

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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AINING THE FARMERS

Reports from many quarters and sections of Canada are being received of the successful operation of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. The purpose of this Act is not to abolish all farm debts, a task obviously impossible. What it does aim to do, however, is to help farmers adjust their debts, to scale down principal and interest rates, to work out reasonable settlements. In other words, its purpose is to keep farmers on their land, to give them a fresh start, to bring what they owe within possibility of payment.

This, in many cases, is being done. Finance Minister Rhodes reports that there has now been established in each province under the provisions of the Act a Board of Review. These boards are functioning. In the Province of Saskatchewan 159 cases have been appealed to the Board of Review; 49 have already been heard and in 25 cases proposals formulated. In Alberta 160 appeals have been taken to the Board of Review; 40 have been heard; in Manitoba 135 cases have been taken to the Board of Review and 33 cases have been heard; in Ontario 120 appeals have been taken to the Board of Review; 85 have been heard; in Quebec 520 appeals have been taken to the Board of Review and 30 have been heard.

Just how this Act is working out may be seen from the following record of six cases in the Judicial District of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, the adjustments being:

Table with 2 columns: Description of case and Amount. Includes entries for 'Liabilities' and 'Reduced to' for various cases.

SOCIAL ACTS COMPARED

An interesting comparison of the figures under the British Unemployment Insurance Act of 1934 plus an increase of 25 per cent to offset the difference in living costs between the two countries, with the figures under the Unemployment Insurance bill now submitted to the Canadian Parliament, was made last week by Premier Bennett. The Prime Minister pointed out that the benefits under the Canadian bill for men between twenty-one and sixty-four are \$6 per week as against \$5.17 under the British bill of last year, and \$5.10 for women as against \$4.65 for women under the British bill of last year; and for men between eighteen and twenty \$4.20 per week in Canada as against \$4.26 under the British bill, and for females between the ages of eighteen and twenty \$3.60 per week here as against \$3.55 per week in Great Britain, converted into Canadian funds. For boys of the age of seventeen the rate in Canada is \$2.70 and \$2.74 in Great Britain at par of exchange. For boys under seventeen, \$1.80 in Canada and \$1.82 in Britain; and for girls \$2.10 in Canada as against \$2.28 in Britain; \$1.50 for those under the age of seventeen in Canada and \$1.52 for those under seventeen in Britain. The dependent payment to adults in Canada is \$2.70 per week as against \$2.74 in Britain, and the payment for each child in this country is 80 cents per week as against 61 cents under the British act.

AN EMPIRE'S DIALECTS

One of the most amazing features of the British Empire, says the Toronto Globe, is the variety of dialectic English speech the traveler may hear. England itself presents many different dialects. The Cockney, the Yorkshireman, the man of Devon—not overlooking the Oxonian—each has his own distinctive method of pronunciation, and he is quite indifferent as to how his neighbor handles the King's English. In Scotland the traveler must be prepared for another style of

Notes By The Way

When the other fellow is set in his way, he's obstinate; when you are, it is just firmness; when the other fellow doesn't like your friends, he's prejudiced; when you don't like his, you are simply showing that you are a good judge of human nature? When the other fellow tries to treat someone specially well, he's toadying; when you try the same game, you are using tact? When the other fellow picks flaws in things, he's cranky; when you do, you are discriminating. When the other fellow says what he thinks, he's spiteful; when you do, you are frank.

Lloyd George's call for a New Deal has attracted attention. Our despatches say the Conservatives are thoughtful, the Laborites are critical, the Liberals are delighted. Lloyd George girding himself for new battles at the age of 72 reminds people of Gladstone staving his great Midlothian comeback at the age of 71. The parallel may not run very far, but the English people amid many changes remain loyal to old favorites. We hear much of coming young men like Arthur Eddon and Walter Elliott, to speak only of those in power, but the country still seems to be chiefly run by Ramsay MacDonald, who is 69; Stanley Baldwin, who is 67; Neville Chamberlain, who is 65; John Simon, who is 62. Even the eternally youthful Winston is 61. Youth in this person of Oswald Mosley has not stirred British pulses.—New York Times.

Following the receipt of a particularly nasty letter which had been mailed to us on a Sunday, we had a good suspicion of the identity of the writer. Meeting the suspect on the street on Monday afternoon, we approached her and said: "Next time you mail me a letter, you'd better put a stamp on it." "I did put a stamp on it," she blurted.—Trinidad Courier-Advocate.

In our age of vaunted civilization it is difficult to place credence in the suggestion that three major marine disasters in which vessels of the Ward Line have figured within five months—the Morro Castle, the Havana and the Mohawk—were directly due to sabotage aboard. Yet there is some to be said for the suspicion that the series of tragedies were more than mere co-incidence. In each case there was evidently something desperately wrong with the management of the ships. The current inquiry by the United States Steamship Inspection Service should dig deep until there's no further room for doubt, one way or the other. Modern liners are so nearly mechanically perfect the public is entitled to know whether or not the human element has been at fault.—Border Cities Star.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Miss Goya's performances Friday night were a revelation to most of her audience of the poetry of muscular movement.

Taking time by the forelock, our evening contemporary is dishing up election propaganda in wholesale orders. It will be stale and unprofitable long before the campaign opens.

In an interview in the London Daily Mail in December, Hitler declared that nothing would induce Germany to go to war as another catastrophe of that kind would end western civilization. Nevertheless he puffed about taking the initial step to prevent such catastrophe. It is quite evident that Hitler is in the habit of "protesting too much" to be sincere.

The destruction of three United States dirigibles—the Shenandoah, the ZR-2, and the Akron—meant a total loss to the U.S. Government of \$6,375,000 in construction costs alone. The Shenandoah (ZR-1), destroyed in 1925, cost \$2,000,000. She was erected at Lakehurst, N.J. The ZR-2, lost during a test flight over Hull, Eng., in 1921, cost the United States \$1,000,000, or half of the contract price paid to British builders. The Akron (ZR-4), built at Akron, O., and commissioned in 1931, was destroyed nearly two years later. She cost \$5,375,000. It is very questionable whether Washington will authorize any further expenditure for something to come on such death traps.

The impressive showing in the expansion of Canada's business with the British Empire is almost wholly attributable to the operation of Ottawa conference agreements. An almost equally impressive showing is the expansion in Canada's business with the British Empire, largely attributable to the operation of the conference agreements. Sales to the Empire amounted to \$335,245,138, a growth of over \$90,000,000, while purchases from the Empire totalled \$157,056,710, an increase of \$24,362,073. To the United Kingdom alone Canada sold \$270,333,857 last year, an increase of nearly \$60,000,000, while \$113,418,309 was brought from the United Kingdom, an increase of \$15,540,137.

Payment of "sweatshop" wage scales and employment of child labor are to become criminal offences carrying heavy penalties, if Parliament adopts the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Prior Spreads and Mass Buying. The Royal Commissioners are now busy drafting that part of their report dealing with labour and industrial conditions. The central recommendation, it is learned, is the creation of a new federal body to have jurisdiction over trading practices and labor conditions. This body will have authority to issue regulations which will have the force of law, violations of which will constitute criminal offences. Child labor is to come under definite ban, and wage levels are also to come under regu-

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

EATEN TOGETHER WHETHER YOU ARE SICK OR WELL

"People have come to me with the ridiculous but apparently plausible theory that meat and eggs—protein—don't agree in the stomach, and I knew well from studies covering eight years that this could not be true. They came back with the statement, 'Well, that may not be true regarding a normal individual, but it is true regarding a sick person.' I know of no place where I could go for exact information regarding the subject and I made up my mind that the only way to get the information was to get it myself. It took me a year and a half to compile and analyze a half to a million figures as they actually occurred in the ward patients of the Jefferson Hospital, and there is no evidence that even in these sick people with all manner of ailments that proteins and starches are not as easily digested together as when taken separately."

I am quoting from Dr. Martin E. Rehnus, Clinical Professor of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in the Medical Journal of the American Medical Association. During the years 1914 to 1920 Dr. Rehnus and his co-worker Dr. Hawk made 1000 studies in 200 normal men. They found that there were three types of digestion—rapid, normal and slow—and that the rate of digestion was the same for the same individual whether meats were eaten alone, potatoes alone, or if meat and potatoes were eaten together.

What about sick people? Are sick people able to eat potatoes and meats—starches and proteins—together? Yes! In fifty sick individuals with ailments such as inflammation of the kidneys, inflammation of the gall bladder, asthma, angina pectoris, and acute rheumatism, meat alone took 3 hours and 51 minutes on an average to digest and meat and potatoes together, took 3 hours and 54 minutes.

I believe these figures from a professor of Medicine taken from the wards of a famous hospital clearly show that well or sick, whether eating meat or potatoes alone or together makes no difference in digestion time in the same individual.

Professor Rehnus finally states: "There is no evidence either in the literature or in my investigations to lead me to believe that proteins and carbohydrates are incompatible in the stomach. Such a teaching can lead to serious misdirection as well as to the use of tuberculous and old infections."

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So Congress has at last realized that it has submitted to dictation for two years past and is growing weary. Roosevelt has done wonderfully considering. Mussolini marched on Rome and made over the constitution. Hitler has an elected backing in the Reichstag before he began throwing his weight about and when he had trouble in his immediate following did not hesitate to settle it by execution. Roosevelt has done it all with honeyed words so far. How he will settle revolt in his legislative backing, if it comes to that, remains to be seen.

The fact that a social system was in no proof whatever of its excellence, for everything from the ancient Turkish system of government by murder down to the modern forms of government by bank credits has worked, and at times, all of them have worked satisfactorily. But a faulty system of human relations produces storm centers which reveal themselves after a while in sudden outbreaks.

A spider with a human face has been discovered in a mountain in Honan. It is small, but its head is abnormally large. The face is dead white, with black eye-brows and a black nose. White lips add to the horror of its appearance; its feet are dark brown. A well-to-do Chinese found the creature in his house. He has sent it to the people's educational institution.

Mayor Simpson of Toronto, like Premier Ramsay MacDonald in London, finds being in power makes quite a difference in viewpoint. The Mayor is a C.C.F. and before election was strong for economic reform and curtailment of expenditure. Now he thinks propaganda of that sort quite unalled for. At a gathering of Toronto Municipal Foremen Association he assured the members that civic employees need not be afraid that "threats of outsiders demanding extreme curtailments of civic salaries and wages" would have any effect on those in charge of the administration of civic affairs. The board of control and city council would not be "led away by the superficialities of superficial thinkers." His Worship declared, following this up with a contemptuous reference to "municipal bureaus that set themselves up every week or so to tell us how to do things."

MEAT AND POTATOES CAN BE EATEN TOGETHER WHETHER YOU ARE SICK OR WELL

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SOME OF THE MANY OUTSTANDING ADVANTAGES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AS A SUMMER RESORT

This is Mr. Hemming's fourth letter on the Tourist possibilities of Prince Edward Island. The next letter will appear in our Thursday's edition, Editor Guardian.

The question is not infrequently asked why many Prince Edward Islanders do not realize, to the same extent as outsiders, how far the climate and other summer conditions of the Island are ahead of those in other parts of Canada and the United States, particularly the latter.

The reason no doubt is that they have been sensible enough to go to their own shores for their vacations and, as a result, have not experienced the many short-comings of the resorts on the Mainland. Prior to coming to Prince Edward Island, I tried many well known tourist resorts—a new place every year, for I never had a desire to return a second time, and, after spending four summers on the island, I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion the summer climate, the sea bathing, the beaches, etc., of Prince Edward Island cannot be equalled in any other part of the North American Continent. This may be regarded as a fairly strong statement to make, but I do so advisedly, and am prepared to argue the point with anyone.

So far as our climate is concerned, from the months of June to September inclusive, the Island is certainly blessed with a remarkably equitable temperature, so even indeed that we suffer from no extremes of heat or cold. Can anyone remember, on more than two or three days last summer, having preferred the shady side of the street when walking in Charlottetown or Summerside, or of having been uncomfortably cold? Then, let those who business has compelled them during the warm months to go to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or indeed to any of the other cities in Central and Southern America, hark back to the almost unbearable discomfort they experienced from the scorching sun and the trying humidity, and they will then up a strand why so many thousands of American people come north into Canada to obtain a change and a health upbuilding to enable them to stand the strains and stress of modern life.

There is, of course, a reason for this annual exodus from the South, and that is the fact that the latitude of the 49th parallel of latitude and that the United States runs from 49 degrees down to 25 degrees, and of course the nearer to the meridian the greater the heat, a possible advantage in the winter, but the reverse in summer.

Recall that the short distance either by rail or car to the Maine coast, many Montserrat holiday there, some of them owning cottages of their own. Now the sea shore in Maine takes in the highest latitude on the American Atlantic coast, and yet on many days it has been less than 10 degrees in the morning and five in the afternoon is so great that bathing is about the only sport in which one can indulge with comfort.

In other parts of Canada, particularly in the Laurentian Mountains, most days are very pleasant, but the temperature in the water is all fresh—chiefly still water lakes—and all will, I am sure, agree that there is simply no comparison between fresh and salt water bathing. Even on our warmest days, especially on the North Shore, there is always a refreshing breeze which allows one to enjoy a game of tennis, or a run on the golf links at any hour of the day. The nights, too, are invariably cool enough to permit of the enjoyment of sound sleep under a blanket, something almost unknown in the warmer zones.

Then again, for an Island in the sea, we have a remarkable freedom from fogs and mists, particularly during the holiday months. This is an asset that should not pass unappreciated, for foggy days are not only uncomfortable physically but mentally are depressing, and they are very frequent in most Atlantic resorts. When telling friends in other parts of Canada about our salubrious climate, I am invariably asked "What about sun baths?" for city people are more and more realizing

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CENTRAL DRUGSTORE Sole distributor for Dr. French's Vermicide Capsules and Animal Remedies. But the Province is frankly perplexed. It has not discovered how many may be had without credit. Manifestly it has not been convinced by Mayor McGee's talk that somewhere—location not clearly stated—there are vast reservoirs of Public Credit available, merely for the tapping. Until Mayor McGee is more specific, a good many others will share the Province's bewilderment.

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Mayor McGee was the author of what was called the "most important" of the resolutions passed by the Western Mayors at their recent conference in Calgary. True, it was not discussed in open meeting, but there are assurances that the Finance Committee understood it after "Mayor McGee had outlined his plan for three hours." Here is its crystallized form: "This conference of Western Canadian cities solemnly urges upon and petitions the Parliament of Canada to establish immediately as the policy and duty of the National Central Bank of Canada that it shall create and issue, under proper measures of public control, to national, Provincial and municipal governments, at cost, the national currency and monetized public credit necessary to serve the needs of the people and to maintain progress and stable government, and to promote at all times public works and social services required to eliminate involuntary unemployment."

Our Vancouver contemporary feels that it is its duty to try to understand with its own unaided intelligence what this resolution is driving at. It hasn't exactly been listening to Mayor McGee for three hours; though in a larger sense it has heard him for several years. It has looked at his resolution in every way it can think of, and can take it to mean only one thing. It must mean that the Government, in virtue of its control of the Bank of Canada, must print more paper money and possibly coin more metal money. "National currency," the Province is sure, must mean currency. And if "monetized public credit" doesn't mean currency when one comes down to the unimaginable practical application of the thing, then it does not understand the King's English as spoken in Calgary.

But, does some one say, this is monetary inflation? Sadly enough, yes! Just the sort of thing desired by the wild men of Congress, who strain so hard at the Roosevelt leash; the same sort of thing that was tried in Britain in the days of the South Sea Bubble and the tally-stick; later in the Southern Confederacy; and still later in Germany, where eventually masses of paper money, and a million paper marks were stamped at the value of a postage stamp.

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