

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$4.00 per year (in advance)
delivered in City; \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to
Prince Edward Island; \$4.50 per year (in advance)
Mailed to Canada and United States

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1936

Fooing The Fishermen

Again the federal policy of leasing oyster areas in the Province has come in for criticism from the Fishermen's Union, and again Mr. A. E. MacLean, M. P., has undertaken to assure the fishermen that the Liberals had nothing to do with initiating that policy.

Mr. MacLean went so far as to state that the Mackenzie King Government had no idea of leasing oyster areas when the initial survey work was commenced under the agreement between that Government and the Saunders Government in 1928.

It is not the first time that Mr. MacLean has made this statement. He has repeated it on many occasions since that day in April, 1933, when he complained from his seat in the House of Commons: "I am placed in a very difficult position in connection with this matter because a division of opinion exists and I have good friends on both sides."

It is significant that Mr. MacLean's interpretation of the 1928 agreement dates back to this point, when he discovered that some of his political friends were opposed to the leasing system. Prior to that time, neither he nor any other Liberal politician had ever questioned the fact that the agreement contemplated the development of the industry by encouraging oyster farming on areas that would be leased for a term of ten years.

Less than three months after that agreement was signed—on May 4, 1928—the Fisheries Commission submitted its report to the Hon. P. J. A. Campbell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the King Government at that time. The members of this Commission—all Liberal appointees—were Messrs. A. K. MacLean, Cyrus MacMillan, H. R. L. Bile, Joseph Mombourquette and J. G. Robichaud. In their report they state as page 22:

"Considerable difficulty has arisen because of conflict on the question of proprietorship of oyster areas by the Provincial Governments or the Dominion Government. While the Province owns the areas, the Dominion Government is considered, and held, responsible for their regulation. The result of this situation is not satisfactory, and a new relationship between the two authorities should be established. Prince Edward Island has recently relinquished its right of proprietorship, and has given over its oyster areas to the full control of the Department, which will henceforth supervise AND LEASE THEM."

Nothing could be plainer than the language used in this instance by the Fisheries Commission. Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, Prince Edward Island representative on the Commission, was subsequently Minister of Fisheries in the King Government, and presumably his understanding of the agreement is as authoritative as Mr. MacLean's. At any rate, Mr. MacLean, as a member of Parliament, was at liberty to object to the Commission's interpretation when its report was tabled in the House of Commons. Did the Prince Edward member do so?

The Fisheries Commission of 1928 went on to recommend a similar leasing policy for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They stated specifically: "We believe that the majority of oyster areas should be leased to private individuals or companies at a fair rental, with the understanding that a certain amount of work must be done on the beds each year under the supervision of an instructor appointed by the Department for the purpose." They also recommended the establishment of an experimental station at Malpeque Bay or Richmond Bay, which was carried out as part of the federal policy.

It is amazing, in the circumstances, to find a man in Mr. MacLean's position repeatedly trying to misrepresent the facts in connection with this matter. Dr. Found, Deputy Minister of Fisheries at Ottawa, has made it clear that no other system of rehabilitation would be considered by the Dominion Government. It is equally clear that the Dominion would never have insisted on provision for leasing in the 1928 agreement if it did not intend to pursue this policy after the initial survey work had been completed.

There is another side to the question, and it is this. If Mr. MacLean and his local colleagues in the Campbell Government are opposed to leasing the oyster areas, why do they not bring pressure to bear in having the 1928 agreement rescinded? They have done a great deal of talking for political effect, but what has been the net result? Nothing! They might just as well be in Opposition, or out of politics altogether, so far as any effect their declamations have had at Ottawa.

"How Much?"

This story comes from Vancouver, where the great Jubilee celebration took place recently. It has a moral which perhaps every successful community needs to have emphasized occasionally. We quote it as it appeared in the Vancouver Province:

MR. GEORGE WRIGHT, an aged but still famous editorial writer from Montreal who was visiting during the summer, was taken down one evening to see the great unprecedented sights that made life safe for the Jubilee. As they arrived at the foot of Georgia the tinted streams of the fountain soared insultingly into the empyrean—or at least as far as they could—toward it.

and hissed upon the hitherto unviolated bosom of the Lagoon, and they said yes, it is wonderful. But George said no, not that, but that. They followed his long, experienced and beauty-loving finger and were silent. He was pointing to the sunset.

Editorial Notes

The voice of the fishermen is now heard in the land. The City Scale office is now to be a rest house as well as a house of weight.

It's surprising, writes a budding poet, the number of men of all classes who through lasses and glasses will make themselves asses.

General MacBrien's account of the bootleggers does not differ much from that given by Premier Saunders when, in despair, he declared them always to be a move ahead in a game of checkers.

Her Excellency Lady Tweedsmuir was enthusiastic in her praise of Canada on landing at Southampton the other day. "Canada is a glorious country," she said. "People don't hear half enough about its beauty. My husband loves it and is very happy."

In Montreal Saturday the potato market was \$1.20 to \$1.25 for P. E. I. Mountains, per 90 lb. bags, and \$1.10 to \$1.15 for New Brunswick Mountains, \$1.05 to \$1.10 for New Brunswick or Quebec cobbles, and 90c to \$1 for No. 2 Quebecs, per 80-lb. bags.

Trafalgar Day is one of the Red Letter Days of the Daughters of the Empire and the members were largely represented at the reception given last evening by the Governor and Mrs. DeBlois in honour of Miss Lucy Maud Montgomery (Mrs. Ewen MacDonald) of the "Anne" series of Island novels.

It is good to be a Liberal on the staff of the Canadian Press. After the Ontario Liberal victory, one of the Toronto staff became Liberal publicity agent for Hepburn's government and now after the Federal Liberal victory, the C. P. representative in the Ottawa Press gallery became director of publicity for the National Employment Commission. Under the Conservative regime no such places were available. Prime Minister Bennett being more or less at loggerheads with the C. P.

Sixty per cent. of the "so-called Anglicans" of Montreal go to church twice a year, at Easter and at Christmas. Ven. Archdeacon J. M. Almond, rector of Trinity Memorial Church, told a Sunday school teachers' and youth conference in the High School of Montreal. "Our churches are nearly empty all summer," he said, "and will start to be empty again as soon as the skiing commences this winter. The only other times those 60 per cent. go to their churches are to have their children baptized, to be married and to be buried. There is a lack of inspiration in the church. The Church of England today is going to the wall. The question is 'what are we going to do about it?'"

For the first time in many years, states the New York Journal of Commerce, Canada is selling more to the United States than she is buying from that country, and this, together with the heavy tourist traffic from which the Dominion will derive this year an estimated net income of \$150,000,000, plus Canadian gold exports of \$125,000,000, has created a substantial improvement in the balance of payments between Canada and the United States. The Journal of Commerce sees a change in the monetary policy of the Dominion, pointing out that notwithstanding the sharp rise in sterling prior to devaluation in the gold bloc countries, and the subsequent sharp decline, the Canadian dollar has been very steady in the foreign exchange market and has been at a slight premium over the American dollar.

The annual report of Sir James MacBrien, commissioner of the R.C.M.P. force, just issued states the formation of the mounted section, now underway was due to the difficulty of completing the training of some recruits in the prescribed period of six months of intensive training in equitation. The report also says: "Experience has shown that mounted police used in connection with dismounted police are of great assistance in the control and dispersal of mobs, unlawful assemblies, etc., and there is no intention of dispensing altogether with the mounted men." The mounted section consists of several troops of men stationed at strategic points throughout the Dominion, such as Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver. Each troop consists of about 20 men, all of whom undergo intensive training in equitation.

The Credit Men's Trust Association's report for Oct. 17 reads: Halifax: Wholesale and retail trade satisfactory.

Saint John: Wholesale trade continues to show improvement. Retail trade is still maintained. Demand for pulp wood good.

Montreal: Wholesale grocers report conditions very satisfactory. Hardware and other lines moving well.

Toronto: Hardware and building lines moving well, with September sales above those of August. Other lines good.

Winnipeg: Improvement reported in almost all lines.

Regina: Hardware houses report a heavy volume of business being done. Retail trade reports considerable improvement.

Moose Jaw: Wholesale and retail lines generally good.

Saskatoon: Groceries good, and dry goods showing improvement over last year. Current collections good.

Calgary: Hardware moving fairly satisfactorily.

Edmonton: Wholesale and retail generally satisfactory. Hardware fair.

Vancouver: Most lines showing improvement over last week.

Notes by the Way

On August 30th hundreds of pigeons from various parts of the country released at the Exhibition grounds, Toronto, were home again in a few hours. No mistakes were made along the aerial highway; there were no detours and no "crashes." It is all very wonderful. If the average human were turned loose anywhere under similar circumstances he would be a long time getting his bearings. — Toronto Globe.

One of the chief drawbacks to extraordinary low money rates, such as those prevailing at the present time, is that they tend to drive investors out of high-grade securities into less desirable types. In other words, they tend to make people speculation-minded instead of investment-minded.—New York Herald-Tribune.

During the last century when the peoples of Europe from time to time rose in revolt against their oppressors they could count upon the sympathy of the British people. And when their revolts against tyranny failed, as they often did, the defeated patriots could rely upon a safe haven of exile in Britain. — Toronto Star.

A weed may be described as a plant out of place by its unsightly appearance, its pernicious habits of growth, method of spread by root-stalks and seeds, it becomes a real menace to agriculture regardless of whether it is growing on highways, by-ways, public or private property. — Life.

It is the enemies of the Soviet Union who are delighted, its friends who are dismayed, by the new terror. For nearly twenty years now the British Labour Movement has seen with warm sympathy the efforts of the Soviet leaders, in the face of appalling difficulties, to build a new Socialist order on the ruins of Tsarism. . . . This new dictatorship is not of the proletariat; nor is it Communist. The old Communists, Lenin's lieutenants, are gone. Of the first Political Bureau, of the first Soviet Government, only Stalin remains. The new men are Stalin's Own. The Communist Party has become Stalin's instrument, accepting the "Leader principle" as unquestioningly as do Fascists or Nazis. Stalin is spoken of in terms of subservience and adulation, which Lenin would have scorned, which have not been heard in Russia since Tsardom fell. It is a profoundly disappointing, a profoundly disturbing and the warmest sympathizers of the Soviet regime. For it is their hopes which are being destroyed.—London Daily Herald.

Note to whoever lays a wreath at the base of the statue in Columbus Circle on Monday: This day will be the 44th anniversary of the discovery of America, and it will also be the first anniversary of the day on which the Italian government took back from Amelia Earhart Putnam the Italo Balbo aviation medal. Mussolini having decided that woman's place is not in the air.—Windsor Star.

Historically the new Bolshevik purge is more important than former mass executions in Russia. It marks the end of the Bolshevik party; only Stalin survives the old guard. It marks, too, the final triumph of Stalin's nationalist policy. It means that the outside world has less than it had expected either to fear or to hope from Soviet Russia. —New Statesman and Nation.

Car driven by a Wisconsin man struck a railroad track at 45 miles an hour, leaped 50 feet through the air and landed right side up, traveled 172 feet more before removing the front steps of a residence, continued 69 feet farther, broke off an apple tree and rolled 45 feet, turned over twice and landed right side up again, then reversed its field and stopped in front of the steps it had just dismantled. But the news item doesn't say why it stopped.—Windsor Star.

Sir Oswald Mosley says that Sir John Simon was weak in refusing the British Fascists the right to march. If so, Mussolini and Hitler, his heroes, are exceedingly weak in putting down all protests against the government. Proverbially, the British allow the widest liberty of action but, as The Yorkshire Post says: "Our Fascists have exceeded the generous bounds we assign political freaks to become public nuisances."—Moncton Transcript.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.J.D.

EATING MEAT AND POTATOES TOGETHER

You are not hearing so much now about the diet in which meat should not be eaten with potatoes, based on the idea that starches, bread, potatoes, pastry—require an alkaline solution for digestion and that proteins—meat, egg, and fish—and acid fruits require a natural acid solution.

"The advocates of this diet," according to Dr. Clarence W. Lieb, in Hygeia, "overlook the fact that present day biochemists have shown that starch and sugar—both carbohydrates (starches)—can be digested in a neutral medium and that proteins are digested in both the acid stomach and the varying alkaline reactions of the small intestine."

If physicians were asked to name the six leading or outstanding research workers in North America on food and digestion, in health and disease, there are three names which would be on practically every list—Dr. Martin Rehfuss, Philadelphia, Dr. E. V. McCollum, Baltimore, and Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, Mayo Clinic. It was only natural therefore that in his article on the "Compatible Eating" Fad, Dr. Lieb should quote these high authorities.

Dr. Rehfuss did research work on this point for eight years, "among well people, and for over a year on 'sick' people with diseases from angina pectoris to a slight head cold. He says, 'There is no evidence in literature or in our investigations to lead us to believe that proteins and carbohydrates are incompatible (do not agree) in the stomach. A fact that has apparently been overlooked by those holding the carbohydrate-alkaline theory is that no carbohydrates are eaten that are not followed by a direct acid response on the part of the stomach. More than 400 chemical analyses of the digestive processes demonstrate more than words can express the absolute negligence of the statement that proteins and carbohydrates are incompatible in the stomach.'"

Dr. McCollum states, "There is no basis for eating proteins and carbohydrates separately as has been lately acclaimed." Dr. Alvarez states, "I often meet patients who have been trying to cure themselves by not eating proteins and starches together. It would seem as if only an ignorant person would take any stock in this theory because anyone who knows anything about metabolism and diet knows that when one eats meat alone, one is partaking of material half of which acts as a carbohydrate in the body."

Thus there is no reason why housewives and households should be upset trying to serve proteins and carbohydrates separately. On the other hand if eating carbohydrates and proteins separately seems to suit the ideas and even the stomach of any individual there is no reason why he shouldn't do it. It certainly can do no harm.

The Poet's Corner

SONNET
Wherever beauty has been quick in clay
Some effluence of it lives, a spirit dwells,
Beauty that death can never take away,
Mixed with the air that shakes the flower bells;
So that by waters where the apples fall,
Or in lone glens, or valleys full of flowers,
Or in the streets where bloody tidings call,
The haunting waits the mood that makes it ours,
Then at a turn, a word, an act, a thought,
Such difference comes, the spirit apprehends
That place's glory, for where beauty fought
Under the veil the glory never ends,
But the still grass, the leaves, the trembling flower,
Keep, through dead time, that everlasting hour.
—John Masfield.

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.

A MOOT QUESTION

Sir,—It took seven men, mostly well-to-do young farmers, twelve days to fence in and paint Gowin's Bridge at Bedouque while poor men were forced to stand back and look on because of their political stripe, how many kings and queens will sit on England's throne before these same well-to-do young Liberal committee workers at election time will have fenced in the Dunk River Marsh so that the "camel", the "bear" and their twenty-nine "jacks" will be able to lead the Brewery Stallion across it in safety without spilling any of the Beer?

I am, Sir, etc., PROHIBITIONIST.

BRITISH, NON-BRITISH OR ANTI-BRITISH

Sir,—When the Census of 1901 was taken, no one in Canada would have thought of asking the question, 'Is the future of Canada to be British, Non-British or Anti-British. The answer would have been emphatically—Canada always has been a loyal part of the British Empire—she is and will be so. But the adulteration of Canada's blood, during the last 35 years, by the influx of people from almost every nation under heaven, has already brought us within measurable distance of the Non-British standpoint.

The returns of our Immigration Department in Ottawa are a proof of this. Their figures show that in the first six months of this year '36 we received by immigration, 5252, of which only 912 were British from the Old Land i. e., nearly five to one. The Department has been allowing this sort of thing to go on for many years past, and it should be made to stop.

In 1928 we had a fairly strong body in the National Association dealing with this question of the dilution or pollution of Canada's blood. The Toronto Globe took up the matter and sent their own investigator through the Prairie Provinces to personally examine the situation. This was found to be much worse than we had stated. Some 18 articles were published in the Globe and these evidently led to the special sittings of the House of Commons Committee. We understood the result of that investigation was a recommendation to the Government that only such immigration as requested by the several Provinces should be admitted to Canada.

The National Association was satisfied with that suggestion and the organization was allowed to drop. Soon afterwards the King government went out and we were told that immigration had ceased.

Now, however, with little or no warning from either the Department or the newspapers, the gates have been opened up for two years and this continental flood has begun again. In the first six months of this year 1936 there have been 912 British immigrants to 4340 Non-British.

Is it not evident that the National Association must be reformed at once so that the seriousness of this immigration question may be laid before the people of Canada ere it is too late and the country has drifted irrevocably

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The Tichborne Case

(Montreal Gazette)

Manchester.—The essential facts in the Tichborne case were very simple, writes "D.C." in reviewing "The Tichborne Case" by Lord Maugham, in the Manchester Guardian. On Christmas Eve, 1866, an enormously fat young man of thirty-odd arrived in London from Sydney and presently invited the world to believe that he was the same person as an unusually thin young man who was supposed to have been drowned at sea some twelve years earlier. The latter was Roger Tichborne, educated in Paris and at Stonyhurst, and some time a subaltern in the 6th Dragoon guards, who, if he had lived, would by that time have become a baronet and the owner of vast estates. The fat man was one Arthur Orton, son of a Wapping butcher, who since his teens had knocked about the world at sea and in South America and Australia. He was almost illiterate, and there was nothing in his manners or speech that noticeably suggested the old public-school boy or cavalry officer. He knew no word of French, which had been Roger Tichborne's mother-tongue, though he had a fair knowledge of Spanish, of which Roger, when last heard of, had been ignorant. He did not (at first, at least) know his supposed mother's Christian names. Yet it took one British Jury 102 days to make up their minds that the claimant was not Roger Tichborne and another British Jury 188 days to make up their minds that he was Arthur Orton and an impudent perjurer. From first to last the proceedings lasted nearly seven years, and the defence of the civil action alone cost the Tichborne estate £91,000.

The claimant got fourteen years. He would probably have got off with a good deal less if he had been laughed out of court, as he should have been, at the very outset. The severity of the sentence was the measure of the law's resentment at being proved "an ass" by so palpable a rogue. How was it that the machinery of justice functioned with such ludicrous inefficiency? It is the main purpose of Lord Maugham's book—to far the best and fullest account of the case ever written—to give the answer.

There were two reasons. In the first place, English law requires that a claim such as Orton's must be tried by jury, which in the special circumstances was the worst possible tribunal for arriving at the truth. For a jury consists of members of the public, and by the time the Tichborne case reached the Court of Common Pleas the public knew or thought they knew all about it and were violently divided on the merits. The claimant could enlist on his side all the forces of romance and sentiment by appearing as the Lost Heir—a figure that always commands the popular will to believe. Moreover, had not the Dowager Lady Tichborne accepted him as her son? How could a mother's instinct be mistaken? It was nothing that Lady Tichborne was a temperamental and wrong-headed woman, who had always been at odds with her husband and

into a Non-British attitude. I am, Sir, etc., GEORGE EATON LLOYD, Bishop's House, Esquimalt, B. C.

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The Tichborne family generally and may have had obscure motives for professing to believe what in her heart of hearts she knew to be false. The sincerity of her belief, however, could not be tested, as she died before the action came to trial. Public-house opinion was solid for the claimant, arguing by some esoteric logic of its own that he was "a pore man bein' kept" out of "rights"! The acme of unreason was reached—as one might expect by the inhabitants of Wapping. This idea seemed to be that the claimant was both Sir Roger Tichborne and Arthur Orton as well. Local patriotism could hardly go farther.

The other reason for the protraction of the Tichborne case was undoubtedly the tactics adopted by the defence. It had originally been intended that Henry Hawkins should lead, with Coleridge holding the second brief, but the appointment of the latter as a Law Officer brought him, for forensic etiquette, into the leading position, and Lord Maugham regretfully comes to the conclusion that he made a hash of it through overconscientiousness. On the other hand, Lord Maugham does not agree that the claimant could have been smashed up when in the preliminary Chancery proceedings he was perfunctorily cross-examined on his affidavit. He thinks that defendants' counsel quite rightly were afraid of unmasking their guns at that stage. A contrary opinion has been expressed by Mr. Theobald Matthew, whose father, the late Lord Justice Matthew, was one of the juniors for the defence.

Lord Maugham has had the advantage of access to much new material, including Coleridge's diary (the relevant extracts from which exhibit the agonies of a painfully conscientious man) and Hawkins' brief in the criminal proceedings, which is distinguished by being unnoted in any way! Hawkins was a remarkable man.

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