

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, MAY, 29, 1933.

PROROGATION

The prorogation of Parliament on Saturday brought to a close one of the most strenuous sessions held in recent years. The two Houses met on the 6th of October for the ratification of the intra-Empire trade agreements negotiated at Ottawa. This important business was completed by the end of November, when Parliament adjourned till the end of January. The past four months have seen important legislation brought down, notably the Budget, the Railway Bill, the new trade treaty with France, the appointment of a Tariff Board, and the Redistribution Bill.

MAN'S ORGANIZATIONS

What, in brief, is the goal to which world statesmen are striving today and what differentiates their problems and their aims from those of previous generations? One answer to these questions is given in the following arresting comment from the Manitoba Free Press: There have been three great periods in the history of man's social organization. The first period, that of remote ancient tribal days, was an era when the world was populated by a great number of small, self-sufficient units, each of which was held together by the bond of loyalty of neighborhood.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Now that the 24th of May is safely past we may consider ourselves fairly launched into the good old summer time.

One of the regrettable features of the celebration of Empire Day remarked upon by many good citizens was the absence of flags throughout the city. The general appearance of the city on a national holiday should at least indicate our nationality. On the holiday referred to visitors to the city could not tell whether we were Bolsheviks, Communists or bandits. This is not as it should be and it is hoped that the next holiday, the King's birthday, June 3rd, will bring an improvement. We trust our citizens will make the necessary arrangements for this event and display their flags, either at their residences or their places of business.

De Valera is still intent upon separating the Irish Free State from the British Empire, though, as a result of his policy the people are suffering severely from the loss of the United Kingdom market. Prior to the elevation of the Spanish-American President of the Dail to office, Great Britain took the bulk of Southern Ireland's farm products at profitable prices. The loss of that market has dealt the Irish farming community a serious blow. In view of the heavy slump in the prices of what they have to sell the Free State farmers are seriously questioning the wisdom of going out of the Commonwealth. They are so concerned over a grave economic situation, which daily grows worse, that De Valera's mania for getting rid of the Oath of Allegiance and other British ties is beginning to leave them cold.

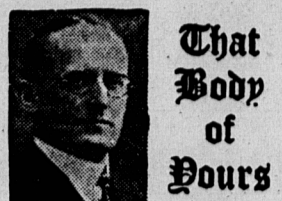
The work of the Junior Red Cross is helping in many ways to increase among the different nations knowledge and understanding of one another. This is the true basis of international peace, and to strengthen it is one of the greatest services that any individual can render both to his own country and to the world. I and all who are trying to work for peace cannot but wish all success and prosperity to the Junior Red Cross.—Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Weather prognostication varies all the way from the meteorological surveys maintained by the various governments to Uncle Hiram and his rheumatism. A new method has come to light in Saint John which is prevalent along the water front, declare officials of the Canadian National Steamships. Mariners versed in this weather lore on leaving the harbor pay attention to the "stances" of the seagulls as they perch on structures. Those who have taken note of the matter state the gulls all face the same way and invariably look out toward the direction from which the wind will come. Suddenly the gulls will turn towards the east with the wind still due south, but the seaman weather prophets know that the wind will soon be around in the east in about two or three hours. And you can "believe it or not."

Roosevelt, whatever he may be, is surely much more than a courageous or foolhardy adventurer. Some other thing in his character must account for his extraordinary and sustained ascendancy over Congress and the public.

A raid by police on the Winnipeg headquarters of an organization called the Canadian Fascisti has resulted in the seizure of literature which indicates an objective of securing the expulsion of Jews from political positions and a 10-year moratorium on war debts. It is almost incredible that an organization with anti-Jewish aims of this sort should exist in Canada. Yet we suppose that it takes all sorts of people to make a country anywhere. Fortunately, most Canadians are too sensible to be led astray by persons of this kind. So the Canadian Fascisti might be well advised to journey over to Germany and hook up with Adolf.—Border Cities Star.

President Roosevelt's message to the heads of other nations is now several days old, and the whole world waits with bated breath to see what comes of it. The fate of the Geneva Disarmament Conference, now in session, and of the London Monetary and Economic Conference, hangs in the balance. As far as can be gathered from press despatches, much uncertainty still exists as to just what Germany and United States will do. Mr. Hitler's speech to the Reichstag on Wednesday was unexpectedly pacific in character, but was it only superficially so? This doubt remains in the minds of those who remember



By James W. Barton, M.D.

CHILDREN ARE TALLER AND HEAVIER THAN PARENTS AND GRANDPARENTS

Notwithstanding all you have heard about the mighty men of the past, their great height, their width, and their weight, it has been found that the men of to-day are taller and heavier than those of the past years. And a great amount of this increase has come within the past 75 to 100 years.

In an old preparatory school in Toronto, Canada, a school where grandfathers, fathers, and grandsons have attended, it was found that the bed that was long enough for the grandfather and also for the father was not long enough for the grandson and it became necessary to buy new beds.

In Harvard University and at Eastern Women's College it has become apparent that the members of the present generation are on the average taller and weigh more than did their parents and grandparents who entered these same institutions in previous years. Gordon Townsend Bowles who has been investigating the records at the above institutions is convinced that some of the causes for the increased stature in the student group are as follows:

- (1) Increased medical attention in preserving those children who have outgrown their strength until they have become mature and acquired a normal state of resistance to disease. (2) Better food, in some abundance and in greater variety. (3) More exercise. (4) Thoughts about health and physique on the part of the parents before entering into the married state. (5) More varieties of occupations for parents.

I believe the first three causes mentioned above—more knowledge of health on part of parents, better food, and more exercise—are worth the serious consideration of all parents and teachers. In these days when the facts of health are available for use by everybody, it becomes the duty of every thinking individual to use these facts for the benefit of themselves and their children.

It is certainly inspiring to the young generation to know that physically at least they are better men and women than their parents and grandparents.

But the big point is that it is because their grandparents and parents have been using these basic laws of health that the grandchildren are taller and heavier than they were.

It is therefore the duty of the grandchildren—the children of today—to remember why they are benefiting so much.

Calm was the evening, as if asleep, But sickled on high with brooding storm, Couched in invisible space. And, lo! I saw in utter silence sweep Across that vault of twilight calm, A gliding spark, as blanché as snow, That burned into dust, and vanished in a hay-cropped meadow, smooth and green.

A meteor from the cold of space, Lost in Earth's wilderness of air? Presage of lightnings soon to shine In splendor on this lonely place? I can not tell; but only how fair It glowed within the crystalline Pure heavens, and with its strangeness lit My mind with joy at sight of it.

Yet what is common as lovely may be: The petalled daisy, a honey bell, A pebble, a branch of moss, a gem Of dew, or fallen rain—if we A moment in their beauty dwell, Entranced, alone, see only them. How blind to wait, till, merely unique, Some omen thus they all bespeak.

—Walter De La Mare, In Queen's Quarterly.

Reindeer Herd's Long Trek

(Montreal Gazette)

The annual trek of the caribou in the barren lands of Canada has, in some respects, been rivalled by the great tramp of some 2,300 odd reindeer from Alaska to a newly-established reserve east of the Mackenzie River delta. These animals have been four years on the way, their journey having been made along the Arctic coast, a distance of 1,800 miles and they have but another hundred miles to go before they settle down in their prepared home. Care has had to be taken to rest the animals in the calving season and until the calves are able to proceed with the herd. At present the animals are resting for the summer, and when December comes the final lap will be made over the snow and ice. Then reindeer will be established in northern Canada on a grand scale.

This extraordinary experiment is being made under the auspices of the Dominion Government in behalf of the Eskimos and Indians of that far country, and it is believed that the presence of the reindeer will see an end of the periodical food shortages in the Arctic regions. The reindeer are fit creatures for such a purpose, for they are a source of food and clothing and means of transportation. There is no more serviceable animal in the northern country and the herd should prove of inestimable worth in Canada as similar bands of the species have done for generations in Lapland, Stefansson, and other authorities, have declared that reindeer will be able to live on the land in that part of the Dominion and it is believed that because of their presence the hardy Arctic people will increase in number from now on.

It was a difficult task to convey this vast herd from Alaska to its new home by the Mackenzie. The herders have been led by one Andrew Bahr, a Lapp, 60 years old. Five Eskimo men and four Lapps have taken orders from him and the human party included a number of Eskimo and Lapp women and children. On the nearly 2,000-mile journey a number of the animals were killed for food, and wolves also took a toll. Others perished in wild storms along the way in winter and it is estimated that altogether 1,000 were killed or succumbed during the march. Probably nearly 2,500 will trek into the permanent reserve, there to provide an endless supply of food. It is within the bounds of probability that in due time reindeer meat, like that of the buffalo, will appear on the market in the older sections of Canada. The project is a spectacular one, but it has a very practical purpose.

Science And Churchmen

(Exchange)

The visit to this country this year of Abbe George Lemaitre to expound his theory of a universe which is finite, unbounded, elliptical and constantly expanding, may have surprised those who see any necessary conflict between religion and science. Statements are sometimes made that the clergy are out of sympathy with the trend of scientific events, or at least suspicious of its activities and implications.

History has a very different story to unfold. The British Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1831 and the Royal Society incorporated in 1663, and prominent clergymen were instrumental in launching both organizations. Amongst the promoters of the older society were five English bishops and deans, besides lesser clergy, and the association was formed through the endeavors of Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt and its chairmanship has frequently been held by clergymen.

Roger Bacon was a Franciscan monk and scientist. As a scientific discoverer, he was centuries ahead of his age. He invented or improved the telescope. Bruno, the Italian philosopher and clergyman, in the sixteenth century expanded the system of Copernicus and prepared the way for Galileo. Rev. William Buckland, an English geologist of merit, practically founded the geological museum at Oxford. Rev. Adam Sedgwick was one of the fathers of English geology and this means, in other words, of modern geology. William Whewell won for mineralogy and other sciences recognition in the universities. Canon Pierre Gassendi stoutly defended the atomic theory Isaac Barrow was mathematician, astronomer and divine. Rev. Richard Bentley was the first to expound in popular form the discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton.

In the nineteenth century, Professor Henslow, a clergyman, advanced the thesis of natural selection in the growth of plants and flowers and greatly influenced the career of Charles Darwin, besides suggesting him as the naturalist for the Beagle voyage which made his

The Session At Ottawa

A series of articles dealing with the business of the recently prorogued session of the Dominion Parliament.

INCOME TAX

The following is a summary of the taxation changes announced by the Minister of Finance:

Corporation Income Tax—As a means of balancing the 1933 Budget, marked increases were made in the income tax, and every precaution taken to see that holders of securities did not evade the tax by hiding their investments behind bearer bonds.

Corporation income taxes are increased from ten to twelve and one half percent. Personal Exemptions—The exemption for married persons is reduced from \$2,400 to \$2,000 and for single persons from \$1,200 to \$1,000. The exemption for dependent children is reduced from \$500 to \$400.

Schedule of Rates—There is no escape for the man with bearer bonds. When he takes the coupons to the bank he must attach to them a certificate showing the name of the owner and the date at which they were acquired. The bank then cashes the coupon and sends the certificate to the Income Tax Branch at Ottawa. There it is checked up and if it is found that the owner has been in possession of such bonds for years past and has not made returns, the Government will proceed to collect.

FIVE PERCENT TAX ON NON-RESIDENTS

Interest on registered bonds as well as bearer bonds, and returns for stock dividends are made on a person's income tax return, and are there taxed, but where a person received interest or stock dividends in a currency on which there is a premium, the five percent tax applies on such premium. A five percent tax is applied on interest coupons or stock dividends which are paid to a non-resident, except that no deduction on Dominion of Canada bonds or on bonds guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada, such as C. N. R., is made.

An amendment to the section of the Special War Revenue Act dealing with the stamp tax on cheques was brought down in the House of Commons on May tenth, as a result of which the following cheques shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this section, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister, when drawn to the amount of money not exceeding five dollars.

- (I) cheques issued for payment for milk or cream to producers thereof; (II) cheques issued in payment for eggs or poultry by egg and poultry exchanges to producers thereof; (III) cheques issued by cooperative associations of wool growers in payment for wool to producers thereof; (IV) cheques issued by municipal cooperatives to persons in receipt of unemployment relief.

There is a similar exemption in the case of money orders, post office money orders and postal notes.

CANADIAN ISSUES

Tax-free bonds to the amount of \$497,312,000 are at present outstanding, according to a reply given in the House of Commons by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance. These are comprised within four loans that were issued during the war, from August 1915 to November 1918. Details of the loans are as follows: 1915 (20 year loan), \$874,000; 1917 (20 year loan), \$90,166,000; December 1, 1917 (20 year Victory Loan), \$236,299,000; 1918 (15 year Victory Loan), \$169,971,000. In addition the 1931-32 Conversion Loan of \$276,687,000 is tax exempt until November, 1934.

THOSE WHO PAY According to 1932 returns the number of individuals paying tax on an income from ten thousand dollars to twenty thousands was 8,306 and the number of corporations, 849. Those paying on twenty thousands to fifty thousand were 2,867 individuals and 879 corporations while individuals paying on an income of from fifty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were 614 and the number of corporations were 971.

(To Be Continued)

reputation. The writings of the naturalist, Rev. Gilbert White, have retained their popularity to this day. Rev. George Crabbe was a botanist of note. Rev. John George Wood was an esteemed naturalist. These are but a few of the many.

A Maritime Advisory Council

(St. John Telegraph-Journal)

The suggestion of Mayor Blakeny of Moncton that a Maritime economic advisory council be formed for the consideration of matters of interest to the three provinces is not altogether a new one, but it is worthy of consideration. There are questions arising almost daily in which New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are vitally interested, but which are allowed to go unsolved because there is no organization which can take them up promptly and efficiently.

About the only organization now existing which is representative of the three provinces is the Maritime Board of Trade, and useful though this body has been and is, neither the whole board nor its executive committee is sufficiently flexible to fulfill the functions of an advisory council such as suggested by Mr. Blakeny. Nor is it fully representative of all interests in the Maritimes.

Mayor Blakeny is quoted as putting forward his suggestions as a means for the solution of Maritime transportation problems. An advisory council, however, might well be given a broader field than that relating solely to transportation. There are many questions of both constitution and policy outside the actual realm of transportation which are crying out for attention and which would be worthwhile matters for close study and determined action. A matter of fact the transportation interests of these provinces could not be better served than through such an organization as the Maritime Transportation Commission, which did such excellent work for the Maritime Provinces a few years ago, and which, it is hoped, will be revived in the near future.

It would seem that the most valuable work could be done by an advisory council if it were given a blanket commission to delve into any and all problems brought to its attention by anybody from Sydney to Edmundston, and to present their findings to the provincial governments concerned. For, after all the legislatures of the provinces should be the vehicles through which concrete action should be taken in matters arising between the provinces themselves or between the provinces and the federal authorities.

FISHING REQUIREMENTS



If you intend going on a fishing trip we have everything to enable you to have a real holiday. Fishing Rods priced at \$5.00 up to \$10.00. Fishing Baskets, Nets, Reels, Flies, Casts, Hooks, etc. Kodak Camera and Films. Thermos Bottles, Chocolates, etc. We would advise you seeing our window. There you will see an assortment of holiday necessities unequalled anywhere.

THE 2 MACS

Little Things We ought to cultivate the friendships of little things. Beauty is one of the surest antidotes to vexation. Often when life looks dreary from some real or fancied injustice or indignity, has a thought of truth been flashed into my mind from a flower, the frost, a shadow, clouds, rainbows, stars, and sunrises!

—George MacDonald.

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