

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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City Financing

Do the citizens realize that, apart from the bill now before the Legislature, they have to find, within the next 19 years, no less than \$2,160,000 to liquidate existing bond issues?

Do they realize that the City Council has provided no sinking fund for some \$500,000 bonds and interest due in that period?

Do they know that last year \$6,000 of bonds were redeemable and the City Council went to the Legislature and got authority to again borrow the money to liquidate that debt?

Do they know that there are \$283,000 water and sewer debentures already afloat payable within this period, and only \$55,600 for redemption with merely a 2-1-2 per cent sinking fund to meet the balance?

For ordinary and school loans there are no sinking funds, and these total over \$240,000?

Do the citizens realize that every debenture issued by the city means a debt of practically double the face value, as that, in round figures, is what the capital and interest amounts to at the end of the period?

Do they realize that the issues for which authority is being asked in the Legislature just now means a total to be paid by the citizens of \$270,000 for water, and \$100,000 for permanent streets?

Don't the citizens think it about time that a halt should be called to such borrowings, and a complete overhauling of the civic finances undertaken?

Although this is now the end of March, three months since the close of accounts, and since election year besides, the city accounts are not yet published. How can citizens keep check on city finances when this is the way they are treated?

Eggs and Butter

Press reports from British Columbia indicate that there is considerable complaint among the poultrymen of that Province with respect to American competition, and their representatives in Parliament have been forcing upon the attention of the King Government the seriousness of the situation. The poultry industry has developed in a remarkable manner in British Columbia in the past dozen years, and excellent strains of egg-layers have been evolved. The mild climate makes it possible to produce eggs earlier in the year than in any other Province.

It happens, however, that each year, just as British Columbia begins shipping eggs eastward in quantity, a flood of cheap eggs comes northward from the southern states and demoralizes the market. According to a statement made in the House of Commons, the other day, no fewer than 529,048 dozen of these American eggs came into Canada in January.

The department of agriculture at Ottawa and the departments in the various provinces have been at pains to encourage the consumption of eggs in Canada, and to encourage the production of eggs to meet the demand. Officials have stated that Canadian producers are quite able to take care of the demand. In view of these facts a Western exchange suggests that it seems the height of absurdity, that eggs from outside should be allowed to rob the Canadian producer of the market which his own governments have prepared for him at the public expense. If the consumer were benefited, there might be some excuse for the situation. But the consumer is not benefited in the long run. He gets eggs considerably below the normal price for a few weeks, while it is to the benefit of the southern producer to supply him. Then he is left to get eggs where he can. His season of maximum production being over, the American poultryman is no longer interested. It is to the interest of the Canadian consumer as well as of the Canadian poultryman to keep prices at such a

level in Canada that there will always be a reasonable supply of home-grown eggs and never a dearth. This condition can only be maintained if the poultryman can be sure of his market. If he can't be sure of his market, he will not stay in business. The poultryman does not want absurdly high prices. These only encourage undue competition. What he wants is a market and a reasonable price.

How, asks the Vancouver Province, can the Canadian market be preserved to the Canadian producer? There are several ways. Adequate protection would help. The present tariff on eggs entering Canada is only 3 cents a dozen, while the American producers, who dump their excess supplies on us enjoy a protection of 8 cents. Adequate anti-dumping legislation would keep out the American eggs. We have an anti-dumping clause in our Customs Act now. But it is inflexible and not much use where eggs are concerned. It was put into the act thirty years ago or more to keep out German manufactured goods, and while it worked well enough in that instance, it appears to be incapable of erecting effective barriers against sudden floods of agricultural produce.

A third means of protection would be the application throughout Canada, either by provincial or Dominion legislation, of the British Columbia Eggs Marks Act. This law, which requires that every foreign egg bear the name of the country of origin, has kept British Columbia clear of American and Chinese eggs for years, and could probably do the same for the rest of the country.

The arguments thus advanced in favor of protection against American eggs apply with equal force to New Zealand butter. East and West, the farmers are uniting in protest against the exploitation of their home market by foreign producers, brought about by the tariff tinkering of a Government that has no policy but political expediency.

Mr. Sinclair's Volte Face

The local Liberal organ has had much to say recently about the vote in the House of Commons on the Ontario Divorce Bill. It cites Hansard, page 522, to show that the three Liberal members, Messrs. Sinclair, Jenkins and McLean voted against the bill, and asked why the name of the Conservative representative for Kings was not included. Hon. J. A. MacDonald replied in a letter pointing out that while his name did not appear on the division list on March 11th, his vote is on record against the bill in the second division which took place on the 18th (Hansard, page 733.)

Obviously, the Liberal organ was endeavoring to make political capital out of Hon. Mr. McDonald's alleged failure to register his protest against a bill which provides for the dissolution and annulment of marriage in Ontario. Mr. McDonald's reply completely refuted the charge. Since the question has been raised, however, it would be interesting to note the reaction of the senior member for Queens, the Hon. John E. Sinclair. Did he vote against the bill this year on conviction, or merely for political reasons? The question is a fair one, in view of Mr. Sinclair's previous stand on the same question. We find that in 1928, when the resolution was introduced, he voted against it. (Hansard, 2586.) In 1929, (Hansard, 515) when the very same legislation was proposed, he voted in favor of it. This year, he has again shifted his position. Why, if Mr. Sinclair was convinced that the annulment and dissolution of marriage laws in Ontario was wrong in 1928, did he support it in 1929? Perhaps the local Liberal organ, which has constituted itself an authority on this matter, will answer the question. We doubt whether Mr. Sinclair can answer it satisfactorily.

Notes By The Way

The Government with a sack of debt on their shoulders intend launching into additional expenditure for a Provincial Police force. We have nothing to say against such a force; it is desirable and almost necessary under the circumstances described by Premier Saunders in his speech on the address, but before embarking upon a new expenditure the Government ought to see its way clearly how it is going to finance it. The proposed new Dominion subsidy may be what the Saunders Government is counting upon, but surely that is an uncertainty that even Mr. Saunders would not be so foolish as to rely upon.

The Patriot the other day stated that Mr. Saunders had declared in the Legislature that he expected nothing this year by way of additional subsidy but hoped to be in a position to announce a satisfactory settlement next session. This is certainly an unexpected delay, and will be a disappointment to everybody in the Province, but particularly to the school teachers who were given to understand that they might look forward to arrangements being made this session for increased salaries from the increased subsidy.

It will be remembered that when Senator Hughes addressed the Board of Trade he advocated the appointment of a Royal Commission to settle our claims, similar to the commission that had adjusted the claims of Manitoba. Hon. Mr. Sinclair strongly opposed the idea, and said there was no doubt but the Government had the matter well in hand, and it would be unwise to ask Premier King for a Commission. He further stated that the re-assessment recommended by the Duncan Commission had not been completed, and we could not strengthen our position by asking or getting another Commission. It would simply delay the matter which was now in a favourable position and appeared to be well within our reach.

That was the rosate picture Mr. Sinclair drew only two months ago, and most of those at the meeting felt the subsidy question was practically settled and that a nice, juicy plum was about to fall into the Provincial maw. It now appears that Mr. Sinclair's statements were entirely incorrect and that practically nothing had been done up to that time to further our claims.

A few days later when Mr. Saunders returned from Ottawa he expressed surprise that anybody would suggest another commission, and he declared that the matter was under way and was in good shape but here, too, events have proved that all these statements were incorrect.

As a matter of fact the subsidy question has been referred to the Audit Board, which body is not capable of making any proper or final adjustment. The Guardian's Ottawa correspondent has been making inquiries, and reports that he is reliably informed that the Audit Board has not done anything yet to investigate or consider our claims. Thus Premier Saunders is quite justified in declaring that nothing may be expected for a year, at least, and the question arises what justification he and Mr. Sinclair had for their statements earlier in the year raising the hopes of the people. Altogether the local government and Mr. Sinclair appear to have got very much mixed up on the subsidy question; it would almost take a royal commission to ascertain what they mean, or where they are likely to get off.

Mr. Lea's reluctance to table the famous pamphlet, which as acting Premier he had published in the Patriot in January last, is easily understandable. In the absence of Premier Saunders at Ottawa allegedly prosecuting our claims, this pamphlet was produced and published, in which the Government claimed that we were entitled to an additional subsidy of \$3,372,166.57, besides a cash down payment of \$200,000; notwithstanding that the same Government had fled at Ottawa on the same date another document called a "memorial" claiming only one-seventh of this amount. Why two official documents on the same subject so tremendously far apart in respect to amounts? No wonder Mr. Lea and his deputy professed ignorance of one of them; and the \$200,000 cash down payment appears to have been abandoned altogether, according to Premier Saunders' declaration in the House. "Oh what a tangled web we weave, when first we practise to deceive."

The Germans, unlike Mackenzie King, do not take trade rebuffs lying down. Food Minister Dietrich, Berlin, has completed negotiations with the German governmental parties concerning new duties on agricultural produce and the passage of the new schedules is regarded as assured. The duty on wheat is to be raised to a

That Body of Yours
By James W. Berlin, M.D.

THE EXTRA WORK YOUR HEART CAN DO.

Sometimes when you are working or playing hard you may wonder if your heart will be able to pump enough blood for your needs. And you feel that if you don't stop, your heart may not continue to beat. Fortunately you usually get out of breath, and have to stop working or playing, and this gives the heart an opportunity to come down from 160 or more beats per minute to a normal of 72, in a few minutes.

Now just as the temperature of the body should be about 98 1/2 F., so the normal beat of the heart at rest should be between 68 and 80 per minute.

If you work or play hard your temperature may go up one degree but never more than that. Nature gets rid of the heat for you by opening the pores of the skin and you perspire freely.

With the heart however it beats more rapidly when you exercise and pours out into the arteries many times the amount of blood that is pumped when you are at rest.

Physiologists find that in the individual of average size, 5 feet 7 inches, 150 pounds in weight, the heart pumps nearly four quarts of blood per minute when he is at rest.

You can thus see that thousands of quarts of blood are pumped during the twenty four hours, even when he is at rest.

However during severe exercise it has been shown that instead of four quarts per minute being pumped, that some heart pumps thirty quarts of blood per minute.

Now when you remember that the heart is really a very small organ, 4 to 5 inches long, 3 to 4 inches wide, and about two inches thick, you can see what a wonderful job it does for you.

And when you need it, it can increase its output by 100 per cent. So don't worry about the ability of your heart to pump enough blood for your needs.

Keep it in good condition by a daily walk, and it will be able to do its best work for you should you ever be sick. Nothing but exercise can strengthen the heart muscle.

The Poet's Corner
AT GIBRALTAR

England, I stand on thy imperial ground,
Not all a stranger, as thy bugles blow,
I feel within my blood old battles flow,—
The blood whose ancient founts in thee are found
Still surging dark against the Christian bound
While Islam presses; well its people know
Thy heights that watch them wandering below;
I think how Lucknow heard their gathering sound.
I turn and meet the cruel turbaned face,
England, 'tis sweet to be so much thy son.
I feel the conqueror in my blood and race;
Last night Trafalgar awed me, and today
Gibraltar wakened; hard, thy evening gun
Startles the desert over Africa.
—George Edward Woodberry.

possible maximum of 120 marks (about \$28.80) a ton instead of 95. The government will be authorized to raise it still further in case a sudden crisis should develop if huge quantities of wheat now stored in Canada and the United States should be thrown upon the open market. Germany's interests are first and foremost for their own producers without regard to alleged international complications, so often referred to by Canadian Free Traders.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

The Public Forum

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

WAKEN UP, FARMERS

Sir,—In line with the recent letter published in regard to auto taxes, I think it is near time some one was wakening up to the situation. In my case I have two cars, a truck and a sedan. It is going to cost me \$48.00 for licenses, if I follow their rates in Ontario it would cost me about \$10.00. Now is the time to speak up. Are we going to let them bluff us along another year? Where is our money going? To buy snow plough to keep the snow from landing on the island, and tractors, etc. It is the biggest piece of rot we have. So go around in your settlement and see if \$5 per car won't do them next year. They will just get half of mine this year, try as they might.
I am, Sir, etc.
FARMER

Marked Progress In Boys Work

(Halifax Exchange)
Marked progress was made during the past year in boys' work throughout the Maritime Provinces, according to the reports submitted by the officers and committees at the annual meeting of the Maritime Boys' Work Board, held in the Y. M. C. A. 3,5 boys were registered as being in 1 Tuxis Squares and 184 Trail Rang camps, a new record number groups. Over one thousand boys attended conferences held at various places in the Maritimes, and camps had been very largely attended.

The officers were re-elected as follows: President, James R. MacGregor, Halifax; Vice Pres. Harold Haley, St. Stephen; Secretary, Rev. E. V. Forbes, Shubenacadie; Treasurer, J. A. Fraser, Halifax, D. A. Morrison, Halifax, and Rev. W. E. Ross, Sackville were appointed members of the executive committee. Conference programme committee, Rev. H. S. B. Brothard, Saint John; Arthur Gregg, Saint John. Parliamentary program committee, Lloyd Jess, Fort Williams, Rev. W. C. Ross, Sackville. Camp Progress committee, Rev. E. B. Forbes, Shubenacadie, Rev. Ralph S. Gregg, Hillsboro, Rev. E. M. Alken, Cornwall, P. E. I.

Secretary's Work Is Emphasized

Plans were made for the 1930 program of camps, conferences and general work. During the past year the Tuxis and Trail Rangers of the Maritimes won marked honors in the athletic competitions carried on throughout the Dominion, winning three major prizes, while a Tuxis boy of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, Mr. Rhodenizer, captured the individual medal for the highest total.

The work of Rev. W. C. Machum, Maritime Boys' Work Secretary, was emphasized in addresses by Rev. W. C. Ross, Dean of Mount Allison Ladies' College, Harold Haley of St. Stephen and Rev. E. M. Alken, of Cornwall, P. E. I. Under the leadership of the Maritime Boys' Work Secretary, there has been steady, substantial progress during the past few years and many of the boys who have been active in the conferences and parliaments are taking a definite place in the boy leadership of the Maritimes.

The Boys Leadership Training Camp at Chipman will be held this year, when it is expected that Rev. Dr. J. C. Robertson, of Toronto, will be present and take charge of the Bible study course. It is also expected that either D. R. Poole, Executive Boys' Work Secretary or Earl Lautenstaeger of Toronto, will be present at the Chipman camp. Boys camps will be held this year.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

Q. What were the first telegraph lines in Canada?
A. Canada's first telegraph line was erected in 1846-7 between Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines and Niagara. In 1847 another line was built from Toronto to Quebec and other lines soon followed under an amalgamation as the Great North-western Telegraph Co. Today the main systems are under the control of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways with nearly 400,000 miles of telegraph wire handling over 16 million messages a year in addition to cable and wireless business and radio telephony.

Happy now at sixty?
When the Sunset years of Life arrive, what provision will you have made to assure those precious boons—comfort, leisure and happiness?
The New Great-West "Prosperity" policy offers the most desirable and practical solution of this vital problem. Independence at 60—freedom from financial care—golden years of genial, joyful living. These are the happy results provided for by this exceptionally attractive plan.
THE GREAT-WEST "PROSPERITY" POLICY
Is especially designed for men who wish to be able to retire at sixty. Example: Man, age 25, deposits \$13.50 annually. At age 60 he has the option of drawing a monthly income of \$100 for life or a guaranteed lump sum of \$14,300—plus substantial accumulated profits. In the event of death, his family inherits the full benefits.
The Great-West Life Corporation
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG
HYNDMAN & CO., Ltd, Provincial-Managers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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HOW IS YOUR HORSE LOOKING? Is he full of life and action or, does he move slowly in a tired fashion? Do his eyes indicate good health? The ISLAND CONDITION POWDER will put him in good fettle in a short time. It will tone up his digestion and appetite, clear the eye, give gloss to the coat and lighten his action. You get a full pound package for 35 cents and every particle is medicine. It isn't filled with cheap meal to make it look like a bargain. It's just as good for cattle, sheep and hogs. Try it and be convinced. E. A. Foster CENTRAL DRUGSTORE