

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1934.

THUNDER STEALING

As a political opportunist, Mr. A. R. MacLean, M.P., certainly ranks among the masters. Nothing that can be exploited for political purposes escapes his attention. An instance of this is reported in today's despatches from Ottawa. The Prince County member was of course aware that through the representations of the MacMillan Government, a trans-Canada highway project is to be started by the Dominion between Charlottetown and Borden this summer. He was also aware that a reduced rate was obtained by Premier MacMillan last summer on automobiles crossing on the car ferry, and that strong representations are being made for a further reduction this year. These matters are current knowledge to anyone who has followed the Island newspapers, as Mr. MacLean habitually does. But who but that astute gentleman would have conceived the idea of getting up in the House of Commons and advocating, as something new and original, that these identical measures should be adopted? He was assured by the Prime Minister that federal highway work in Prince Edward Island is to be undertaken, and that so far as car ferry rates were concerned, the matter was in the hands of the railway. This information, of course, was no more news to Mr. MacLean than it was to his constituents; but it looks good in Hansard. It represents him as championing the interests of the people, brings his name prominently into the news columns, and associates it with measures which the initiative of his opponents, federally and provincially, was already bringing to fruition!

TIMELY ADVICE

We commend to the serious consideration of all our agricultural readers the suggestions of Mr. J. P. Hooper in today's Forum Column, respecting the advantage of frost proof cellar accommodation in the marketing of their potato and turnip crops. Mr. Hooper describes how such accommodation can be constructed at little expense, and emphasizes the fact that without such means of protection against frost, until the produce can be moved from the farm at the opportune time, marketing regulations will be of little avail. Mr. Hooper is one of our most experienced potato producers, and the advice which he offers is based on practical experience. If his suggestion that starting April 23rd our farmers generally inaugurate a "Cellar Week" is carried out, there can be no question but that it will result in material benefit to the industry.

ELGAR'S SUCCESSOR

Sir Walford Davies, newly appointed Master of the King's Music in succession to the late Sir Edward Elgar, began his notable career as a choir boy in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, at the age of 12, where he afterward became organist. Born in Oswestry, Shropshire, September 6, 1866, he became a chorister at St. George's under Walter Parratt, whose pupil he was from 1885 to 1890, and from him received a thorough grounding in the best traditions of Anglican Church music. During part of this time he served as organist at the Park Chapel, Windsor. In 1890, when only twenty-one, he won a scholarship for composition at the Royal College of Music. Four years later he received his doctorate in music at Cambridge. At the Royal College of Music, Sir Walford studied under Fryer, Stanford and Ricketts, and in 1895, he succeeded the last-named as teacher of counterpoint there. After serving as organist at St. Anne's, Southampton, and later at Christ Church, Hampstead, he became, in 1896, organist and director of the choir of the Temple Church. There he began to establish his reputation as a virtuoso of the organ and laid the groundwork of his mature career.

The period from 1902-1912 was the most prolific of Sir Walford's musical career. His first important work, "The Temple," an oratorio performed at Worcester in 1902, was not a success. Two years later, however, at the behest of the Leeds Festival Committee he composed "Everman," scored for four solo voices, chorus and orchestra, and its acclaim when performed established him at once as a musician of marked genius. Thereafter his work became a feature of annual festivals all over England.

Early in the World War he became active in organizing music for the soldiers. He founded a male-voice choir and arranged folk songs for camp concerts. In 1917, he was made musical director of the Royal

Al Forces. Two years later he accepted the chair of music at the University of Wales. His services to music in Wales procured for him the honor of knighthood on the retirement of David Lloyd George as Prime Minister in 1922. Since 1907, Sir Walford Davies has lectured frequently at home and abroad. From 1910 to 1913 he served as examiner for musical degrees at Oxford and Cambridge. He has received honorary degrees from the Universities of Leeds, Glasgow and Dublin, is a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order and a member of the Order of the British Empire. His most distinguished work is probably "Everman," which was produced in 1904 during his most prolific period of composition. Like the position of Poet Laureate, the post of Master of King's Music is chiefly honorary; it carries with it more kudos than cash.

WHY THE SECRECY?

The new Liberal Premier of Nova Scotia is finding out that it is one thing to make election promises, and quite another to implement them. One of the Liberal election pledges was to give the Legislature information respecting the Liquor Commission. When Colonel Harrington, Conservative Opposition leader, pointed out that answers to his questions about the price paid for Montreal beer had not been answered, Premier Macdonald bluntly replied that he did not think this information should be disclosed. It may be pointed out in this connection that while the Conservative Government in this Province made no pledges regarding the furnishing of information of liquor vendors' purchases under the Prohibition Commission, full details of these transactions were tabled during the legislative session for the benefit of the Opposition members. Compared with other broken promises with which the Macdonald administration is accused, this matter is not a serious one; but it throws a revealing light on the attitude of the Nova Scotia Premier towards his election obligations.

UNITED ACTION

While there was general agreement among members of the Provincial Legislature as to the importance of the proposed Dominion legislation for marketing of natural products, there was some uncertainty, during the passage of the enabling bill through the local House, as to the attitude which the other Provinces of Canada were taking. A recent news item in a Montreal exchange is to the effect that all the Provinces are joining in supporting the bill. The last of the Provinces to do so was Quebec. Premier Taschereau has just informed the Quebec Legislature that his Government would co-operate with the Dominion Administration by bringing down "an act to aid in the putting into effect in this province of any Federal act having as its object the marketing of natural products of Canada."

In British Columbia the Special Powers Act gives authority to Government to control industry, finance and business, thus enabling it to co-operate in the Dominion's efforts.

A bill to empower a director to regulate trade and industry in such a manner as to maintain fair prices is before the Alberta Legislature. Saskatchewan has already passed a provincial marketing act. Manitoba is preparing one for presentation in June. Ontario has had a marketing board for some time and has indicated it is in a position to co-operate with the Dominion and the other provinces.

New Brunswick as well as Prince Edward Island have passed legislation to bring them in line; and Nova Scotia is preparing such legislation. Thus in the space of a few weeks all the provinces have rallied to the call of the Dominion to help inaugurate a system whereby the Dominion would set up a board to co-operate with provincial boards in marketing all natural products except those of the nation's mines.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Political interest centres for the time being on Monday's federal election in South Oxford, Ontario. The seat is a Liberal one, made vacant by the death of Mr. T. M. Cayley. The Liberal candidate is Mr. A. S. Rennie, ex-Mayor of Tillsonburg, the Conservative candidate being Hon. Donald Sutherland, former member for South Oxford, who first captured the seat in 1911 and was re-elected in 1917, 1921 and 1925.

Notes By The Way

The Soviet experiment in founding a Jewish republic in the province of Amur in Siberia, has not met with much success. It is said that of 30,000 Jewish immigrants encouraged to settle there, only about 9,000 remain, the others having left in quest of natural causes. The Soviet authorities are now understood to be offering inducements to Jewish refugees from Germany to emigrate to the province.

Ministers talking pictures have been developed by a British company and films on a vast scale can now be issued which eventually will enable "talkies" to be shown in every school lecture hall, institute, commercial show-room and home.

Making long speeches without notes used to be the invariable Parliamentary habit, but nowadays Members and Ministers in the British House of Commons, use copious notes, and some even read their speeches from beginning to end, though this is still contrary to the rules of Parliamentary procedure. Mr. Churchill always memorizes his big speeches like a West End actor; yet most critics think he is best when speaking impromptu in the midst of a debate. Mr. Bonar Law, says a London correspondent, had the best memory for a speech. He once dictated one to me, which was about 5,000 words long, composing it as he walked up and down a long, narrow corridor, and without a note, with the alteration of only one word. But he was a genius of method. He often quoted during his speeches, and always had the quotations in his pockets. He knew exactly where his assistant would be to give him a quotation. I fancy he had them numbered in his mind.

Whether bridge is destroying the art of conversation is a question of opinion. It is a matter of argument, except setting up two or three card tables, is a matter for argument. Probably it will not be long now before convention groups and political parties will begin to campaign for the inclusion of a strong course in contract bridge in our school curricula. Music is there already, and who is there so bold as to say that the piano is not a social life as well as a girl who can play a six no trump hand with perfect poise? And just think, too, when considering the children in the schools, how the parents would enjoy helping the children with the homework.—Edmonton Journal.

Liberal members of the British Columbia Legislature recently exhibited at once a sublime faith in their leader and an abject submission to his will. It was the occasion of the long night session when the Speaker's action was to force through committee, Premier Pattison, his urbane smile now gone, his chin thrust out, was there to assert his authority. And how he did assert it! Of the boisterous freedom of his action there was no doubt. The master's whip cracked and the tame Liberal members walked up one by one and went through the hoop. Some of them grumbled a bit, but they all went through.

In 1741 Handel went to Ireland taking with him something of priceless worth, a few sheets of paper which made his hand, and something which stirred the world. It was his "Messiah." Written, it is said, in 23 days an amazing record for a work of this kind it was produced for the first time at a rehearsal in Dublin on the 8th of April and afterwards given on the 13th for a Dublin charity. The hall in Fishamble street was made to contain 700 instead of the usual 600 by persuading the gentlemen to come without swords and the ladies without hoops in their dresses. The Messiah was given again in June, and in 1743 it was produced for the first time at the Second Bazaar, George the Third's custom of standing for the Hallelujah chorus began, for the strength and dignity of the opening bars of the stirring piece caused the King to leap to his feet, and the whole house, seeing what His Majesty had done, stood with him, remaining on their feet till the last chord of the great chorus was struck. It was a wonderful moment.

Sir Malcolm A. Robertson, speaking at the luncheon of the League of Optimists in London, stated that Britons should rely upon the strength of the character of the men and women of the nation "which has never failed us yet." Then he proceeded to say: "Black shirts, blue shirts, green shirts, Communists, Stafford Cripps and other scoundrels are but rank undergrowth born of the wind; by foreign winds." Sir Malcolm, besides being an avowed optimist, evidently has no use for pills and reds, and thinks that men who are not shirt-washers are more reliable than the strutters in colors. He is probably right.

"Did you ever stop to think that advertising makes the balanced news paper? Because advertising is as current as news—or should be—advertisers find the newspaper the most productive agency as measured by actual results. It is the dependable day-to-day voice-piece of changes and bargains in the advertising program. The housewife is interested in what the food stores are offering today, in what the department stores have to say about the progress of fashion as displayed in the 'show windows' of the advertising pages. Even the classified columns have their human interest stories. Because of this all-round service, the newspaper is the dominating advertising medium. To achieve the best results, to be sure, advertising in newspapers must be attractive, new, consistent, truthful.

His majority of 200 in 1925 was turned into a Liberal majority of 700 by the late Mr. Cayley in the general election of 1926, and Mr. Cayley was re-elected in 1930 by a narrow margin.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barber, M.D.

WHEN THE BODY PROCESSES WORK TOO SLOWLY. In an individual whose heart is always beating above the normal rate, and there is no rise in temperature, the physician frequently has a metabolism test made. This is usually done the first thing in the morning before breakfast, no food having been eaten for 12 or more hours. The patient lies down perfectly relaxed, mentally and physically, and the rate at which his body processes are working is measured by the amount of oxygen that he uses in breathing during a certain period of time. All the processes of the body require oxygen to enable them to work.

When the rate is 18 or more per cent above normal, a search is made more than normal for 10 or more per cent below normal some cause is sought for this high or low rate. Dr. J. C. Carey and Helena Paine Brumfield, of the Medical Journal, made a study of the conditions that are found when the metabolic rate is 10 or more per cent below the normal rate.

The outstanding complaint was fatigue, weakness, or drowsiness followed by aches and pains throughout the body, nervousness, stomach trouble, constipation and overweight. Although lack of thyroid fluid was likely the cause of most of these cases, Drs. Carey and Brumfield suspect however that there may be some other cause of the low metabolic rate in at least a certain group of these patients. For instance a number of these low rate cases may be due to lack of nourishment from the right kind of food. For instance, insofar as "stimulating" the body processes to work, meat stimulates action for the amount eaten three times as much as fat-cream butter, fat meat—and six times as much as starches—potatoes, bread, sugar.

The thought then is that where the above mentioned symptoms—fatigue, weakness, nervousness and constipation—are present, and the metabolic test shows that the rate at which the body processes are working is below normal, a search should be made for any infection in the body, and the infection removed, or the amount of meat and egg should be increased, before giving the patient any thyroid fluid to increase the rate of the body processes.

His twenty years beside the water-lid Had made him deaf to silence so that now, Free of the thundering cataract's constant call, He could not understand his ears, or how Stillness may beat on stillness like the roar Of raging surf upon a rock-bound shore. One night he woke in quiet that lay deep And black as midnight pools without a word in a wood of ferns. The din of it was sword against his sleep. Not to be met or to be understood; Since there was nothing might reveal His peace. He sought the tumbling fall—and found release. —Charles Oul Olsen.

Pair of Eyeglasses. When you need them is one of the best investments you could make. Many who procure satisfactory Glasses from us will back up this statement. E. W. TAYLOR J. S. TAYLOR Optometrists Charlottetown and Alberton. WE SELL AND RECOMMEND MACS Special Rx. 315. COD LIVER OIL EXTRACT WITH CREOSOTE AND GALIACOL COMPOUND. A real tonic for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Grippe. It is better than ordinary cough medicines, for it reaches the seat of the trouble, relieves the cough and supplies continual treatment to build up the system, to withstand future attacks. A splendid blood and body-building tonic for both young and old who take it regularly. Price \$1.00 per Bottle. The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not assume any responsibility for the opinions of correspondents.

FARM HOUSE AND BARN CELLARS

Sir,—For the past week or so, we have been reading letters written in regard to the selling of potatoes, marketing board, and also suggestions that the Government build frostproof warehouses. To my mind, the marketing board will not do the farmers much good, if we do not have the latter, but frost-proof warehouses at Georgetown, Souris and Summerside will not help much if the farmer, who is growing the potatoes is not in a position to protect his crop against frost on the farm.

I think we all agree that the average house and barn on Prince Edward Island farms today are above the ordinary as far as size and appearance go, but a great many of the houses have very small cellars and the barns no cellars at all. Now many farmers today are growing from 10 to 15 acres of potatoes and enough cellars for 3 acres of potatoes and 1 acre of turnips? Venture to say 1,500 to 2,000. Why not let us try and remedy this matter in the next month before we get on the land, and I feel the benefit this fall, when the buyer in the U.S.A. realizes that we do not have to clean out the sheds and old barns before November 1st, and price is satisfactory, then and then only may we hope to get what is rightly ours in regard to price.

Now sir, let Mr. Farmer take his own house. It is like my house on the farm? It covers 35 feet by 30 feet with a cellar 12 feet by 12 feet, 5 feet deep. If it is and they are in the potato business or growing potatoes as a main crop, let him get out and enlarge it, make it 35 by 20 and 7 or 8 feet deep, or in other words, make the cellar the size of the house and put an 8 or 9 inch concrete wall around it. He will be surprised with the result and the number of potatoes he will hold and when the frost comes in the fall, he will have no sleepless nights, worrying about frost or the potato insector.

Another thing, does Mr. Farmer like the turnips stored in the cellar or does the son or hired man or the farmer himself like carrying the turnips out to the barn all winter. While he has his hand in, why not put a cellar under some part of the barn? The practical cost is not going to be much. May I suggest the procedure. Start now with the pick and shovel and enlarge the cellar, not forgetting to put in the concrete wall around the cellar under the barn) forget about it until after the crop is in. During cropping how many stones does one pick up and throw into the ditch (or drive over)? I know if it is like mine, a good many. Let the farmer take these stones home for his cellar wall. Perhaps he may have a lot piled up somewhere, if so, so let the better. After the crop is in or days he cannot work on the land, get the sand. He will want boards for forms and cement (about 4 or 5 bags to the yard). When he has all his material on hand, if he does not take long to put in the concrete.

If we farmers are prepared to have our potatoes protected from frost by a marketing board, may we be so good to us, if we have no protection as in the past, then this fall will be like many others, a glut on the market during November and December, and low prices and all of us at the mercy of the buyers in the U.S.A.

It is now April 14th. Why not, if farmers think my suggestion will mean anything to them personally or to the betterment of the potato business generally, make a "Cellar Week" starting April 23rd. I do not think the labor or cost will be unreasonable or beyond our means, and the results next fall when we can haul potatoes from the field to the cellar and from the cellar to the lot, regardless of frost, will be paid in full. It will be a case of "Casting our bread upon the waters."

Yours for a better and safer market in 1934 where we as farmers are not at the mercy of Jack Frost and the dealers. I am Sir, etc. J. P. HOOPER

The Press-Gang

(London Times) This week the public are considering the naval estimates. One hundred years ago (as an extract from The Times of 1834 in this issue reveals) the House of Commons was considering another naval matter—the press-gang. And in 1834, nearly twenty years after Waterloo and the peace, the House was still reluctant even to appoint a committee to consider the practicability of devising some plan for a regular and voluntary supply of seamen which should do without the press-gang. It was firmly established, says one authority, as an adjunct of the power of the Saxon Kings, and within a year after signing Magna Carta King John was within his rights in impressing all the seamen he could lay hands on, because the mariner never had been a free man, a liber homo in the sense of the Charter; he was ever the bondman of the sea. Parliament says another authority, had sanctioned impressment as early as 1378, and was still sanctioning it in 1836; and not until the Crimean War was an English Fleet manned without it. Moreover, from at least as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth the practice had obtained of impressing not seamen only but also landmen.

Like highway robbery and smuggling, the press-gang was an evil thing which to-day can very easily be seen through a new haze of romance and adventure. It is the villain who is pressed, and serves him right; if the rascal is snatched away, it is only to return, dressed as a

The "Telescopic Eye"

(Montreal Gazette)

From the days of the ancient Egyptians and Chaldeans no branch of scientific research has attracted more attention than astronomy, and in no department of human investigation has more progress been made. It is well known that if man were endowed with the five thousand facets lodged in the eye of an insect and retained his full mental power, now words of wonder would burst in upon his vision. We live upon what seems to us a big planet. Yet in comparison with the vast whirl of starry systems and nebulae that spin in ethereal space, and which round the sun in a "mighty path" whose diameter is not less than 185,000,000 miles and yearly runs 580,000,000 miles at the rate of 18 miles a second, that is to say, almost a hundred times faster than a bullet travels, and more than a thousand times as fast as an express train.

Yet many of the upper planets outstrip this pace, and among them the cloudy filaments, which are nearly all invisible to the naked eye and which alone can be seen through the telescope, there are worlds much larger than the sun and some of the largest amongst them are so huge as to stagger the imagination. We are told that the "dark stars" we cannot see without an instrument other than the human eye far outnumber those that shine and that luminous stars are but the glowworms and fireflies of the universe as compared with myriads of other creatures. "Our solar system," says this English astronomer, "forms a little island group situated at almost an incomprehensible distance from the stars. It is isolated from its neighbors just as a rock in the middle of the Atlantic would be isolated from the coasts of Europe and America."

It is this vast celestial space, wherein the stars cluster in their hoary white daisies in the field and swarm like fireflies tangled in a silver braid, that modern scientists are striving to explore. The old-time astrologers knew something of the beauty and mystery of these heavenly orbs, and from them they tried to read the fate of men and empires. It is said that Roger Bacon, who lived in the thirteenth century, "did perfectly understand all kinds of optical glasses and knew likewise the method of combining them so as to compose some such instrument as our telescope." And Gambia della Porta, in 1550, makes mention of a device which could bring distant objects near to the eye. But it was in Holland that the practical discovery of the telescope took place in 1608, and in the following year Galileo set about improving the instrument, which came into general use in Europe by the middle of the seventeenth century when Kepler forgetting the cellar for the turnips under the barn) forget about it until after the crop is in. During cropping how many stones does one pick up and throw into the ditch (or drive over)? I know if it is like mine, a good many. Let the farmer take these stones home for his cellar wall. Perhaps he may have a lot piled up somewhere, if so, so let the better. After the crop is in or days he cannot work on the land, get the sand. He will want boards for forms and cement (about 4 or 5 bags to the yard). When he has all his material on hand, if he does not take long to put in the concrete.

So came about improvements in telescope construction, including the famous set up in 1945 at Birr Castle by Lord Rosse, and in 1881 the erection of the great Vienna refracting telescope, which was at that time the largest instrument in the world, and more than a year was spent in trying to produce a good lens. But the Americans have always taken a deep interest in astronomy, and in 1845 they succeeded in making a telescope lens that would produce an image free from color was Chester Moor Hall, an amateur astronomer, and published his famous work, "Epitome of the Copernican Astronomy." In 1666 Newton made his discovery of the refrangibility of light, and twenty years afterwards he published his "Principia." The first person who succeeded in making a telescope lens that would produce an image free from color was Chester Moor Hall, an amateur astronomer, and published his famous work, "Epitome of the Copernican Astronomy." 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