

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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As Others See It

"There is an election coming," says the Moncton Times. "and Premier Lea of Prince Edward Island proposes a statute releasing prisoners on their good behaviour. But why should the Premier of a province set himself above the judges especially in liquor cases, which comprise the majority? If there are lots of people in jail who should not be there it may be said that there are more at liberty who should be in jail."

Let's All Co-operate

The approach of spring weather is an excellent time in which to prepare for the annual clean-up of yards and residential properties. Already the snow has completely disappeared in the city, and street sweeping has been in progress for several days with satisfactory results. One of the nuisances to property owners at this time of year is the depredations of stray dogs. These animals are much in evidence during the spring season and, as several complaints about them have already been received, the City Police have decided to appoint a dog catcher and have arranged for this official to begin his duties this week. All dogs found at large will be picked up and placed in pound. It is important that our citizens co-operate with the Police in enforcing the civic by-law in this connection.

The Income Tax

Summarizing the text of an address delivered by Mr. C. S. Walters, Commissioner of Income Tax, the National Revenue Review says: "One of the criticisms made with respect to Income Tax is that the Department inquires into the private affairs of the individual, and they are something which should be sacred. There is no cause for complaint in that respect because every official taken on the strength of the Department is sworn to secrecy, and the Act provides heavy penalties for anyone who divulges information of the private affairs of any taxpayer. If a taxpayer asked to see his wife's return his request would be refused. Indeed he would not even be informed as to whether his wife had made a return. Not only is there this privacy, but should a taxpayer feel so inclined he can request that his return be lodged in some district other than that in which he resides. If he is not satisfied with the assessment he can appeal, and have his appeal heard in camera, and the decision of the Exchequer Court need not even be reported in the Law Reports. Everything possible is done to respect the confidence that the taxpayer places in the Department, and it is believed that every taxpayer in this country has confidence in the Department. "Two cardinal principles inherent in any tax measure should be uniformity and universality. These can best be obtained by vesting authority in a central body having jurisdiction that extends equally in force and effect to and upon all persons residing or carrying on business within the territorial limits to which the Act applies. "Dominion wide jurisdiction enables the Department to obtain information from every possible source within the Dominion as to the income of each taxpayer, to a degree that is not open to the municipality or the province. A resident of Nova Scotia might have a dividend or interest income arising in British Columbia, yet Nova Scotia would have no authority to investigate the source of this revenue. If the resident were to house his revenue in British Columbia neither the source of the revenue nor the charges that may be made against it could be investigated by Nova Scotia. This equally applies to the business carried on in British Columbia by the resident of Nova Scotia. In short, the Dominion has power to go to the source of revenue for investigation purposes, which power is denied the provinces. The Dominion can demand information from British Columbia in such circumstances in order to check a return and tax from the resident in Nova Scotia. Thus the incidence of the tax can be made to bear more uniformly. However, the Dominion, is of course, limited from getting information at the source in respect of income arising outside of Canada but there is this difference, the provinces are under our federal jurisdiction which makes possible the uniformity and universality above referred to throughout the Dominion which is impossible as between the Dominion of Canada and foreign countries. Therefore the uniformity referred to is obtainable by a Dominion measure so far as legal authority can make it possible in a federated state. "The interpretative law relating to Income Tax as well as the law relating to administration should also be uniform, and the foundation for uniformity in this regard was laid years ago in England at the time the King established the Exchequer Court for considering claims by and against the Crown. The Exchequer Court in Canada twice yearly moves across the length and breadth of Canada, and all appeals that arise under the Dominion law are interpreted by this central Court, thus precluding cases of a similar character receiving different interpretations by different courts in different parts of Canada. The Exchequer Court travels at its own expense as a government body, and the costs of appeal before this Court are at a minimum."

Proof of the Pudding

Last week's news brought fresh vindication of the Federal Government's action in granting additional protection to the Canadian motor industry. The recent order-in-council limiting the discount for duty purposes upon imported cars has been particularly effective, as witness the increased activity at Canadian motor factories and the establishment of Canadian plants by several American motor companies. Ten days after beginning its operations in this country, the Reo plant last week turned out its first completed Canadian-made truck. Simultaneously, Mr. H. A. Brown, vice-president and general manager of General Motors Limited, reported a marked improvement in the Canadian automobile market. Canadian factories have been able to take on more workers in their eastern plants, and the General Motors plant at Regina has been reopened, thus creating a favorable impression in a province which is especially in need of stimulation. "In the eastern Atlantic provinces," says the Toronto Mail and Empire, "there has been a marked improvement in sales. Prince Edward Island alone reporting an increase of 37 per cent. in the cars sold. Montreal reports an increase of 100 per cent. in the sale of high-priced cars, and encouraging reports have come in from Toronto and Winnipeg. Altogether, the record of business in all parts of Canada this year is described as amazing. It is represented as unequalled except by the record of 1928, when General Motors of Canada produced 100,000 cars. We pass this information on to Liberal senators and members of Parliament who have been trying to belittle the effects of the new fiscal policy upon the business of the country."

Editorial Notes

Newfoundland seal may be made into fur as a result of the discovery of a new process of treating the pelts. This denizen of northern waters may now hold his head higher than ever, as he comes into the class of rabbits and muskrats as a source of sealskin garments. And his pelt really is seal.

Notes by the Way

In his reminiscences of the war, General Pershing the American Commander-in-Chief declares: "In the light of later events we know Germany was more nearly beaten than the Allied leaders realized at that time, and was, in fact, in no position to resume the fighting even had her government remained intact. Her last division was in line, her supply system was demoralized, and the congestion behind her lines made it practically impossible for her to move her armies in the face of the aggressive Allies. Instead of requiring the German forces to retire at once, leaving material, arms and equipment behind, the armistice terms permitted them to march back to their homeland, with colors flying and bands playing, posing as the victims of political conditions. If unconditional surrender had been demanded the Germans would, without doubt, have been compelled to yield, and their troops would have returned to Germany without arms, virtually as paroled prisoners of war. The surrender of the German armies would have been an advantage to the Allies in the discussion of peace terms and would have greatly facilitated their execution."

It is a sad thought that the 16-year-old Fort Frances youth who must serve five years' imprisonment, and be lashed will associate for the period of his detention with the most hardened criminals. Nor is it comforting to think that as long as such harsh sentences are imposed there will not be any shortage of hardened criminals in Canadian penitentiaries. Gratifying as it is to know that economy and system have reduced the per ton mile cost of running the National Railways, it will come as a surprise to most persons to know that their gross traffic earnings were actually \$2,000,000 lower last year than nine years previously. The year 1930 was certainly a year of sharp business contraction.

"If the Conservatives are in office as we sincerely hope will be the case when the adjourned Imperial Conference takes place at Ottawa, there will be no turning down of the economic proposals of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, such as took place in London, but British and Dominion delegates will meet together for one common purpose and one common end—to work out a scheme that will secure closer commercial union within the Empire. New avenues of trade and work for our people must be found, and this can never be accomplished by increasing duties and allowing the foreigner free access to our home markets.—Empire London Review.

There was a tariff truce during the King administration, but it was a truce between Liberals and Progressives, not between Liberals and Conservatives, and it has gone into history as one of the most discredited episodes in the record of Canadian politics. It was broken, but did Mr. Bennett and his party break it? Mr. Bennett and other spokesmen for the Conservative party went before the people of Canada and they asked the people of Canada to choose between the kind of truce tariff which had been maintained by the King Government, including the Dunning revision, and a tariff based upon a definite principle, a tariff that would give to Canadian industry and Canadian labor a fair opportunity in their own country. An answer was given, as sweepingly emphatic an answer as any federal party could hope to have, and in the terms of that answer the tariff policy of the King Government was condemned and rejected. The protective tariff principle was restored by the deliberate choice of the electors, and it was they who to their everlasting credit, broke the truce, so-called, which had kept the King Government in office.

Speaking in the House of Commons Hon. Arthur Sauve, Postmaster-General, has suggested that both parties should get together during the present session in order to secure for Canada as much benefit as possible from the adjourned Imperial Economic Conference to be held at Ottawa next August. Mr. John A. Tory, a prominent business man of Toronto, a Liberal in politics and a former president of the Toronto Board of Trade has vigorously urged all the people to get behind the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett in his efforts to deliver the nation from depression and restore prosperity in the shortest possible time. This is an attitude that will lighten a first minister, whose endeavors at the emergency session of Parliament and ever since have already borne fruit in the industrial life of the Dominion by providing employment for hundreds of thousands of workless people.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

A GENERAL DIET FOR EVERYBODY

In these days when you are reading the opinions of various food experts you may wonder just how much to accept as correct and what to disregard.

Because a certain food is rich in heat units before it enters the body, doesn't mean that the body is able to use all these calories or heat units. I am not referring to the loss of valuable food material in cooking, where in some cases valuable mineral salts are lost because the water in which the food is cooked is thrown away. I am referring to the fact that, peas and beans for instance, rich as they are in protein, do not give as large a proportion of this protein to the body as does meat.

There are other foods, which are seemingly good foods that actually pass through the body unchanged; give up no heat units whatever.

Now there are some individuals eating too much meat because they do not work whatever; others who would be wise to eat a good helping of meat, or eggs, or peas or beans everybody even although they do no hard work, because their particular system needs more protein.

Similarly with raw foods everyday for the average individual is wise. Raw foods as a complete diet for the average individual has proven to be unwise.

There is no question but that the excessive use of salt lessens the amount of lime in the blood, and lime is necessary for every cell in the body. On the other hand it would be a mistake to try and use a diet free of salt. Salt is also necessary to every cell in the body.

What then should be our general rule about foods; a rule that will give us not only what we need, but what we like. Prof. C. Von Noorden, Vienna, Europe's outstanding expert on food and nutrition tells us that what must be watched for carefully is that the body gets enough mineral salts and vitamins daily.

Does he outline a long list of the foods we should eat or avoid? A. No. This is surely simple enough for us all to grasp; continue to eat our regular meat and potatoes as usual, but to be just as careful to eat fruit, vegetables, and leafy salads.

Soviet Propaganda

(Financial Post)

For several months a committee of the United States House of Representatives studied the ramifications of communist propaganda in the United States, as directed and financed by Moscow. Its report, recently published, places on record a wealth of material that definitely links the rulers of Soviet Russia with strikes, subversive educational movements, radical farm labor associations, etc., across the border.

Russia has no organized government. Public affairs are directed by a small group of completely self-appointed dictators, the officials of the Communist party. Stalin, the chief of Russia's rulers, for example, is secretary-general of the Communist party. It is as though Tom Moore, because he is president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, had power of life or death over all the people of Canada or as though A. J. McPhail, because he is president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, were the absolute dictator—in lieu of established government—in Western Canada. The Communist Party, that stretches its tentacles out across the United States, operating through a multitude of organizations, is merely the creature of the Russian dictators. American communists are frank to admit that they seek the overthrow of every economic, social and religious institution established in the United States. Not having any hope of bringing about an overnight revolution, such as was engineered in Russia, when the Communists threw out Kerensky and his provisional government, they are content with such small victories as costly strikes, the winning of young people to communism or atheism and an occasional stink bomb in a capitalist hall.

Those Canadian business men who take the trouble to obtain this report from the United States Bureau of Printing will naturally want to know what it proves regarding communist activity in Canada. The United States report should be read, then, in conjunction with the report of our own Department of Labor on organized labor movements in Canada. Here will be found an extensive study of revolutionary labor movements in Canada. Each

Japanese Law-Makers

(Ottawa Journal)

An entertaining glimpse of proceedings in the Imperial Diet of Japan, which is the Lower House of the Japanese Parliament, is given by a Tokyo correspondent of the New York Times. The Diet, he says, is often "more of a Donnybrook than a forum," and it is so excellent a source of news that there are seldom fewer than 100 reporters sitting in the Press Gallery while "about twenty cameras are permanently trained on the tribune in readiness for the 'incidents' which rarely fail."

The correspondent goes on: "The floor is covered with a semicircle of benches facing a platform where Cabinet Ministers sit. In the middle of the platform is a triple-tiered piece of furniture accommodating the dispensers, the recorders and the rulers of the eloquence—on the lower tier the desk of the official stenographers, above them the sacred tribune or Parliamentary pulpit, and above all the president's chair. The only feature of the hall which would not be at home in any small-town meeting house is a black-lacquered block of wood about the size of a brick which adorns the desk of each member and bears his name in large characters. When the member is present his tablet stands upright; when he is absent it lies on the desk, to which it has been thoughtfully secured by a stout hinge."

Diet debates quite frequently end up in "shouting, brawling, obstruction, bloody noses, and broken desks." Manners are rough. Speakers are often unable to make themselves heard above the babel of irrelevant or abusive shouts. "When Baron Shidehara read his prepared speech on the administration's policy, a Selyukai member who had obtained an advance copy of the speech amused himself by feeding it aloud line by line before the Minister. When the exchange of taunts has sufficiently heated the atmosphere, excited members rush toward the platform shouting, protesting, threatening, and uniformed attendants hustle them back. The gallery finds it impossible to refrain from sympathy at such moments, and the attendants in that part of the house are called on to restore order, and the bear garden is complete. The present Diet is worse than usual, probably because the opposition is hopelessly outnumbered and in a very bad temper."

The Japanese press, we are told, does its best to discourage these disorders by refusing to print the names of those responsible for the "tumult and the shouting," but the Times correspondent believes the permanent cure is to be found in "developing of a two-party system, recognized as such, which will in time turn discussions into orderly channels." He adds: "At present the House is like a meeting of schoolboys heckling Cabinet Ministers who look down on them from an eminence." Nevertheless, when it is realized how far Japan has marched along the path of constitutional government in a few years, the feeling is one of surprise that so much has been accomplished rather than dismay at rough manners and short tempers.

of the larger United States organizations working to spread communism and to tear down established institutions has its place in the Canadian record. The Communist Party of Canada is the directing force and it makes no secret of the fact that it admits no boss but the Soviet boss.

A chief ally of these paid agents of the Communist International, the world-propaganda machine of the Soviet dictators, is sentimentalism. Many well-intentioned persons have given support to the boring-in policy of the communists. There is a tendency to be sympathetic to strikers, apparently fighting for better working conditions, without stopping to enquire if the strike is not, perhaps, the result of carefully concealed communistic activity. It is easy to be sympathetic in "free speech" controversies where "free speech" is not the issue but is projected as the issue by communist agents. Recently a Toronto business man, who conducts a large Sunday afternoon class among young men of an impressionable age invited the organizer of the Communist Party in Canada to speak to his group in order to give them some understanding of what communism was. It would no doubt shock this Toronto business man if he were informed that the communist in question was appointed to his position by the Politbureau, and that the Politbureau is a group of ten Russians, including Stalin, who between them control the Soviet government machinery as one job and as a second job manage the affairs of the Comintern, which is the vehicle for the dissemination of revolutionary propaganda and which directs and stimulates revolutionary activities throughout the world.

That Body of Ours

Japanese Law-Makers

The Poet's Corner

FROM "ATALANTA IN CALYDON"

Before the beginning of years There came to the making of man Time, with a gift of tears; Grief, with a glass that ran; Pleasure with pain for leaven; Summer with flowers that fell; Remembrance fallen from heaven, And madness risen from hell; Strength without hands to smite; Love that endures for a breath; Night, the shadow of light; And life, the shadow of death.

They gave him light in his ways, And love, and a space for delight, And beauty and length of days, And night, and sleep in the night. His speech is a burning fire; With his lips he travaileth; In his heart is a blind desire, In his eyes foreknowledge of death. He weaves, and is clothed with derision; Sows, and he shall not reap; His life is a watch or a vision Between a sleep and a sleep. —A. C. Swinburne.

On Horse Island

(Manitoba Free Press)

A dot accentuating the sweep of the Atlantic, Horse Island lies off the coast of Newfoundland. Chance and hazard play dice there for lives, but the inhabitants are so accustomed to it, that they count the perils of the ocean but part of the routine of things and between whistles go their quiet way. When the sealing ship "Viking" split recently by explosion off Horse Island, the church folk, wending their way home over the rocks, heard the great boom, and told each other that another tidal wave had struck. It was the next day before they knew a ship had gone down, and after that they received the survivors coming to them over the leagues of ice floes.

It wasn't long then until out of the grey sky zoomed down a biplane, breaking its skis as it landed. The airman had come to take pictures, pictures for the movies of which Horse Island had only heard but never seen. Horse Island had never seen an airplane before. They did know of waves mountains high, green and terrible; they did not know of the strange living things of the deep; they did know of earthquakes and ship-wrecks and long vigils for the return of fishing fleets. But those are old, old things. The new day had somehow passed them by.

Still Captain Pegleg Curtis—a wave and a rock so easily smash human limbs, there are quite a number minus an arm or a leg on the Island—"took a look" at the damaged plane. Then he got out four nails and the one plank of hardwood in those parts, and worked long and hard. Fitting, nailing, smoothing off. It was such fine wood in the skis and the plane itself glistened slimly, an eagle among the heavy fishing boats. Twenty hours it took him to make the repairs, not counting time off for meals. Not that he cared much about meals, with the beauty of an airplane under his patient skillful hands.

So the biplane took to the zooming heights once more and the whole populace cheered its take-off. As Captain Curtis remarked, it was nice to have them, but it was nice to have the Island quiet once more. Besides that, he had got three dollars for his work. "How much?" the airman had asked him when the repairs were finished. "Would three dollars be too much?" said the captain, scratching his head. Horse Island, if far away, is reasonable.

EXTENSION OF TIME FEED THE BIRDS CONTEST The Guardian offers prizes of \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.00 to each of the three Counties to children Feeding, Counting, and Writing the Best Story about the Birds visiting their farms. This contest closes April 15. For further particulars read regularly "Agricola's" Notes in The Guardian. NOTE:—Time extended owing to unfavourable weather.

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THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT Custom made clothes are neither too long nor too short. When we take your measure we build your suit to conform to your height as well as your breadth, therefore it fits you all over instead of in spots. Our customers are all well dressed men. You, too, will be smartly groomed if you will let us make your clothes for you. We build to fit. MURDOCK ROSS

The chew for You A better tobacco and a better cure—that accounts for the popularity of our "BLACK TWIST" CEWING HICKEY & NICHOLSON

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