

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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KEEP OFF THE GRASS

This is the season when tradesmen, and boys especially, should be reminded to "please keep off the grass." During the winter when snow covers the lawns and gardens, short cuts to residences and cross cuts to neighboring residents were permissible, no harm being done and time and trouble saved thereby. But now the snow and frost have gone and the lawns and gardens are in a soft and pliable condition, any treading or walking thereon is likely to leave a lasting impression for the rest of the year. Charlottetown has become known throughout Canada as one of the loveliest garden cities, and householders and residents generally take a pride in having their lawns and gardens in as perfect a condition as possible. It is a pity, therefore, if their efforts be frustrated at this particular season. For the most part trespassers are thoughtless and careless. They do not, intentionally seek to damage the grass or gardens, but nevertheless that is the consequence of their actions. It would be well, therefore, if, at this particular season, parents, teachers and employers should warn children and messengers to "keep off the grass."

MARKETS AT HOME

In a recently published report of a survey of the marketing of Canadian fish and fish products, conducted under instructions from the Dominion Government, two statements stand out significantly. The first is that Canada has a per capita fish production of 120 pounds, and a per capita fish consumption of 20.7 as against the per capita fish consumption in Great Britain of 40 pounds, and in Norway of 70 pounds. The second statement is that "fish advertising in Canada at the present time is negligible, and consists almost entirely of price advertisements."

Read in conjunction, these findings afford material for serious thought to those interested in Canada's fishing industry. From time to time the Canadian public is urged, through the press, to "eat more fish." These appeals have fallen down largely because they were not followed up by a proper publicity campaign. There is every reason to suppose that a much larger proportion of our fish products would be consumed at home if they were advertised in the same manner as other commodities. This is an age of advertising, and no industry can neglect this method of appealing to the public and hope for satisfactory results. An increase in Canada to the per capita fish consumption of Norway, or even of Great Britain, would give a great stimulus to the fisheries industry at the present time. The possibilities of the home market in this case have apparently been sadly neglected, notwithstanding that with such a perishable commodity as fresh fish the home market is, or should be, the most profitable and convenient.

The report referred to states that 80,000 persons, representing a directly dependent population of approximately 400,000 exclusive of those engaged in wholesale, retail, cold storage and transportation activities, are employed in the primary and secondary branches of the Canadian fishing industry. Canada now exports over 80 per cent of the tonnage of fish produced, and 70 per cent of its value. Of Canadian exports, canned fish (largely salmon, sardines and lobsters) accounted for 38 per cent, during the past decade; fresh fish for 30 per cent; cured, etc., fish 28 per cent; and fish oil and meal, etc., for 4 per cent.

The United States leads all other markets in the matter of Canadian fish exports, though these are chiefly in the form of fresh note, "is that they do not know and frozen fish. The value of such how favored they are, and how Canadian fish exports to the United States should be"

States is slightly more than eleven times the value of Canadian fish imports from the United States.

N. Z.'s SOCIALISM

It is curious that New Zealand of all the Dominions should have labour riots and require the presence of men-of-war to maintain law and order, as reported from Auckland, the principal city in the North Island. New Zealand is the most advanced socialistic dominion in the Empire and has prided itself on practising and maintaining socialistic principles providing for the necessities of its poor and distressed. No one in New Zealand, we have been told, requires to go without food, without clothing, without medical attention, without nursing, and, least of all, without money. In New Zealand legislation provides for the practical necessities of everyone. There are pensions for all conceivable sorts of conditions. New Zealand spends about \$8,000,000 for old age pensions, \$2,000,000 for widows' pensions, \$90,000 for the Maori war pensions, \$8,000,000 for the Great War pensions, \$250,000 for disabled miners, \$50,000 for widowed and orphaned victims of the influenza epidemic of 1918, \$75,000 for blind people, \$100,000 family allowances. A system of family allowances, at the rate of 50c per week for each child after the second in cases where income's excluding family allowances, is under \$20.00 per week came into force on April 1, 1927. It will thus be seen there is hardly a risk or contingency in this vale of woe which the New Zealand Government does not provide against in the way of pensions or allowances. Notwithstanding this unemployment has reached such a pitch in socialistic New Zealand that many unemployed have risen against the powers-that-be. It is hard to imagine what the Government can further do to relieve the distress of the unfortunate. In New Zealand they tax wealth for the benefit of poverty in a way no other Dominion has attempted, and there seems, therefore, little left untaxed from which revenue may be derived. It all goes to show that what is necessary to keep a country progressive, prosperous and happy is not so much what the individual receives from the State, as what the State receives from the individual in the way of productive labour. In no instance in the world's history have the ideals of socialism resulted beneficially in the interest of the people at large and industrious workers in particular.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

"In these days," says the Farmers' Sun, "when necessity compels the withdrawal of public grants for even most not unworthy services, it is refreshing to come across at least one organization that accepts the situation in good grace. The National Dairy Council of Canada, learning that the customary grant of \$5,000 will, for the reasons of economy, not be paid by the federal government this year, desires to make it clear that while the loss of this revenue is a serious matter to the council, yet the officers recognize that the economy is a necessary one and have accordingly taken steps to adjust their budget to the reduced revenue. More of that spirit and we might all be better off."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Now all our contemporary readers need to enlighten them on City Council affairs is publication of the suppressed report of Thursday's proceedings.

"The trouble with the people of this Dominion," says the Toronto Globe in a post-Budget editorial, "is that they do not know and how favored they are, and how thankful they should be"

NOTES BY THE WAY

In a letter to the common pleas judges of Ohio, Chief Justice Marshall of Ohio, recently wrote: "It cannot be disguised that our Government, through governors, mayors, sheriffs and policemen, has offered terms to the underworld. The courts alone have stood firm against it." As the Buffalo Courier says: "That is a pretty serious indictment of Government from one so high in authority as the Chief Justice of Ohio. If the courts alone have stood against the underworld, where is society to look for protection from the underworld? Particularly, where is it to look for protection from the gangsters who are now exploiting kidnapping? The courts can serve only if the kidnapers are brought before them. And this the authorities so far at least seem unable to do."

There are many difficulties, says the Toronto Times, in the way of setting up permanent machinery of the kind desired by the Trades Union Congress and the Federation of British Industries. But they are difficulties which must be overcome, for without a permanent clearing house of information and suggestion co-operation can be only fitful, a thing of shreds and patches. In 1930 one unnecessary difficulty was caused by the name given in the joint memorandum to the suggested permanent link between successive Conferences. The world Commonwealth Economic Secretariat conjured up visions in some minds of a bureaucratic body seated in Whitehall, subservient to the British Treasury, constantly extending its authority, dictating policy to the Dominion Governments, and gradually encroaching on the fiscal and economic rights which every Dominion regards as sacrosanct. This misunderstanding was fatal to the suggestion two years ago and it must be dissipated before July if anything is to come of the scheme.

It is no longer a question whether "relief work" or "direct relief" is the best method of treating our unemployed. It is only a question of which we can afford. We can only afford the cheapest. This, happily, seems to have been the conclusion of the interprovincial conference in Ottawa. Relief works are to be brought to an end as soon as possible, and the various Governments will combine in methods of direct relief. Being a civilized and Christian nation, we cannot think of even trying to escape the obligation to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. The unfortunate victims of the depression who are in our midst must be cared for—and cared for kindly, considerately and humanely. So long as we have a loaf, we must share it with those who have none. But we can no longer afford, idealistic and costly methods of administering relief. It must be direct—from the giving hand to the hungry mouth.

Little more than three months are left before the Hoover moratorium expires, says the London Daily Herald, less than nine months before payments to the United States must be resumed. Within that space a settlement must be found, or there will be gigantic defaults that will shake the credit structure of the world.

The present difficulties have caused us all to take stock of the position and to cast about for a way out of them. We have all taken too narrow a view of our special interests, and we have all much to gain in the long run by co-operating more liberally with one another. The Conference is an opportunity to discover ways and means by which each part of the Empire can promote the prosperity of the whole, to stop the separatist drift, and to set the course towards a new unity based on free co-operation.

The most important thing for a young nation to build up is character, says J. L. Ganvin. A sound nation is one for which no moral allowances require to be made. It has been the hope of Ireland's friends to see her attain that position—as it has been the ambition of all decent elements in herself. Mr. de Valera's intimation repudiates that fair prospect; it warns all who have dealings with her that a "gentleman's agreement" is not within her competence. We must hope that, even at the eleventh hour, we may be saved from contemplating the nakedness of such a situation—that the idealism of a fine race will not be seen pouring itself down a sink of folly and fraud.

What are the facts in the present case? The Chinese were using against Japan the methods they had formerly used against England. Chinese pickets were raiding shops and seizing goods; beating the merchants, and looting the merchandise. When the offenders were brought before the Chinese courts they were feted as patriots instead of being condemned as robbers. Moreover, the 19th Army, a body of militarized



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

PAIN IN LOWER BACK

One of the commonest ailments and one that does not always get to the physician is backache. The number of people who complain of a weak back, a sore back, an ache in lower back, runs into thousands. Now what are the commonest causes of pain in the back? In my experience, about three out of every four are due to some infection in the system and the other one in four are due to some infection in Drs. L. J. Milner and C. S. Lowendorf report a series of over 2,000 cases of backache, and of this number 1350 cases were due to arthritis (inflammation in the joints of the back bone and hip caused by infection in the system); 525 cases were due to sprains in the joint between the last bone of the spinal column and the hip bone, and between the bones of the hip itself; 100 cases were due to actual strain of the muscles in the lower back.

This shows that these surgeons found that 1 in every 3 cases of low back pain was due to sprain or injury and not to infection in the system. Of course it is possible to have a sprain and infection follow, and likewise to have infection or arthritis of joint and then have the joint undergo a sprain.

What about treatment? If the condition has come about gradually, there is considerable "ache" even when the patient is at rest, and no history of an injury, it would be wise to have the patient thoroughly overhauled by a physician and dentist and try to locate the source of infection.

Sometimes a protruding abdomen due to overweight is the cause of backache. An abdominal belt and reducing the weight is the treatment needed. Where the backache is due to severe injury, rest on a stiff bed is the first thought, supporting the back with adhesive tape. After a week or two in bed, a steel and leather brace must be worn. The brace should be removed once or twice a day, and heat applied in various forms. A little later, massage of the tensed muscles should be given.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "A LITTLE CHILD'S WREATH"

Our woodland poet who on Nature's breast Lay wisely passive through the tranquil years, Wrote of the comrade whom he loved the best This phrase: "She gave me eyes, she gave me ears."

The found dance of wind-swept daffodils; The marvel of the nest the sparrows made; The secrets of the vales and of the hills The child had slower learned without her aid.

For me, my best instructor in the spells And wiles of Nature, was a seven-years' boy To whom she had revealed the soul that dwells Beneath her crown and jeweled robe of joy.

She knew him; she made him one with her, Her little prophet and interpreter. —Elizabeth Rachel Chapman. "Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy.

brigands, was advancing on Shanghai, their intention being to squeeze money out of the Chinese merchants and beat up the Japanese. Not the Japanese merely, but the International Settlement was threatened, as is proved by the fact that "a state of emergency" was declared, and that the armed forces of all the nations stood to arms. The Japanese, whatever tactical errors they may or may not have made, were defending not only themselves, but the International Settlement.

The Rt. Hon. E. B. Bennett recently said: "I wonder if they (the Opposition) think there is any joy in standing up to be the target for abuse by any person who desires to throw abuse because one is trying to serve one's country? I wonder if they think that my colleagues and myself who labor, not eight hours a day or sixteen hours a day or eighteen hours a day, but often twenty hours a day during the last few months, find any satisfaction in that except it be that it will be of some benefit and value to the country."

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.

"O RARE BEN JONSON"

Sir,—The inscription on the tomb of the poet and author Ben Jonson is said by you to be "The Rare Ben Jonson." A statement to this effect is found in the Charlottetown Guardian of Thursday April 14, on page three column seven.

If I am not mistaken the inscription actually reads "O Rare Ben Jonson" and is Latin. Discussion has recently arisen in England as to the translation of this into English. There are two theories, one is that "O Rare" is to be read as two words. In this case the inscription could be translated unchanged and there would be little or no violence done to the meaning. The other theory is that "O Rare" may be only one word "Orare" meaning "pray" and the inscription would thus mean, "Pray for Ben Jonson." This is said by scholars to be poor Latin but quite in keeping with the Latin inscriptions found on tombs.

While the translation "Pray for Ben Jonson" may possibly be the correct one, the traditional reading "O Rare Ben Jonson" will ever remain dearest to those of us who think of rare Ben Jonson who wrote:

"Drink to me only with thine eyes, And I will pledge with mine; Or leave a kiss within the cup, And I'll not ask for wine."

I am, Sir, etc. EDWARD R. G. BRIDGWATER Bradabane.

CALL TO PRAYER

Sir,—On March the 3rd last the Hon. J. J. Hughes delivered an address in the Senate which deserves the attention of the Churches and of all those who have at heart the highest well-being of our country.

Taking as his text the noble declaration of our Prime Minister that "Only the grace of God can save the world," he pointed out, with an earnestness which deserves the highest praise, that the causes behind the present depression are mostly moral, rather than material, and that the return to better times would be found in a new attitude between man and man, and towards God.

He suggested that in view of the approaching Imperial Conference, the Prime Minister should be requested to assign a day when the Christian people of Canada, irrespective of denominational affiliations, could meet for prayer on behalf of the Conference, and ask God to so guide its deliberations that the outcome would be beneficial not only for the Empire, but for all the world.

When legislators of the experience and high standing of the Prime Minister and Senator Hughes take a stand of this kind, it surely behooves the Christian people of Canada to respond. It is to be hoped that the leaders in the Church life of our country will be sympathetic towards the Senator's proposal and that steps will be taken to make it an actuality.

The Senator is a Catholic. The writer is a Minister of the United Church. I have talked this matter over with many clergymen and laymen, and they all feel that the occasion is a momentous one; that as a Christian nation we should not be ashamed to call upon Almighty God for divine direction at a time when the men who are burdened with the cares of state are distressed with anxiety.

I am, Sir, etc. J. W. H. MILNE, 176 Carling Ave., Ottawa, April 14, 1932.

THE TOURIST TRAFFIC

Sir,—The question of the value of the tourist traffic having come up before the City Council, this Association deems it advisable to inform the public on the point.

There is not the least doubt that the tourist traffic to this Province has largely increased since the Prince Edward Island Tourist Association became active. The records in the office show that this traffic has increased at the rate of about twenty-five per cent per annum. This increase was somewhat lessened last year but, if we may judge from reports from all over Canada and from the number of inquiries now coming in, we believe the present season will show a further substantial increase. The Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa confirms this claim and their statistics show that in the last ten years the tourist traffic to Canada has increased from \$4,000,000 in 1920 to \$300,000,000 in 1930. The year 1931 showed some decrease in these figures.

Last year over 5,000,000 American cars crossed the border into Canada. Notwithstanding that this figure was half a million less than in 1930, the drop was in the 24 hour permits. The number of 60 day permits for 1931 was 172,000 larger than in 1930 and these are the cars that are worth while. Premier Bennett, Mr. McKenzie King and Mr. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, have each taken occasion to highly endorse the tourist trade in speeches in the House of Commons. Our Association has on file in the office forty-five editorials from leading newspapers from coast to coast of Canada highly commending and endorsing the tourist traffic. These editorials written within the past few months are available to any citizen who is interested. The Association could with a twenty-five per cent increase of its budget double the tourist traffic to this Province, but with its limited revenue it is not in a position to command the amount or class of advertising which is available to other parts of Canada. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spends \$50,000 to \$75,000 yearly on the tourist business. Quebec and Ontario spend very much more and so does British Columbia. Our whole budget does not reach \$8,000. With comparatively low over-head expenditure we are, however, able to make a very good showing. Those of our citizens who have taken the trouble to keep in touch with the office in the summer months have been astounded at the number of visitors who daily patronize the office for information, for accommodation, etc. We heartily invite others to come to the office and there get first hand information on our activities. We are, Sir, etc. The Prince Edward Island Tourist Association. Per. M. K. MACFADYEN, Secretary.

FERTILIZER CONTRACTS

Sir,—Being a potato grower I have noted with interest a letter in the Guardian of the 16th, written by Mr. McNeely regarding supplying farmers with fertilizer on a contract basis, for potato growing, which looks on the face of it, to be a good proposition for the farmers particularly a year such as this is. But after spending a few minutes figuring what this convenience is likely to cost the farmer in the end I have concluded as follows: Let us say it requires \$25.00 worth of fertilizer for one acre. I understand that there is to be an additional charge of 10% over and above the regular selling cash price, which runs your fertilizer cost up to \$27.50. In addition to this there will be a handling charge of 4 cents per bushel (2 cents for the dealer delivering the fertilizer and 2 cents for the company furnishing it) on all potatoes required to pay for the fertilizer. This being granted, and placing the average yield of saleable potatoes at 150 bushels per acre, simply means that the cost of the fertilizer accommodation will amount to \$33.50 per acre.

Allowing 150 bushels as an average yield per acre with a guaranteed price of 15 cents per bushel you would not produce enough potatoes per acre to pay for the fertilizer, or in other words it would require the full output with an additional 73 bushels to pay for the accommodation for one acre. This does not make any allowance for spraying material, etc. And if potatoes were to sell at 30 cents per bushel, with the allowance over the guaranteed price it would net you \$39.70 or in other words just the cost of fertilizer and spray.

Let us now consider those that are supplying the fertilizer and see who gets the best end of it. First

there is 10% over regular cash prices which is \$2.50; then 4 cents per bushel for handling charges, which is \$6.00, and 25% of all difference between the guaranteed price and the selling price which we are placing at 30 cents. This amounts to \$5.60, leaving a total of \$14.10, while the farmer has the pleasure of doing all the work and furnishing all the seed and land to grow them on and merely breaks even.

So let us plant what potatoes we can buy the fertilizer for on a cash basis whether it be one acre or 100 and if we cannot do it this way let

of free trade I think I am entitled to put the following question to them: Assuming that a country with a depreciated currency were suddenly to commence shipping goods into Canada at prices obviously below the cost of production, and that Canadian industries were threatened thereby, would Canada be justified in adopting effective measures to prevent such goods from entering to the detriment of Canadian industry? That is the question I put to my hon. friends opposite. Those are the circumstances which have been the basis for the action of this government which has been so bitterly condemned in the amendment now offered to the house. I repeat the question: If a country with a depreciated currency were suddenly to commence shipping goods into Canada at prices obviously below the cost of production, and further assuming that such goods were on the free list and Canadian industries were threatened thereby, would Canada be justified in taking effective measures to prevent the influx of those goods? Would she or would she not? Some hon. members: "Yes." An hon. member: "No." Mr. Stevens: "Their answer is no, and they condemn us for doing it. Our answer, Mr. Speaker, is a decided yes. Canada was daily confronted with that problem."

Free Trade Fallacy

(Hansard, April 11) Hon. H. H. Stevens: "There is one strange thing about my hon. friends opposite. They are very strong on free trade theories, but they never come forward and risk their political existence on the doctrine they profess. They will not do it now, Mr. Speaker; they had a chance to do it, but they would not. They do not do so in this attenuated, emasculated amendment moved today. They will not do that. They have theories, but they will never stake their reputation or political existence upon them. As my hon. friends opposite are advocates

Continued on page 5

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