

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MARKETING BOARD

As announced by Premier MacMillan, the Legislature next week will consider important legislation with regard to the establishment of a Marketing Board and easier farm credits. The marketing bill is in the form of enabling legislation and provides that on the passing of the Natural Products Marketing Act by the Parliament of Canada all the provisions of the Act, or as many of them as are within the legislative competency of the Provincial House, shall have the force of law in this Province.

The Bill empowers the Lieutenant Governor to appoint a 'Provincial Marketing Board with all the powers which may be conferred upon the Federal Marketing Board by the Federal statute, in so far as it is within the competency of the Legislature to confer such authority. The federal bill, which has been introduced in Parliament by Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, is one of far reaching importance, as one of our agricultural and fishing industries. It provides, first and foremost, that marketing of any natural product may be regulated, 'natural product' meaning any product of the forest, sea, lake or river, and any article of food or drink, wholly or partly manufactured, or derived from any such product. In case of necessity, exports may be limited or increased, and there is authority to control inter-provincial trade in the interest of all concerned. Imports of any commodity coming into competition with Canadian products may be restricted. Investigation may be conducted into costs of production and price spreads, and regulations in respect to these matters may be adopted and enforced. There is provision for compensation to individuals who may suffer loss through the board's actions.

A scheme of regulated marketing in any field is to be initiated by the Government board on petition from an adequate proportion of those engaged in such field. It is emphasized that the Act will be administered chiefly by organized boards set up within each province by organized producers. Licenses will be issued to exporters, and it is designed that the machinery thus created will operate to obtain prices that will be fair to producers, processors and consumers. The interests of the public will always be kept in mind, and emphasis will be laid upon the need of keeping exports of the commodities concerned up to such a high level as will recommend them in Great Britain and other markets and thus tend to establish Canada's hold on those markets.

There is every reason to believe that our farm and fishery producers will benefit materially under the new legislation, and its introduction by the Bennett Government at Ottawa, and the MacMillan Government in this Province will meet with the commendation of all who have interests of their industries at heart.

THOSE OYSTER LEASES

Mr. W. H. Dennis, Liberal member for the Second District of Prince, has been frank enough to admit in the Legislature that the oyster agreement negotiated in 1928 between the Saunders-Lea Government and the Mackenzie King Government at Ottawa not only gave exclusive jurisdiction of the beds to the Dominion Government, but provided for the leasing of those beds to private individuals by the Dominion authorities.

During the past couple of years an active campaign has been conducted by Mr. A. E. MacLean, M.P., and the Summerside Liberal press against the Dominion oyster leasing policy. In this campaign they profess to be fighting for the rights of the fishermen. The measure of their sincerity may be judged by the fact that they have repeatedly denied what Mr. Dennis has now admitted, namely, that the 1928 agreement, negotiated with Mr. MacLean's assistance and signed by ex-Premier Saunders and the Minister of Fisheries in the King Government, gave to the Dominion the leasing rights which they now claim are detrimental to the fishermen's interests.

Mr. Dennis claims that the Provincial Government was negligent in not 'protesting' when the beds were leased but this is an illogical contention as the whole purpose of the 1928 agreement was to rehabilitate the beds by means of leasing after the initial survey had been made. Clause after clause in the agreement sets forth the manner in which this policy was to be pursued, and it was obviously the only policy which the King Government had in mind in undertaking the jurisdiction. The present agitation against the Bennett Government for continuing

the leasing policy is thus seen to be a purely political one. Local fishermen have not, as alleged, been discriminated against in awarding the leases; in fact, they have every opportunity of taking advantage of the policy if they so desire. In the Malpeque Bay area alone, there are about 5,000 acres available for leasing, and to date only about 250 acres have been leased.

POLITICAL NURSERIES?

In his address at the Teachers Convention on 'Schools and Democracy' Rev. J. W. A. Nicholson, Bequee, gave much excellent advice and also a little that was neither excellent nor acceptable in a community such as ours. For instance: 'There were religious differences, denominationalism, but the school took in all the people and helped to overcome partisanship and political division which caused one party to hesitate to do right for fear of criticism of the opposition, and for dread of being turned out of power at the next election.'

Since when were the public schools, or the teachers in the public schools of this province empowered or authorized to assume the office of censors of public opinion, far less political moulders of it? Our primary schools have the sole purpose of inculcating the elements of secular education, and where there are separate schools, provision is made for the elements of religious education. But political economy, or current politics, is absolutely and rightly debarred.

It must also appear passing strange to both government and opposition to learn that the former 'hesitate to do right for fear of criticism of the opposition and the dread of being turned out of power at the next election.' This is merely 'playing to the gallery.' Had Mr. Nicholson said one party 'hesitated to do wrong for fear of criticism of the opposition and the dread of being turned out of power at the next election,' he would have been approximately nearer the truth. But, as a matter of fact, both parties in our political life make honest endeavour to pursue the straight and narrow political path, though, at times, limited vision and poverty in leadership may cause them to stray.

We warn politicians of all sorts, democrats or autocrats, to keep their hands off our schools, which will not be tolerated as political nurseries.

THE EASTER FESTIVAL

The date of the great Easter festival has evoked many questions. Queries are heard as to how the date is fixed. In A. D. 325 the Council of the Christian Churches at Nicea in Asia Minor (Nice or Nicaea in Asiatic Turkey) drew up the Nicene creed and ordained that Easter should fall upon the first Sunday following the Paschal Full Moon, which happens upon or next after the 21st of March. This decision was due to the fact that the pilgrims needed moonlight to travel on their way to the great Easter festivities. The date may consequently fall between March 22 and April 25, over a period of 35 days. In fact, a reference to the records will show that the earliest Easter Day since 1801 was March 23, in the years 1846 and 1856, and the latest April 24th in 1856. The Paschal Full Moon is the fourteenth day of a Lunar month, reckoned according to ancient ecclesiastical computation and not the real astronomical full moon. If the Paschal Full Moon falls on a Sunday, Easter Day is the following Sunday. Easter, in fact, occurs about the same time as the ancient Roman celebration of the Vernal Equinox, the arrival of Spring.

REVOLT OF REASON

Usually well informed on what is going on behind the scenes in Washington, a leading news bureau is quoted by the Financial Post as revealing that there is in process a Revolt of Reason among the permanent experts and the more conservative politicians in the United States Capital. These groups are quietly organizing their opposition to 'the fantastic experiments that have been inaugurated by nervous theorists who believe that they can sit at desks and reform every very adequately indeed in painting country scenes. About music, there may be no doubt as to the quality of the work done by those with more zest than the Englishman. The village hall may display a notice, 'Singing and Dancing not Allowed,' but singing, at least, there will be. There is never a dinner or a party without a song.

Notes By The Way

Veterans of the short Northwest Rebellion of 1885 are still receiving pensions and may be doing so for many years to come. It is altogether likely that fifty years hence there will be many names of those who served in the World War and the pension lists of this and other countries. The results of war are little short of everlasting.

Dr. James Cutler, co-founder of two Toronto hospitals, says a man of fifty 'is right in the pink.' And he adds that age does not mean years in respect to the body. 'Some men are old at fifteen; others young at eighty,' he says—and he declares that a man of fifty, because of his stabilized physique, can endure more than a boy. Perhaps there is not much new in the good doctor's statement, but it is a fact that many men of fifty become depressed at the fear that they are growing old. His words should act as a brace for them.

Investigation by a medical centre in New York is reported to have shown that business men are less susceptible to heart disease than mill workers and clerical workers than manual laborers. This appears counter to the accepted theory that what many of us need is more exercise. A lot of people are disposed to breathe a sigh of relief and take advantage of the morning. The trouble is that some other authority may tell us a different story next week.

Mayer La Guardia, of New York, addressing a gathering of 4,000 including an army of policemen told his hearers: 'We public servants, (glancing the assembled policemen with himself), 'make a sacrifice. There are lots of things my friends enjoy which I cannot enjoy. Try the formula my wife and I adopted fifteen years ago, a policy of not accepting the salary of a public official if you were not our friends before that time. You can't go wrong.'

Russia has practically given up Communism for a controlled capitalism. It is going in for sports and games and is talking about joining the League of Nations. Next thing we know she'll be paying her debts.

I wonder, says a Fleet St. writer in the Ottawa Journal, how long the various war memorials, with which this country and the battlefields of France and Flanders are thickly dotted, will stand the test of time. Our village ones, those simple stone crosses, graven with honest English names, may last a very great many years. Even even-tempered British units are ceasing to be leisholders of the sites. And already, such is Time's corroding hand, regiments are raising funds to replace the memorials before the final handover.

A man may be a dud in business, in finance or industry, but it is very foolish to refuse to participate in a discussion as to whether or not a man should bid his hand properly or whether he should or should not have taken a certain finance. In fact, it is nothing to be proud of, but a mark of a man's character, his productive of varied and animated conversation as a game of bridge.

The design for the proposed Palace of Soviets in Moscow has attracted no little attention among architects in London. Under the Bolshevik regime, while there has been the usual socialism that marks violent political upheavals, a new and strange architectural conception has borne fruit. Even in its buildings, the Red Communism rejects established traditions. The projected Soviet Palace takes one's breath away. It is a gigantic edifice of diminishing height, each columned over 1,300 feet high. The design, which has been approved by Soviet authorities, is so far looks impressive enough. It has even been called 'Rome's Coliseum about it. But the whole is vulgarized and ruined by a chromium-plated statue of Lenin on the summit, itself 282 feet high and out-towering the Coliseum. The Statue of Liberty or the celebrated Rhodes' Colossus. But it is certainly a loyal tribute to the author of the real Russian Revolution.

Word comes from Ottawa that an amendment to the criminal code is likely to be presented by the Minister of Justice which will render thick obligation for any person in possession of a revolver to register, giving particulars of the make and the number of the firearm and a check up which comes to soon and thereafter should be rigidly maintained.

It gives some sort of morbid pride to confess that the English are not musical and cannot paint pictures, as though arts of that nature were all very well for the charming but rather foolish Continental but must be foregone by grown-up business men such as themselves. It is an innocent appreciation. The English have painted better sporting pictures than anyone else, and hold their own very adequately indeed in painting country scenes. About music, there may be no doubt as to the quality of the work done by those with more zest than the Englishman. The village hall may display a notice, 'Singing and Dancing not Allowed,' but singing, at least, there will be. There is never a dinner or a party without a song.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Burns, M.D.

OVERWEIGHT AND THE HEART

You have a friend or acquaintance who is considerably overweight and yet he appears to get around so rapidly and so easily as one of normal weight. However when he applies for life insurance, despite apparent general physical condition, he is not given the insurance at the rate given those of his own age who are of normal weight. According to the extent of his overweight he is charged at the rate paid by those five to ten years older than himself.

The insurance companies, from their records dating back many years, are able to tell us that the overweight individual, because of his overweight, is really a few years thyroid gland disease of normal weight, due to the effects of the overweight on the heart, lungs, bloodvessels and other organs.

This research physicians have found that the actual distress and shortness of breath from doing a certain amount of work or doing a certain exercise is so great in the overweight individual with a normal heart as in those with actual heart disease, but of normal weight. You can thus see that in addition to being overweight, the individual has also a heart ailment in the early stages, how very necessary it is that he get rid of his surplus weight as simply making a defective heart do even more work.

And the safe sensible method for these overweight individuals with a defective heart to reduce weight is not by exercise, but by cutting down on food. The normal healthy overweight individual can usually indulge in exercise safely and thus remove some of his weight. The use of a certain amount of food, for him to use gland extract.

If one who is overweight and has a defective heart also indulges in exercise he throws a tremendous amount of strain on the heart, and causes every fifty steps he takes, in running for instance, means lifting say 200 pounds multiplied by 50, equal to 10,000 pounds or 5 tons of weight. Walking is safer as the heart never entirely leaves the ground.

The thought then is that overweight is a menace to one with even a normal heart and a serious menace to one with an organic heart ailment.

I Long To Know

(An Easter Message by Dyon Hargreaves, Toronto.)

I don't think anyone at this Easter season has a more longing for the power of His resurrection than that great longing of St. Paul, Phil. 3: 10: I want to know the power of His resurrection. The power of His resurrection! This is the dynamic power of His resurrection, world-inspiring, of the great and incontestable fact! Christ is risen from the dead. Well may each Christian heart re-echo, as its own longing: 'O that I may know it.'

History Of Canadian Newspapers

(London Free Press) Some Canadian Historians, with the necessary background and experience, have set themselves to the task of writing a history of the newspaper press of Canada. The field is one that is almost untouched. A quarter of a century or more ago the Canadian Press Association produced a volume on the subject but it was incomplete, rather poorly put together and has long been antiquated. There is, however, an abundance of material for some one with the flair for research in this field and it ought to be done. There was no press of any kind in Canada during the French regime but it was not long after the conquest before the first paper appeared in Halifax in 1763. Its existence in this province began almost at once after its creation as a separate unit of territory. Mr. W. S. Wallace, the librarian of the University of Toronto, has done some excellent work on the early Ontario papers and his lists published in the Canadian Historical Review are authoritative and probably fairly complete down to 1840. It is understood that he is continuing his investigations down beyond 1840 for a decade or more. It is interesting to note how many Canadian papers have celebrated their 50th, 75th and even their 100th anniversary within the last few years. It is more than a century since the first paper was printed in this city, Edward Allen Talbot's 'Sun' being the pioneer when it began publication in 1832. No copy of this paper is known but its existence is shown by quotations made from it by other newspapers of the time. The Free Press dates from 1849.

The Future Of Relief

(Financial Post) In the opinion of the Canadian Council of Churches and Family Welfare, it is time for the people of Canada to decide where they are heading in the matter of unemployment and relief. The council has issued a pamphlet outlining what it believes to be the essentials of a relief programme for Canada. The need for constructive reorganization of direct relief, now conducted in a very unsystematic and costly manner, is urged. A second suggestion is a carefully coordinated plan of relief work and a third the initiation of an actuarially sound system of unemployment insurance.

At the same time, the council believes that steps should be taken to curb the rapid urbanization of population by a well constructed plan of returning to the land capable people willing to cultivate it. In the matter of unemployment insurance, the council declares it to be obvious that such a measure can relieve but part of the economic and social depression that is being wrought by modern civilization. It is laid down as an essential that any scheme of unemployment insurance should be actuarially sound and based on a contributory system. No long-pending assurance would provide full social protection for the casually employed nor could it be expected to provide for the relief of dependency arising from various causes other than unemployment. And likewise, the council believes that it is possible to evolve an actuarially sound system to provide against ordinary unemployment; it is doubtful whether any insurance system could provide against an almost catastrophic contraction of unemployment such as we have recently seen.

Unemployment insurance, with the definite reservations made by the council, is a very desirable and difficult to organize in Canada but unemployment insurance without these reservations would be fatal. The council has made some very sensible studies of the relief problem and it is on solid ground in urging that the Dominion Government in particular should attempt to define what its policy in the matter really is.

body, but from the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ." This is the victory, the victory. Thanks be to God who gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ in the power of His resurrection. I believe in the resurrection of the dead, and the Life of the world to come.

I long to know the power of His resurrection to give me power to live not only the better but the transformed life. I long to join the countless army who have passed on in His love, and that Christ died for them in order that they should not henceforth live unto themselves but unto God. The power of His resurrection is the power that enables souls to live in the heavenly places in this wicked and adulterous generation. It is a fact. It is a fact that that power today is lifting untold millions to such things which are above, where Christ is sitting in glory on the right hand of God.

I long to know the power of His resurrection to awaken the dead and to transform these poor mortal bodies of ours to resemble that Body of Him in glory. I love those words of the epistle of one of the greatest poets of the last century, Charles Reade: 'I hope for the resurrection—not from any power in nature, but from the will of the Lord God Omnipotent, who made nature and me. He created man out of nothing; which nature could not. He can restore man from the dust; which nature cannot. And I hope for holiness and happiness in a future life—not from anything I have said or done in this world, but from the power of His resurrection.'

The Poet's Corner

FROM "DOG" You little friend, your nose is ready; you sniff Asking for that expected walk. (Your nostrils full of the happy rabbit-whiff) And almost talk.

We are going out. You know the pitch of the word. Probing the tone of thought as it comes through for And reaches by devious means half-smell, half-heard) The four-legged brain of a walk-intensive dog.

Out in the garden your head is already low. (Can you smell the rose? Ah, no.) But your limbs can draw Life from the earth through the touch of your padded paw. —Harold Munro.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

INEXPENSIVE TEA

Sir,—In some instances, recent marginal price fluctuations have made tea more expensive. As a consequence, certain relief boards, according to the press, have begun to discontinue to issue tea to those under their care. I venture to intrude on your valuable space because this indicates that a dominant characteristic of tea has been overlooked. Because of the popularity of the drink, it would not be labouring the obvious, I think, to call it also to the attention of your readers. The cheapest beverage on the market. Moreover, almost all the tea consumed in Canada is Empire grown, a factor tending steadily to increase its popularity. Canada consumes more tea than any other beverage. Misapprehensions as to its cost are unfortunate. Those requiring assistance should not feel deprived of their most popular beverage particularly when it is the most inexpensive obtainable.

I am, Sir, etc. F. E. B. GOURLEY, Commissioner, Sun Life Bldg., Montreal.

World Commerce

(Montreal Gazette) The world's economic situation, as reflected in the current number of the League of Nations' monthly Bulletin, just to hand from Geneva, whilst recording a continued decline in some branches of commerce, has several redeeming aspects. World trade as a whole showed a bigger falling-off in January last than seasonal conditions generally explained; but bankruptcies generally declined, and in several instances the people's savings increased. A provisional estimate for world imports in the month just named totals \$786,000,000, at the dollar's par in gold before it was devalued in the United States, 'all values here recorded being given in this unit,' the official Bulletin states. The foregoing figures contrast with \$1,030,000,000 in December last, and with \$1,001,000,000 in January, 1933. Exports in the first month of this year were estimated at \$890,000,000, against \$999,000,000 in January, 1933, and the total volume of trade in January last was only 24 per cent. of that of the corresponding month of 1929. January imports of all the principal countries, except Canada and the United States, fell compared with December, and those of all but Germany and Great Britain also fell compared with January of 1933. Exports of all the principal countries likewise fell compared with December, with the exceptions of the Netherlands and Great Britain, and those of all except Japan, Great Britain and France fell compared with January last year.

Among the thirty chief countries, bankruptcies have tended to decline everywhere since the end of last year, except in Belgium, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia. The decline has been strongest in Germany and the United States and weakest in France and Switzerland. Ship tonnage cleared rose in the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Belgium, France and the Netherlands. Comparing the total ship tonnage cleared in 1933 in thirty-four main countries with that of 1932, it rose in all except the United States, Argentina, China, Denmark, Egypt and the Netherlands. Japan, which surpassed Great Britain in 1932 in tonnage cleared, kept the world lead in 1933 and almost captured it in tonnage entered.

Calculations in the national currencies and compared with 1932, commercial bank deposits fell in Germany, France, the United States, Italy, Switzerland and Great Britain, and rose in Sweden and Japan. Savings deposits rose in Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Great Britain and the United States, and fell slightly in Switzerland.

While the general economic outlook is somewhat gloomy, notably the corn crop, influence the tonnage of sweet corn available for canning in Canada, but wherever this part of the crop is produced in one area the decrease may be replaced by increased planting elsewhere. Just a month before his intended marriage day Levi, J. F. WADSWORTH, of the 28th Field Company, Royal Engineers, London, died of injuries sustained when his horse stumbled and threw him.

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Canada is the largest supplier of butter to British Honduras (West Indies) where there is also a large demand for pickled pork and beef in barrels, lard, bacon and hams, canned meats and cheese. At the Perth stock sale in Scotland, an Aberdeen Angus bull (yearling of Lethen) was purchased by Sir Edmund Findlay of Aberdeen for 1,000 guineas (5,000 dollars). Japan has about 900 woolen and worsted weaving mills and imports 98 per cent of her wool from Australia.

BY GEORGE! IT'S TIME I PUT SOME COAL IN. Do not be disturbed if you are not really in need of coal. We can provide you with the very best, at reasonable prices, and on quick delivery. W. D. GILLIS & CO. PHONE 118

Island Foxes (Toronto Mail and Empire) For display and auction in London the skins or pelts of all manner of animals are secured by trappers or breeders in various parts of the world. Prince Edward Island, Canada, is known far and wide for its export of silver fox skins. The secretary of the Summerside Board of Trade informs the editor of the Port of London Authority Monthly Bulletin that 'this small town is the assembling and shipping point for some 40,000 or 50,000 silver fox skins which are sent each year to the several London fur auction houses.' The aggregate value of these would be perhaps \$2,000,000 or more, a considerable item in the fur trade.

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