its policy for the future will doubtless be the subject of full discussion during the session, particularly in the debate on the Budget.

An outstanding event of the year has been the construction of the new Prince of Wales College. The splendid appearance and modern conveniences and equipment of the building have already been commented upon most favorably. It is to be hoped the members who have not already inspected the new College, will take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

Another important educational matter is the substantial grants obtained by the Government from the Carnegie Corporation for college library and library demonstration purposes and for the establishment of a chair of Economics and Sociology. The latter grant will enable Prince of Wales College to qualify shortly as a full junior college, a status which will enable Island students to receive a more complete education within the Province than has hitherto been possible.

Opposition members last year showed a commendable desire to cooperate in a number of important measures adopted; and if the same policy is pursued this session on every nonpartisan issue it will, we believe, be amply justified and will meet with the approval of the people, who are in no mood to tolerate petty criticism and faultfinding during a period when the responsibilities of government are so serious in

every province and country throughout the world.

A QUID PRO QUO

Those western farmers who are reported to have endorsed the Serkau syndicate's request for the free admission of Soviet coal into Canada have evidently not considered what the consequence would be if the Canadian Government acceded to the proposition. Canada's restrictions on coal from non-empire countries are a protection to British coal producers. In return, under the Imperial Conference agreements Great Britain gave western Canadian wheat shippers special privileges in the British market. The mutual advantages to be derived under this arrangement are thus summed up in a leading article in the Nautical Magazine, a Glasgow publication of international repute:

"British coal prospects for the coming season are viewed in a very hopeful light with arrangements already practically completed for the transport of 50,000 tons from the United Kingdom to Canada, whilst the raising of the tariff on anthracite into Canada, other than British, to 50 cents, under the Ottawa agreement, should make for another new high record in shipments of grain from Canadian ports and lessen them from United States ones, so that vessels arriving at Montreal and other Canadian ports with coal from the United Kingdom will be in a better position to secure homeward cargo without making a voyage in ballast to other loading ports. Last year the seasonal and often poor demand for grain tonnage at Canadian ports resulted in vessels leaving there in ballast, whilst the position was made the more irksome by the unusually large number of boats arriving with coal from the United Kingdom and seeking further employment."

It will thus be seen that the utmost importance is attached in Great Britain to the preference given by Canada to British anthracite coal. If this preference were interfered with by allowing the dumping of Soviet coal into Canada, it might seriously affect the anticipated increased shipments of wheat through Maritime and Central Canadian ports.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Revival of reciprocity talk with the United States recalls to the Mail and Empire the names of the two men who did more than any other hundred to defeat the pact proposed in 1911. One was Champ Clark, who gave three cheers for it and added that he wanted to see the Stars and Stripes flying from the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole. The other was President Taft, who said the pact was calculated to make Canada a mere adjunct of the United States. Then, of course, there was Theodore Roosevelt, who made public the letter in which President Taft made his boast.

Of interest to Maritime readers is a note in the Weekly Scotsman on the origin of "Nova Scotia" in Edinburgh. When James VI and I. conveyed a charter to Sir William Alexander, the Earl of Stirling, to hold Nova Scotia on behalf of the Scottish Crown, he conceived the idea of creating a number of Nova Scotian baronets who would pay for the privilege and thus help to replenish his depleted coffers. In order to render their title strictly legal, the King decreed that the piece of land which now forms the Castle Esplanade in Edinburgh should be regarded as Nova Scotian soil, and by means of this convenient transference he was enabled to confer the accolade upon the new baronets

NOTES BY THE WAY

Fatal results of two prize fights—one in Chicago and one in New York—says the Christian Science Monitor, have evoked shocked demands for further regulation and restrictions of this so-called "sport." Possibly this temporary excitement and the popular cry for investigations and the passing of laws will do some good. But essentially they attack the problem in the wrong place. Brutality will hardly be legislated out of the boxing business. Not without ending the business. For brutality is its stock-in-trade. Primarily that is what the customers pay for. They are bitterly disappointed if a supposed slugfest degenerates into a mere contest of skill. They show comparatively little enthusiasm for the real boxing craft of amateurs or lightweights. The crowds and the money go to the gladiatorial combats of the professional heavyweight mastodons.

The new Secretary-General of the League of Nations, says the London Daily Telegraph, will be M. Avenol, a Frenchman, and the two new Deputy-Secretaries, have been allocated to an Italian and a Spaniard. A Latin trinity at the head of the League Secretariat would completely upset the previous very necessary balance, in both influence and outlook, between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon of North European schools, of political thought and international law. It will assuredly not tend to lessen America's distrust of the League. Nor will it satisfy the legitimate desire of the Scandinavian and other judicial-minded Member States for direct representation in the higher Secretariat, or, failing this, for the maintenance within the League's Civil Service, undiminished and unimpaired, of the British capacity for impartial administration.

The Washington correspondent of the Portland Press Herald is not greatly impressed with the way legislators do things. We read: "The first meeting of the Association of State Legislators here last week was a disappointment. They got together, talked about economy and overlapping taxation, decided to ask Congress for forty thousand dollars to investigate the situation, and went home. Nobody from Maine was here and Maine didn't miss anything."

A locomotive engineer, gone on furlough after not less than forty-four years in fast passenger service, that only once he has received a word of thanks from any passenger who has ridden behind him. This solitary recognition of the services performed in affording many thousand of passengers safe transportation came late one Christmas Eve when, at the conclusion of a run through a blinding snowstorm, an elderly man and his daughter tramped through the snow to the cab of the locomotive to thank the engineer for carrying them safely to their destination.

Canada has every reason for satisfaction over the slightness of the commotion created on this side by the bolt from the blue which emanated from Michigan last week. The news has the effect of stimulating the value of the Canadian dollar, of driving some American dollars to this side of the line, and after a few hours of strengthening quotations on the Canadian stock markets. The present younger generation throughout the Dominion is enjoying a series of demonstrations as to the superiority of British political and financial institutions over those of the neighboring republic. The effect should be to fortify their pride in their own country and in the world wide monarchial Empire of which it forms a part.—EX.

The premium now paid on gold because all nations are competing in the scramble for it, has increased the profits of established mines, brought lesser mines into the profitable class, and stimulated prospecting and development activities far afield. The low price of supplies improved cheap methods of extraction, and the high price paid for the precious metal have brought new life to the whole Canadian industry. If this development measures up to present expectations, many Canadian industries will benefit, for the simple reason that working mines are enormous consumers of food, clothing, tools, machinery and many other manufactured articles.

on the earth of that country from which they took their titles. There is, says the Scotsman correspondent, no truth in the popular tradition that soil from Nova Scotia in America was actually brought over to be placed upon the Esplanade in order to give verisimilitude to the polite fiction



By James W. Barton, M.D. NOISE IS NOW ON THE PAYROLL

"Noise is such an important matter in our everyday life that it is definitely on the payroll and must be dealt with in dollars and cents."

How does noise affect your earning power? Noise lessens your output of work, increases the number of mistakes made during the day, increases the amount of energy needed to do your ordinary work, and lowers your mental and physical health. In the business world now lessening the amount of noise is of so much importance that it has gradually reached the rank of other building problems such as lighting, ventilation, and heating.

Dr. P. Dorman, Seattle, tells us that although noise is on the increase yet it is as easy to keep out as rain or sewer gas. Quiet is such a necessity that we can't afford to be without it, and it can really be obtained at reasonable cost.

"When we reckon our greatly increased ability to work, the lessened strain in nervous and muscular energy, our much improved physical condition, and the calm quiet and soothing atmosphere of offices; when we consider all this the wonder is why we have let matters go so long, why we did not realize that noise can be prevented and much of it greatly lessened."

There are several ways of sound proofing a room: heavy carpets, drapes, new type windows which permit ventilation but prevent noise entering, special sound-absorbing plaster, and other devices. Everybody cannot have homes or even offices equipped in this manner, but architects in the future will put many of the noise preventive, or noise absorbing devices in our new buildings.

The main point is that we know now what quietness means in preserving the health of mind and body, and we will all do our best to obtain it.

Noise so stimulates the nervous system that the brain sends impulses to all the muscles so that they tighten or tense the entire body. It is this tenseness of nerves and muscles that tires the body without any real mental or physical work being done.

Let us do our best to obtain quietness for ourselves and others.

Rumblings Of Reciprocity

(Sydney Post-Record, Independent) Premier Bennett's statement made in the House of Commons on Wednesday, that his Government was prepared to enter into a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States, illustrates the poet's observation that "the thoughts of men are broadened with the process of the suns." From 1891 to 1911 the Conservative party of Canada fought reciprocity with the United States, vigorously, consistently and always successfully. That its present-day leader now favors such a policy is so striking a development that the average person is liable, in his amazement, to overlook the conspiracy of events which has brought it about.

There are two main reasons why the idea of reciprocity with the States has gained more ground in Canada in the past couple of years than it was previously able to achieve in a couple of generations. One is the almost static condition of trade between the two countries produced by a tariff war which has culminated in the erection of prohibitive trade barriers on each side of the international frontier. The other is the final triumph of the movement for intra-Empire trade, signalled by the consummation of the Ottawa agreements.

The Fordney-McCumber and Hawley-Smoot tariffs reduced Canada's exports to the United States to lamentably low levels between 1922 and 1931. The increases in Canada's tariff against the United States 1930 and 1931 returned the complacent with something thrown in for good measure, and our American kinsmen have felt the pinch with peculiar acuteness in a period of world-wide business depression. Now sentiment in both countries is clearly reacting in the direction of lower tariffs and more cordial trade relations.

And the Ottawa agreements have removed one objection that has always been raised against reciprocity—namely, that it would draw Canada and the United States more closely together than Imperial considerations would permit. The opponents of reciprocity were, as a rule, the proponents of intra-Empire trade, but now that imper-

Section 98 Of Criminal Code

(St. John Telegraph-Journal, Independent)

Once again Parliament has defeated an attempt to repeal or drastically alter Section 98 of the Canadian Criminal Code, a section which deals largely with the matter of unlawful assemblies, and which provides machinery to combat the activities of those who would attempt by force to upset or interfere with constituted authority.

Nobody who is willing to live within the law of the country need fear the effects of Section 98. It was upon the statute books of the Dominion to protect the people against the machinations of ruthless agitators, who preach a doctrine of force and violence as the open sesame to alleged political and economic freedom. The section already has served its purpose well by placing in legal confinement a number of radicals who were proved to be members of an unlawful organization which threatened the peace of the country.

Canadian criminal laws and Canadian legal procedure have gained widespread commendation as effective means of keeping under restraint the violent element in our population. It would be fatal to weaken such a structure by relaxing the restraint on those whose chief purpose in life is the overthrow by force of constituted authority. The law of the land provides adequate means for the righting of any and all wrongs which any group or individual may suffer, and there is no necessity for anybody to resort to violence to obtain justice and freedom.

The House of Commons has done well to retain upon the statute books the machinery set up especially to keep under control the radical elements in the community.

Democrats Interested

(Fredericton Gleaner)

"Going over big!" seems to be the correct term to apply to the proposals for reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States—that is, in Washington and other parts of the republic. Canada, although aware of the proposals, is taking the proposition calmly. Possibly the fact that the Imperial Economic Conference held in Ottawa some months ago, and the interlocking trade-pacts made on the part of various British countries, have some bearing upon the attitude of the two countries. Uncle Sam has been decidedly nervous since the pacts were made, and the falling off in trade with the Dominion of Canada has not tended to lessen his apprehension.

Canadians having committed themselves in the direction of Imperial connection, can view the acts of the United States with a certain detachment. Ottawa however, has shown no tendency to discourage a move toward lower tariffs. South of the line the enthusiasm so far has been Democratic, but as the Democracy is triumph, and will continue so for four years, its attitude is of importance.

Free Speech

(London Times)

A Canadian statesman is fond of telling the following story illustrative of the tolerance and patience of our London "bobby." He was driving in Hyde Park one Sunday afternoon and stopped to listen to a wild Communist orator with lungs of leather. He became so interested that he got out of his car and mingled with the audience.

The speaker was inveighing against the King, Lords and Commons, and was especially bitter about the police. The Canadian was listening intently, shocked and thrilled at the outrageous attack on "the fete" (writes a "Morning Post" gossip), when a policeman touched him on the shoulder and said, "Beg pardon, sir, but would you mind stopping your engine? The noise prevents them 'earing the speaker."

Mary, aged five, was taken to the headquarters of the local ambulance brigade by her mother. On entering the building, the child's attention was caught by the sight of a human skeleton hanging in an open cupboard. After surveying it in silence for several minutes, the child turned to her parent and exclaimed, "Mummy, do we all look like that when we're scraped?"

That Body of Yours

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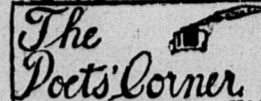
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PRAYER

When the last sea is sailed and the last shallow charted, When the last field is reaped and the last harvest stored, When the last fire is out and the last guest departed, Grant the last prayer that I shall pray, be good to me, O Lord!

And let me pass in a night at sea, a night of storm and thunder, In the loud crying of the wind through sail and rope and spar; Send me a ninth great peaceful wave to drown and roll me under

To the cold tunny-fishes borne, where the drowned galleons are.

And in the dim, green, quiet place, far out of sight and hearing, Grant I may hear at whiles the wash and thresh of the sea-foam

About the fine keel bows of the stately clippers steering Towards the lone northern star and the fair ports of home.

—John Macneil.

Cape Race Lighthouse

(National Revenue Review)

One of the best known lighthouses, to those who go down to the sea in ships, which come under the administration of the Department of Marine, is the lighthouse at Cape Race, on the coast of Newfoundland. The flashing light in this lighthouse is over one million candle power, and has been seen a distance of 76 miles. The optical apparatus and lantern weighs 42 tons and cost \$40,000. The source of light is electricity generated on the premises, and the fog signal, which has been heard 45 miles away, is operated by compressed air. Four hundred tons of coal are required to generate the necessary electricity. Four lightkeepers maintain continuous watch day and night throughout the year at the Cape Race lighthouse. Thirteen lighthouses are maintained on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador by the Government to aid trans-Atlantic shipping to and from the shores of Canada.

Ungilding The Lily

(Exchange)

A San Francisco innovator, probably a technocrat, announces that by a complex process of grinding, macerating and curing in sugar he has succeeded in deodorizing the "garlic bean."

His impudence discloses his ignorance. The garlic lily bestows its benefactions on an enthusiastic world in cloves, not in beans. Within the clove the perfume, the pungency, the persuasive individuality of this noble product of Allium sativum is concentrated and purified, contained to delight the palate, to stimulate digestion, to savor the most delectable comestibles with which man refreshes, invigorates and sustains himself.

Of garlic the aroma is an essential element. To rob it of its fragrance would be to strip it of its distinction, deprive it of its aromatic uniqueness. An odorless clove of garlic would be as futile as a burned-out electric light bulb.

Would-be Goller — "I'd move heaven and earth to play golf properly!" Caddy—"Well, you've only got heaven to tackle now!"

DRUG SPECIALS

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50c Box Bayer's Aspirin Tablets 39c
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50c Jar Vicks Vapo Rub. 44c
\$1.00 Bottle Enos Fruit Salts 79c
\$1.00 Bottle Beef, Iron and Wine 82c
\$1.50 Bottle Fellows Hyphosphites \$1.29
\$1.00 Bottle Nujol 89c
40c Bottle Lysol 29c

THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE

CHOCOLATE BARS

The following bars are now on sale, and meeting with popular demand:

Green's Island Maid Bar Creamy fudge centre, dipped in soft caramel, rolled in freshly roasted peanuts, and all this coated with rich, creamy chocolate.

Green's Delicious Bar This is a combination fudge and caramel bar, dipped in chocolate.

Green's Brazil Nut Bar This is a soft caramel centre, with lots of whole brazil nuts through it, also dipped in chocolate.

Only the purest and best materials are used in the manufacture of our Bars.

Save The Coupons Packed with each Bar.

Manufactured by SIDNEY T. GREEN & CO. 51 Queen St. Charlottetown

Through 500 Years

(Ottawa Journal)

In New York last week Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to Washington, sat down with President-elect Franklin Roosevelt to discuss settlement of war debts. There must be something in heredity, after all.

For Ronald Lindsay, it is not commonly known, is one of the Scottish Lindsays, whose father was the premier Earl of Scotland—the twenty-sixth Earl of Crawford. The blood of Robert of Scotland in their veins, the Lindsays of the fourteenth century were among the chief warriors of the land, their names linked with the houses of Douglas, Murray, Ross and March; their valor among the legends of their race. Consider this record:

The fifth Earl of Crawford (head of the House of Lindsay) was Scottish Ambassador at the English

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