

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

FRIDAY APRIL 14, 1937

Provincial Interests

Much more practical and interesting were the business and discussions at the Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Trade than those at the Legislature. In the latter all that had to be said on behalf of the Government and its administration has been said and repeated during the past three years, and all the effect has been to harden the hearts of the maladministrators themselves and strengthen the determination of the constituencies to make a change for the better at the first opportunity.

"Reduction of expenditures sufficient to balance the budget annually."

This is how they did not fulfil their promise, as shown in the comparative statement laid over at the beginning of the session:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1934, 1938. Rows include Ministers, Departmental Offices, Registry and Land Title Offices, Pensions, Miscellaneous grants, Miscellaneous Expenditures, Total general Expenditure.

An increase of \$21,885 in administrative expenses since the Campbell Government took office.

There is no need to labour the point. Instead of attempting to fulfil their promise, as Premier Lyons did in Australia, the Government deliberately set out to increase their expenditure in every department, save and except that of grants for the Maritime Transport Board, the Maritime Club and the Queen Square Gardens.

At the Board of Trade quarterly meeting we have the assurance of Mr. R. E. Mutch that the rates on the Wood Islands Ferry are to be satisfactorily adjusted, and the report of Mr. J. O. Hyndman that his long continued campaign for wharf improvement had at length been successful to the extent of a supplementary vote of \$359,000, of which \$150,000 will be expended this year.

Col. G. E. Full started something worth while when he got a resolution adopted advocating the provision of a soil laboratory or soil survey for the province. Dr. J. A. Clark, of the Experimental Station, approved of this, but thought the Province would have to defray part of the cost. He and Col. Full have been appointed to present the resolution to the Premier, and to our way of thinking this is a mistake. Dr. Clark is a Federal Government official. Government employees should be kept out of political matters, both in the interests of the Government and the taxpayers.

The Importance Of Feeder Air Lines

With respect to the discussion on "feeder" lines in connection with the Trans-Canada air lines, it is interesting to note that British air transport is about to reach another milestone of progress, this being the completion of fifteen years in the history of Imperial Airways. It was on March 31st, 1924, that the Company was incorporated as "the chosen instrument" of the British Government, its mission being to develop air transport not only on European routes but also on long-distance air-lines between the Homeland and Empire destinations overseas.

When Imperial Airways began flying, its fleet comprised 15 small single and twin-engine craft. Today, in operation or construction, it has 87 big multi-engine air-liners. In 1924 the Company's routes between London and the Continent represented a mileage total of 1,760. Today the aircraft of Imperial Airways, and of its subsidiary and associated companies, including the Canadian air lines are operating over approximately 30,000 miles of European and Empire routes, the latter connecting England with Egypt, Africa, India, Malaya, China, and Australia. The most recent figures available show that, since the inception of Imperial Airways, the Company's aircraft have flown a total distance of approximately 40 1/2 million miles, and have carried approximately 631,000 passengers.

An Imperial flying-boat, arriving in England from Egypt just recently, carried with it, among its cargo, a special consignment of prawns from the Alexandria and Suez districts.

These were being sent through by air to a firm of English food preservative manufacturers, it being their intention to test the suitability of these Egyptian prawns for paste-making and for preparation in other forms.

This consignment represented yet another new kind of cargo for the Empire flying-boats. Such an air shipment of prawns has never been made before; but actually air speed has certain special advantages in this particular case, as it has been found that these prawns do not freeze well, and they lose condition during sea transport.

After having been rushed from Egypt by air, packed in salt in glass jars, the prawns were found to be in first-class condition on their arrival at Southampton.

This consignment is one of a number now being made to test the practicability of carrying produce of various kinds by air from points overseas to the Homeland.

Not long ago, it may be recalled, a special consignment of fresh green peas, picked in the valley of the Nile, was carried through in 36 hours from Alexandria to Southampton. And when examined by experts in the Covent Garden market, they were found to be in excellent condition.

Mushrooms from Baghdad, and mangoes from Nairobi, have also been among recent consignments, the mangoes being arranged for air transport on special trays, and being in prime condition after their 5,000 miles flying voyage.

Ecclesiastical Affairs In England

Relief for penurious clergy of the Church of England, whose plight has been the subject of bitter comment even by some Bishops who in their younger days had had to endure the hardships of means wretchedly inadequate to provide for a family is at last in sight. A detailed scheme for the pooling of endowment of livings and the provision of stipends according to needs has been worked out by the Commission on Parochial Endowments. It contemplates the assignment of an "appropriate" income to every benefice, subject to confirmation by a central authority. On the next vacancy in an incumbency after the assignment of the appropriate income, it is suggested that any surplus endowment income would be carried to a central fund, out of which incomes of benefices below the "appropriate" income would be augmented. It is suggested that all parishes should be classified according to population. Income scales would be up to 1,000 parishioners, £350 to £600; 1,000 to 4,000 parishioners, £375 to £700; 4,000 to 10,000 parishioners, £400 to £800; 10,000 and upward, £425 to £900. An "appropriate" income would be settled between these limits. "We are satisfied that the cost of providing substantial allowances for the wives of all married clergy would be prohibitive," the report states. A memorandum, however, suggests that some scheme of grants in respect of dependent children of the clergy would be financially possible.

This brings us to another ecclesiastical matter attracting the attention of the British Press, notwithstanding, or perhaps because of the serious state of international affairs. Exuberant "Ronnie" Knox, son of the late Anglican Bishop of Manchester, brother of Editor Edmund George Valpy ("Evoc") Knox of Punch, has been a man of letters, says Time, since he wrote Latin and Greek epigrams at ten. Brought up an Anglican, he took holy orders soon after leaving Oxford Balliol College, became Anglican chaplain of Trinity College. Converted to Catholicism before the War, he was ordained priest in 1919. In 1926, the year he became Oxford's chaplain, Father Knox scared England over the radio just as Orson Welles scared the U. S. last autumn: he broadcast a lurid account of a revolution in London, complete with Big Ben Tower blown up, the National Gallery ablaze.

Famed at Oxford is "Ronnie Knox's reply to a fellow-undergraduate who wrote the Hegelian limerick:

There was a young man who said, "God Must think it exceedingly odd That the Juniper tree Just ceases to be When there's no one about in the quad." Write Knox: Dear Sir, it is not at all odd, I am always about in the quad. Thus the Juniper tree Never ceases to be Since observed by yours faithfully God. This summer Monsignor Knox retires from Oxford to execute a commission given him by England's Roman Catholic bishops: a new translation of the Vulgate (Latin) scriptures.

Cherry, a Shorthorn non-pedigree cow, owned by Messrs. Hart and Way of Red House Farm, Amersley, Wills, has beaten the world's milk record for a year, with twenty-nine days of spare. In 336 days Cherry has given 38,648 pounds of milk, thus beating the previous best record of 38,606 pounds in 385 days held by the American Holstein-Friesian cow, Carnation Ormesday Butter record for a year, with twenty-nine days of spare. In 336 days Cherry has given 38,648 pounds of milk, thus beating the previous best record of 38,606 pounds in 385 days held by the American Holstein-Friesian cow, Carnation Ormesday Butter record for a year, with twenty-nine days of spare.

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Editorial Notes

Marshal Foch appointed Commander-in-chief of the Allied Forces in France, this date, 1918.

After four years of Liberal rule the grand total of all classes of persons receiving urban and agriculture aid in Canada in February was 1,012,000 an increase of nearly four per cent. over January but slightly more than three per cent. less than in February, 1938.

"Shadow boxing" in the Legislature may prove a pleasant pastime for the members, but the taxpayers have to foot the bill for the stenographers which the Government employs and pays to report the airy nothings in the Liberal organ. This is one of the reasons why the budget cannot be balanced.

New Zealand has wrested from Canada the position of being second to the United States in point of view of telephone development. These two Dominions have vied with each other over a long period with Canada generally holding a slight advantage, but now New Zealand reports 11.97 telephones per hundred of population compared with Canada's 11.90.

Hon W. H. Dennis, Minister of Agriculture, takes the right way in dealing with criticism. He does not discourage it, he invites it, and replies as effectively as he is able, and the circumstances warrant. In this issue he replies to a correspondent, "Dairyman," who raised some points of interest to farmers. In effect, Mr. Dennis replies he has a duty to perform, is paid for discharging that duty, and to the best of his ability he is going to see that that duty is performed. He does so courteously, interestingly and informatively, and it will be admitted by most people concerned, convincingly.

NOTES BY THE WAY

From the beginning of the Rome-Berlin - robbing partnership Herr Hitler has gone on gobbling up all the apples without leaving anything for the Duce - even the core. And now, assuming that the Duce's main objective is Poland, Italy stands to be dragged into a bloody and profitless war on the side of Germany - war in which Italy would have to bear the brunt of whatever. This lends a certain credence to rumors emanating from Rome that the Duce is now toyng with the idea of a seven-power conference in which Italy, France, England, Poland, Germany, Rumania and Hungary would take part. We very much hope something like this is undertaken soon. For the sake of peace are running low. -New York World-Telegram.

Those opposing the use of trawlers see in unfair competition, displacing fishermen. They maintain that trawlers are necessary to assure a constant and adequate supply of fresh fish. They charge, too, that trawlers are a menace to the future of the fishing grounds. Those advocating the use of trawlers declare that they are an inevitable development of the mechanical age which the industry must employ. Trawlsmen, they insist, are necessary to our food supply of fish. They question the claim that trawlers damage the fishing grounds. Above all, they assert that a removal of these trawlers would mean a national fishery operating in North Atlantic waters would have negligible effect towards ending destruction of the fishing grounds, even if the charge were true. -Halifax Chronicle.

An editorial in The Ottawa Journal on Saturday concluded that Ontario municipalities gradually deprived of the freedom they once enjoyed to run their local affairs, it is high time an issue was made to reverse the trend. To use a slang phrase "It is the truth?" Municipal government is the nearest approach to self-government that the people in general have. It is a form of self-government which is being eroded from them and it will be a loss indeed to democracy. It might be a good thing for a month or two to have a referendum on the issue of local government in Ontario. It would be a referendum on the issue of local government in Ontario. It would be a referendum on the issue of local government in Ontario.

You may be disposed to amusement on reading a news item from the Chicago convention of coil-making machinery makers, announcing a slot machine which dispenses accident insurance policies which remain in effect for 24 hours. This is peculiarly a time wherein the accident being identified as modern, there is the extraordinary peril of "the terror" night, and the arrow that points to the sky. Broadly speaking, we Americans can do no better than to add to those prospects of always existing, in many ways, and accident insurance ever established for our patronage. It costs a quarter to play this coin in the spirit of the law to meet with grievous injury before the day is done. -Portland Oregonian.

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The development of dwarf trees as practiced in Japan is the result of a method and consists in nurturing the seedlings. First, a poor, weak seed is chosen for planting. As soon as it has sprouted and attained a little growth the leading shoot is trimmed off. The plant is then watered with other shoots. These are carefully watched, and when one exhibits a strength and vitality greater than the other, it is left to form the future dwarf tree's main stem or trunk. This system of trimming and cutting is followed until the tree is a few years old, and only in such small quantities as actually to keep the plant alive: the tree is kept in a pot not seen for its full development, and the roots are carefully pruned. The shoots are carefully watered and bent to follow the growth of a large tree. After about five years of training the little tree can be left to itself and will not strike out again in pursuit of its natural size and vigor. Some of the specimens of Japanese dwarf trees are very beautiful, and compare in form, though not in size, with their forest-grown brothers. -Forest and Outdoors.

Last year 708 lives were lost and 35,000 injuries sustained through accidents to boys' riders. The board of education in New York, where 400 young cyclists were reported to have died in 1938, has taken heed of the danger. Instruction in bicycle riding, both theoretical and practical, has been introduced in the school system. -New York Times.

One of the amazing things in the plants which grace our lives is the use of the grapefruit skins. They are dehydrated, crushed and pressed. In that form they are a most acceptable food for cattle. No waste yet has been found for the seeds, but doubtless one will be discovered. -Cincinnati Inquirer.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

"DAIRYMAN'S" OMISSION

Sir:—"Dairyman" in your Forum, has pretty well covered the common sense view of the latest of the "Dairyman's" Omission. But he seems to have lost sight of the urgency of repairing the party fences, in part, by making jobs for some of the men who are still clamouring for the offices promised them in 1935. In experienced and practical circles his plan of the competency of factory butter makers to apply every butter and cream test will appear to be a very reasonable one. It depends upon that competency, and upon the quality of their output. In these days of keen competition, on the part of the butter makers, to get a strong public favor, all added to their regular round practice and study of their business, should be, as in the past, the highest guarantee of efficient inspection. But, with the favourites of the year 1935, and the uneducated party supporter unable to see many cases because of a little or no skill and unfitness for employment elsewhere, the butter makers' testings must be at any cost, and the butter makers of experience must re-learn their trade and take lessons in the latest testing, possibly from some mechanic white-collar clerk deprived of some interesting outside job because of incapacity. I am Sir, etc. ONE OF THE GOATS.

SOUTH SHORE HIGHWAY

Sir:—Of late months the government has been out of liberation, and proposes giving the progressive people of Southern Queens an improved highway service. For this acknowledged intention on the part of our national government we are duly grateful. The writer prophesies, after completion of this highway, a greatly increased traffic, especially during winter months. The past several winters have proven the wisdom of a south shore highway as preferable for winter traffic. It follows that greater traffic means greater road deterioration, hence a road-betterment to anything heretofore constructed should be the plan of our government. Permit me to also suggest that this road be built, at least, two feet wider than the one through Central Queens. We must keep our eye upon the future, and visualize our greatly increasing traffic together with the expanding truck traffic. We know, Sir, why the four lane highway has superseded roads built only two decades ago. Therefore, it is logical to expect a road of width to be provided to allow for the ten ton trucks with wide racks, etc. Moreover, it is well to emphasize the shoulders supporting our highways, especially in areas like those of the New England States and elsewhere. This is a motor age, and we must plan to accommodate the ever increasing traffic.

MEMBERS DEBATE SCHEME OF FARMERS RE-HABILITATION

Sir:—Farming has no doubt arrived at a very serious point in Prince Edward Island. If the situation were not so serious and important, the debate on this subject by the members of the Legislature, is to say the least, amusing to anyone that is in the know of what a man and his family are up against on a poor farm. Mr. Hughes remarks, we haven't the markets. May I ask, who is at fault in that particular point? The statement of our country should be that we do have markets. But, after all, the essential thing is to bring up and improve the soil, thereby producing a paying crop. Just what Mr. Hughes has done to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, has not yet come to the knowledge of the people. Mr. Hughes advises to go slow and to be careful of your moves. Mr. Wright complained that the Legislature failed to take advantage of the Federal Farm Act, where we could have had cheap farm labour. In the writer's opinion, the class of farmers who asks for this cheap labour, do not need it, and should not get it. They are quite well able to pay this help a living wage. That class of farmer already gets all the advantages offered by the Department of Agriculture, and those farmers who need help, and need it badly, if our province is to be kept on the map, do not receive much, if any, benefit from the Department, here, or from Ottawa. Mr. Stewart made a point, when he remarked that, if helped, the poor farmer could at least feed himself, and what would help

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THE HIGHWAY MENACE

Sir:—A few years ago, when cars were fewer, and less a danger than today, traffic laws were enforced even to an over zealous extent. Why is it, that, with our added R. C. M. P. forces, that the semi-insane road hogs, are allowed to rule the highways, and damn and smash at their own sweet will into the careful and competent driver. Travelling between Charlottetown and Summerside very frequently I have noted, often by actual count, the number of gentlemen and lady drivers, in courteous respect both for the law and their fellow motorists, who were sane enough to dim their blinding glare light in decency to an oncoming car. My first count, on a holiday demonstration day, of nearly 100 cars passed, three dimmed their lights. They actually passed, and five dimmed them a few moments, but turned them on again with a sudden flash in the face, before they passed. This is almost a greater menace than if they had not dimmed them at all. Year by year since the percentage of persons with lady and gentlemen instincts have increased to about a 50-50 ratio, and the added party drivers reduced in a like proportion. Most of this cultured class are tourists from abroad. But this improvement has not taken place with the reckless speedsters, and the rum soaked incompetents. Five or six years ago, the speed laws were infinitely more regarded than in the present, and violators, even with a much less average of speed offenders, less than those now hogging the centres of our highways at a breakneck pace. And the more the traffic, and the greater the opportunities for limb breaking, death dealing and vehicle smashing, the more we find less manlike showing themselves off, to the peril of every one, and every thing in sight. And it is in these danger zones that the law violators are less conspicuous in action. Take near my own residence. It is the gateway to our leading traffic system. The road is not much less than a mile long, and is in the Worthy's corner to the old cemetery there are eight street intersections. For business reasons one side of the street is parked with cars, leaving scarcely space for two cars to pass each other. On one of these streets (Bishop St.) a coaching bus in winter for many children. On no other spot in the province can claim to be made to a greater and more congested spot of traffic, especially at night. In the old horse days it was made almost the one speedway for racing in winter. It became such a mania that law was completely non-intervene, and, except on Christmas and New Year's days, the speedsters had to sport themselves on it (believe me) the exhibition day. Now, with a tenfold greater danger, scores of cars surging to and from the city, and school children and school children like errand, the nuts and incompetents exercise their talents for destruction and destruction of life and limb, and without interference from law enforcers. Seven or eight years ago two police officers were stationed at the corner, to summon up offenders—many of them. Now they can do the smash act, under an officer's nose, with impunity. I am Sir, etc. LEWIS P. TANTON.

THE POET'S CORNER

It seems no work of man's creative hand. By labor wrought as wavering fancy planned, But from the rock as if by magic grown. Eternal, bright, beautiful alone! Not virgin-white like that old Doric shrine Where first Athena held her rites. Not saintly-grey, like many a Minster spire. That crowns the hill, and consecrates the plain. But rose-red as if the blush of dawn That yet withheld them were not yet beheld. The hues of youth upon a brow of rose. Which may be deemed old two thousand years ago. Match me such marvel save in Eastern clime. A rose-red city half as old as Time. -Dean Burgon.

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Mr. MacKinnon is evidently not struck with the idea, and yet he feels that some move should be made, other than to continue giving out money to feed people in distress. Mr. Jones spoke at some length, giving a lot of worthwhile information. But to a great extent his talk was Greek to his audience. Perhaps someone who is in closer touch with the soil would be better able to advise. However, Mr. Jones very wisely advises to move slow, and to be sure of your movement. Mr. Fox evidently does not think much of the Jones Holstein. The Holstein cow is a milking machine; therefore, she must have the fuel (feed). In Denmark they wheel the feed up to her. At Burlington the grass is knee deep. Above the Ayrshires would do better as they are fragers. It would be interesting to hear from Mr. J. A. Campbell of Heathville. He spoke out strongly last year for the farmers and fishermen, and he knows their great importance to this province. As usual, Mr. Annett is silent and agreeable to everything, but keeps going right along with his mixed farming operations. A herd of dairy cattle, poultry, foxes, and hogs, and yet, if he told you of the returns from each, his returns from growing seed potatoes would double any two of the above mentioned, if not equal to the whole. The dairy cow, the bacon hog and the utility hen of those western provinces can and will the near future compete very largely with yours of P. E. Island. But they cannot grow P. E. Island potatoes in their soil. So there you have the whole situation in this subject up to the Easter holiday; what will it lead up to? In the writer's opinion, we have three classes of farmers here in this province. The No. 1 class do not need any help from the Department of Agriculture. They do very well give the Dept. many good suggestions; therefore, the Department is released of all responsibility of looking after the No. 1 class. Next we will take the No. 2 class, and leave the No. 3 class to the end of this letter. No. 3 class are the men who are generally known as the in-and-out farmers. That is, they are always jumping from one thing to another, and are never always getting burned. If pork is a good price they raise pigs; if price falls and potatoes go up, they sell their hogs and go into potatoes. The next fall, potatoes are scarce, and there is no money in turnips, so they raise turnips, and there they go on, no stability, no judgment, you can even see it sticking out in the spokes in this debate. One man says that mixed farming is the proper method for this province, and I believe that 75% of the people will say that it is right. But he, or the next speaker, immediately breaks in on the subject and says live stock and live stock only. He condemns commercial fertilizer and potato growing; surely potatoes is part of mixed farming? What practical farmer in this province will tell you that his land was poorer after growing a crop of potatoes? It is what he does with the land after the crop of potatoes that makes it poorer. He grants that the dairy cow and the bacon hog are the builders of our soil. But every man is not adapted to be a dairy farmer, and besides that, we P. E. Islanders take in more cash for our potatoes than we do for all of our dairy products and hogs combined. But remember, it must be mixed farming, not potatoes and turnips, not cows and hogs, but mixed, and stay with mixed, and do not be jumping from the frying pan into

(Continued on page 6, Col 4)

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