

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Subscription rates: \$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States. Morning Daily (found 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. R. Barnett. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager—J. R. Barnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie.

BOSTON—Old South News: M. Andlerman, 281 Tremont St. NEW YORK—Herald News: W. H. West, 1010 St. NEW GLASGOW, N. S.—M. E. Faulkner. PUBLISHED BY—Huntley Book Store. MONTAGUE—W. A. Johnston. SOLICITORS—M. S. Aaron.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1929

SHOULD BE CLEARED UP

The letter of "Citizen" in yesterday's Forum column directs attention to a most important matter. It cites the Acts of 1920 and 1922 relating to the vesting in the City Corporation of a specified portion of and "immediately adjoining the western end of Queen Square as a site for a market house" and the Act of Edward 7, consolidating the City of Charlottetown, Incorporation Act which contains, under a section headed "Market Place," the following provision:

"The land and premises vested in the City of Charlottetown by virtue of the acts of this province and the Acts of 1920 and 1922, and 35 and 36 Victoria, Chapter 25, shall be and are hereby declared to be vested in the City of Charlottetown and shall and may be held by the said City of Charlottetown as if it were a public market house for the sale and exhibition of butchers' meat and such other articles and commodities as shall be permitted under such by-laws, rules and regulations as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Mayor and Council of the said City. Provided always that no part of the said ground hereby declared to be vested in the said City Corporation shall be enclosed, or the exclusion of the public or the appropriation for the purpose of any office, building, shed or erection of any nature or kind whatsoever of a permanent description, other than the said market house and a building to be used as a scale house."

If the section above quoted refers to the whole area used as a Market square, it would necessarily include the site of the Harris Memorial Gallery now under construction. In such case there would seem to be a serious hitch in the conveyance of the site. The conditions surrounding the vesting of the property in the City Corporation should, of course, have been thoroughly investigated when the question of the Government grant came up for discussion in the Legislature. It was the duty of the Minister of the Government to have familiarized himself with all legislation relating to the subject. It will be recalled that during the legislative session, when asked how the title of the proposed site was vested, Premier Saunders said he understood it was vested in the Mayor and City Council. "No doubt," he added, "that will be looked into." Apparently the question has not been looked into as fully as it should have been, or the difficulty raised by "Citizen" would have been brought up and disposed of at the proper time. If it is found necessary to amend to the statute vesting the property in the City Corporation may be passed at the next session of the Legislature. In the meantime, an authoritative legal opinion should be obtained, and a public should be fully informed as to the situation.

OUR CLAIMS QUESTION

The somewhat heated discussion of the merits of the brief presented by Premier Saunders at the inter-provincial conference of 1927 has closed abruptly. We have heard nothing about it since The Guardian's exposure of the omission in Mr. Saunders' presentation of any reference to an important recommendation by the Duncan Commission which pointed conclusively to the value of an earlier brief presented by the Hon. J. D. Stewart, Mr. Saunders, it is shown, was either grossly ignorant of the terms of the Duncan report, or he deliberately suppressed available corroborative evidence simply because it revealed the satisfactory manner in which his predecessor in office had covered the ground. The practice of securing a title transiently as the originator of the argument for our claims in lieu of public

lands was apparently too strong to be resisted, even when the welfare of the Province was at stake. A man who could be influenced by such petty motives, we suggested, was entirely out of place in public life. These statements, which appeared in The Guardian on May 9th were received by the champions of the Saunders Government with eloquent and prolonged silence.

During the past few days we have perused, with due reverence, that wonderful brief of Premier Saunders, admitted (even by himself) to be the best that was ever presented by this or any other Government. There are lengthy quotations from the Duncan report—but not a word about the favorable comment of the Commission on our claims in lieu of public lands, the most convincing statement in the whole report, so far as this Province is concerned. Whatever be the reason for the omission, it was certainly not the desire for brevity. Mr. Saunders' brief, like Mr. Saunders' speeches, is replete with words. In fact it is not an exaggeration to say that his arguments are sometimes buried beneath a tropical undergrowth of confusing and irrelevant verbiage. Let one illustration suffice:

In Hon. Mr. Stewart's presentation to the Duncan Commission we read:

"It is necessary to emphasize the point that Prince Edward Island has not nor ever had Public or Crown Lands."

Mark how the same statement is transformed into something "rich and strange" at the touch of Mr. Saunders' genius! In his presentation before the inter-provincial conference of 1927 we read:

"We have seen that Prince Edward Island never had any Public Lands. Not only is it that the Government of Prince Edward Island never had the administration of any Crown Lands, but there never were any Public Lands in Prince Edward Island to be administered."

WHO SAID EGGS?

A Summerside journalist reported recently that he had been presented with an egg which measured "8 1/4 inches via the poles, 6 5/8 inches round the equator and weighed exactly five ounces." Dreams entertained by our Summerside colleague of winning the abnormal prize for Canada will be shattered when he learns that a Buff Orpington, owned by one Isadore Boxer, of Winnipeg, produced a five and a half ounce egg, "strictly no laid." The monster ovoid measured nine by eight inches.

The contest seems to be a lively one, and the ambition of hens all over the country has been aroused to an extraordinary pitch. Recently a record had been claimed for a Rhode Island Red hen at West Barnaby, B. C., with an egg eight by four inches in longitudinal and transverse girths respectively, weighing four ounces.

The honor of having laid the largest egg in Canada was believed for a time to rest with a White Leghorn, owned in Windsor, Ontario. News had been received of an egg laid by a Vancouver hen weighing four ounces, not to be outdone the Windsor champion presented her owner with an egg weighing more than 4 1/2 ounces and measuring 6 1/2 inches in girth and 8 1/2 inches around the ends.

Now that the reputation of the Island is at stake, perhaps the Summerside "white hope" will have another try for the heavyweight championship.

Notes By The Way

Conspicuous among women in the political arena is Lady Violet Astor, who for years past has been a member of the British House of Commons. She is described as a very beautiful woman; the daughter of an Earl, who grew up under the pomp of vice regal courts and is now one of London's most brilliant hostesses. We are told that "her eyes are violet-blue, her hair golden as ripe wheat, her skin pink and white as a hedge-rose." And she is a devoted mother, a lady of mercy, and fond of country life—gardens, and flowers, fishing, golf and riding to hounds. And withal, she is a woman of strong convictions, and has lived under Canada's snows and India's blazing suns, yet kept the bloom of that marvellous English complexion. "What mere man, however eminent in statesmanship can boast so many points of superiority over the common herd of politicians?"

What all our wheat? is a great question discussed by Michael O'Mayo in MacLean's Magazine of May 15. And it appears from his story that there is much that has been left and much that is yet to be righted. This writer tells that 1928 was a fateful year for the grain growers, that most of the crop graded "tough" "damp" "sprouted," with consequent heavy reduction in prices.

English millers and the Corn Exchange have complained that wheat from the Canadian prairies is not as good as it was twenty years ago; does not make good bread, and so on, and that even Premier King was officially informed that the grading of wheat in Canada could not be relied upon, and that wheat graded as "number one hard," when it arrived in England that had evidently been wet and afterward dried, much of it spoiled in the process.

It appears that much wheat has been put in the elevators year after year in a condition too wet to keep and in that way spoiled. Since the complaints about damp and dried wheat there has been much expert investigation as to the percentage of moisture in grain that can be allowed when it is stored, in order that it may keep.

Still another matter that has called for much chemical investigation is the proportion of gluten, or protein in our wheat.

Two years or so ago some of Canada's best customers began to complain that there was less gluten than formerly in our wheat, and that the Russian wheat they used to get was much better in that regard than the Canadian, being much richer in gluten. (Gluten is that yellowish, rubbery, gum-like substance you find in your mouth after chewing some kernels of wheat for a few minutes.)

All of which goes to show that a due proportion is necessary in order to make good loaves of bread, and different varieties of wheat vary greatly in the amount of their gluten content. All the while experiments are being carried on to find new kinds of wheat that will mature in the shorter seasons farther north. It is perhaps quite natural that with so many wheat problems and differing opinions in the air, the politicians are trying to make political footballs of some of them.

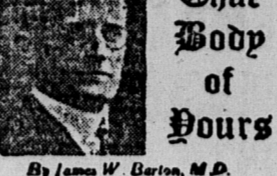
The British Parliament did well, as the Toronto Globe remarks, when it voted down the proposal to make Judges voters. It is indeed a proud boast that both in Britain and Canada the Bench is above reproach—without a tinge of bias in any direction. And one of the weak spots in the administration of justice in the United States is the political complexion of elected Judges.

Chief Birtwistle's reports to the City Council are always clear, methodical and businesslike. In his report for April he tells us that among the arrests made were 7 drunk and disorderly, 7 drunk and incapable. The police also arrested the prohibition officers in 29 searches of premises suspected of the unlawful sale or possession of intoxicating liquor, with the result that ten prosecutions were entered and six convictions obtained, along with three dismissals and one withdrawal. Four fines of \$200 each were collected under the Prohibition Act.

Films for Canadian movie theatres are now made in Montreal. Formerly they were all made in the States. The Montreal concern that makes them turned out 20,000,000 feet of films last year and claims that 94 per cent of the money paid out for films is expended in Canada. Let us hope they will prove more elevating and refining and morally less objectionable than many of those formerly imported across the border.

More motor cars and better ones than ever before are being sold this year in Canada. More than ever before the public thoroughfares are being crowded with car traffic and in every city parking space is at a pre-

That Body of Yours



By James W. Barton, M.D.

SAVING MIDDLE AGED FOLKS

If the death rate in New York State was 21 per thousand in 1890, and only 12 per thousand in 1927 it means that the death rate dropped 43 per cent in 37 years.

Now you know of course that this doesn't mean that in forty odd years from now there will not be any deaths.

It does prove however that the lowering of the death rate has been due to the prevention and control of certain diseases which formerly carried off large contingents of infants and children. After middle life the death rates have not changed to any extent. It is safe to say that most of the important diseases of childhood are preventable, and that in the very near future deaths from diarrhoea, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough will join smallpox and yellow fever as memories only.

But if more babies and children are saved because the above ailments have been overcome, then it means that there will naturally be more deaths in middle life and old age.

Now the point is that babies and infants are saved because the state, in the form of public health administration, sees the children are examined in the schools, and the children are quarantined that have contracted infectious diseases.

The babies get a better start in life than ever before because mothers now receive more care and attention before the child is born than they did in former days.

Now what are folks of middle and old age to do if the number of deaths at that age is to be lessened? Simply go to their family physician and have a real "check up" on the entire body.

The family physician is now equipped to give a thorough examination and he has the added advantage in that he knows more about the patient's personal history and peculiarities, than any other doctor possibly can know.

Then the dentist should be consulted and even if this has been done twice a year it is not a real check up on the teeth if there has not been an X ray every two or three years.

If this check up by physicians and dentist is done regularly, there will not only be a lessening of the death rate, but more happiness because of good health.

Dr. J. V. De Porte reminds us that from the point of view of society as a whole, sickness is more important than death.

The Poet's Corner

MUTABILITY  
Chuang Chou in a dream became a butterfly,  
And the butterfly became Chuang Chou at waking.  
Which was real—the butterfly or the man?  
Who can tell the end of the endless changes of things?  
The water that flows into the depths of the distant sea  
Returns anon to the shallows of a transparent stream.  
The man, raising melons outside the green gate of the city,  
Was once the Prince of the East Hill.  
So must rank and riches vanish.  
You know it, still you toil and toll—  
what for?  
—Li-Po.

A semi-monthly agricultural magazine in Alberta, Canada, has installed a radio broadcasting station from which weather reports and talks on farming are broadcast.

In that respect Charlottetown is no exception to the rule. One of our exchanges remarks that the greatest need of the times is "a portable parking place." But who can solve the problem?

More trained nurses have graduated in our city and it is gratifying that so many young women are disposed to devote their lives to this beneficent service. And that was an admirable and impressive address which Mayor Yeo gave them on the occasion of their graduation.

There is need of much pruning of trees whose boughs hang too low over our sidewalks. When full of leaves and wet with rain these limbs bend lower than at other times, and come in contact with the open umbrellas of hurrying pedestrians, bringing down torrents of water on their unprotected heads and shoulders.

THE PUBLIC FORUM

THE INCOME TAX—A SUMMING UP

Sir,—And now to sum up. As I approach this duty the question arises as to whether there could be found in the whole Dominion one hundred well balanced business men, free from political entanglements and having the interests of the country at heart, who, after a careful study of the official figures recently released by the Department at Ottawa, would not favour the abolition of the Federal Income tax during the present session of Parliament. To my mind the tax has been a mistake from the outset, and while there was some excuse for its introduction in the war days, it should have been cancelled as soon after the armistice as the annual financial requirements of the Federal Government became definitely known, if for no other reason than that it has impregnated the moral atmosphere of the country with a spirit of deception and fraud. This unquestionably is the outstanding defect of the tax and it is one that carries with it a very heavy responsibility on the part of any Government that deliberately continues to enforce it. I presume, however, that I shall be expected not only to point out other shortcomings of the act but, on the basis of constructive criticism, to suggest other and more equitable methods of raising revenue.

To begin with the act in principle is basically wrong in that under it the Government is compelled to demand payment, not for services rendered, but in the parlance of the holdup man, simply because its victims are known to "hold the swag". There are many other and more just ways of taxing the rich, and at the same time making it worth their while to invest their money at home, for the general benefit of the country, instead of encouraging them to send it abroad, a practice now being followed by Canadian moneyed men to a very serious extent. Insofar as individual taxpayers are concerned the figures show that from an economic standpoint no incomes under \$10,000 are really worth taxing. From this fact the natural inference would be that the Government, by exempting all incomes under \$10,000, could with a much smaller staff, and at a proportionally smaller cost, obtain almost as much revenue as it now does with a large staff. It is, however, questionable whether such a policy would work out in practice, for the officers of the department to exact from hundreds of thousands of individuals proof that their incomes were less than the minimum taxable figure. Then again it is more than likely that the bulk of the remaining rich men's incomes would be found to come to them in the form of dividends from Canadian Companies whose profits would already have been taxed, and this practice of double taxing is nothing short of an abomination in the sight of the Lord and should at all costs be abolished. Admitting then the above as premises there is but one logical conclusion, viz., that it is neither just nor expedient to tax the incomes of individuals. This fact has apparently impressed itself upon the minds of the Washington authorities, for the American income tax levied upon individuals has already been reduced to less than one half the Canadian rate, while their tax upon Corporations has been held at 12%, as compared with Canada's 8%. This after all is but commonly sensible, from a collecting standpoint, for it should take but a comparatively small staff to supervise a tax upon Limited Companies. Moreover the latter are in reality wards of the Government and their actions should in any event be watched much more closely than is now the case. It is common knowledge, that, under the shield of the limited liability privilege, many things are done by corporations that would not be even considered by the individual directors were the businesses being conducted by them as private undertakings. Is it not an anomaly, then, that a government should persecute and harass every man and woman in the land who is earning a fair livelihood, and compel them at heavy expense to themselves to disclose all their private financial affairs, and yet allow the Corporations, whose very existence and right to carry on business emanate from the Government itself, openly to do things with but little or no taxation that admittedly are not in the best

interests of the country? I refer more particularly to the issuance of watered stocks and the distribution of bonuses, "spiffs" and so forth, which frequently result in giving to manipulators and speculative shareholders profits that should be thrown back into the business and be applied to the reduction of selling prices to the consuming public.

Personally I have no doubt that revenue far in excess of the \$35,000,000 now being raised by income taxation could be obtained by an equitable tax on all dividends upon watered stock. Such a course would no doubt necessitate an intensive Government audit of all incorporations, but that should be undertaken in any event for the general protection of the public, altogether apart from the obtaining of revenue. There is still another soil, with equally fruitful possibilities in the matter of national taxation, the cultivation of which, however, is now receiving but slight attention, and this notwithstanding the fact that there is evident need of a deterrent force of some nature. I refer to the all too common practice in this country of what is known as "playing the market." With stockbrokers' offices multiplying at a rate hitherto unthought of, frequented from morning till evening, not merely by men and women but even by boys and girls in their teens, some loitering for hours in the smoke polluted atmosphere, others studying and watching intently as the tallies are chalked upon the blackboard, or gingering the tape as the ticker indicates the latest ups and downs of the favoured stocks, this generally recognized form of "entree gambling" is gradually supplanting even being wound up by betting. Not only are business affairs being neglected, but firms and companies are even being wound up because their management calls for real work, while recreations necessary to health are being neglected and the thoughts of an incalculable number of our people are bent day and night upon how they can, on the result of others' people's efforts, "get something for nothing". The petty transfer stamp tax of 5c or 6c a share, is being openly evaded by the holding of the shares by the brokers (as security for their loans) who name as their "original owners" and the owners of them "the public" or "the market" and when the time comes to sell the shares the brokers are simply to register the sale as if it were their own. It is a well known fact that every time a stock is sold upon a profit, the banks or brokers to whom the selling stocks upon margin are sold, may have a retaining influence upon the gambling habit, but would bring into the treasury of the country a very large amount of money, and this would be a tax against which no legitimate exception could be taken.

In addition to the above there is the simplest of all methods of adding to the country's revenue, and one which calls for not a dollar of additional expenditure, viz., the proper adjustment of Canada's Customs' tariff. By raising the duties upon luxuries imported into Canada, the rich would be taxed, not as the income tax simply because they happen to be rich, but on a more just basis, viz., in proportion to the extent to which they gratify their desires for the higher pleasures and comforts of life. Then again the duties levied upon the staple articles that can be made to advantage in this country can, under proper Government supervision, be so raised as to give employment to many additional thousands of Canadian workers and at the same time lower rather than higher prices to the consuming public.

A considerable income could also be added to the national exchequer by levying upon exports of pulpwood, nickel and asbestos, also upon all metals such as gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, cobalt, if exported in a state less than 99% fine.

Not only would these altered duties aid materially the country finances, but because of the increased industrial activity that would result from such a policy, the whole gamut of customs and excise duties would keep on growing in an ever expanding circle.

Taking all these facts and opportunities into consideration, I contend not only that the income tax is repudiated, but that as a revenue producer it can without difficulty be replaced by other taxes that would assist the progress of the country in-

Tired of heavy foods? Try this light nourishing easily digested meal—



With all the bran of the whole wheat 12 full-size biscuits. A welcome relief after the heavy foods of winter—and so easily and quickly prepared—Delicious with milk or fruits. Save the paper inserts in each package.

SEVERAL GOOD REASONS WHY FOX RANCHERS SHOULD USE

Dr. French's Vermicide Capsules

FIRST—They are the product of an outstanding Veterinary who has made a life study of animals (domestic and wild) and has a successful career in Canada and the United States.  
SECOND—It is a combination remedy for Round, Tape and Hook-Worms, thereby eliminating unnecessary labor in numerous dosings.  
THIRD—They act quickly and are absolutely safe. No fatalities that we are aware of can be traced to these capsules directly.  
FOURTH—They are used in every country with excellent results, by all leading Fox Ranchers and especially those in this Province.  
FIFTH—We can show testimonials from the most successful Fox men both here and abroad, endorsing them in the strongest terms possible.  
SIXTH—The sale of them is increasing so rapidly that it is hard to keep up with the demand and this in face of ever-increasing competition.  
SEVENTH—After handling this Remedy for fourteen years we can conscientiously say (and we carry all the other makes) that it is the safest and most efficient of worm expellers and in a class by itself.  
PRICE \$1.00 BOX (20 CAPSULES).  
E. A. FOSTER CENTRAL DRUGSTORE Sunnyside  
SOLE DISTRIBUTOR FOR P. E. ISLAND

NOW TASTE THE SWEET FRESH FLAVOR OF BRAHMIN TEA

Sold only in Red, Hygienic, Airtight Packages. 104 Farm Fires in P.E.I. During 1928

That is the number of fires recorded by the Fire Marshal within this Province during the past year. The total property loss on these farms was \$106,982, a large figure, which demonstrates the advisability of Farmers protecting their property against fire and lightning by means of strong stock insurance such as this firm has to offer. We will be glad to arrange an inspection of property, and to furnish rates and information without obligation, on request.  
Hyndman & Co., Ltd  
The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I.  
Established 1872—John O. Hyndman, President.  
Charlottetown

Mr. Crowder, are a much more important factor in Canadian affairs than at any time during the last fifteen years. There would seem to be splendid opportunities for the investment of capital industrial enterprises in these provinces. He further stated they are close to world markets and raw material. The party have completed their tour of the Maritimes and leave today via the Canadian National Railways for Toronto.

THE LAND WE LOVE BY FRANK YEIGH

GREEKS AND ARMENIANS IN CANADA  
Q. How many Greeks and Armenians are there in Canada?  
A. It is estimated that there are twelve thousand Greeks in Canada, who are engaged in various pursuits, not only in the cities but throughout the country in sheep raising, farming, fishing, etc. They excel as caterers and in the confectionery and restaurant business, and belong chiefly to the Greek Orthodox Church. It is estimated there are four thousand Armenians scattered through the principal cities of Ontario and the West. Many of them are skilled workers in factories and foundries and also as tailors in the city.  
MONCTON, May 15—"Since my visit in 1923 I have seen a tremendous change in the condition of affairs in the Maritime Provinces. There are evidences of prosperity on every hand and the optimism of the people is something that impresses the visitor at first hand." was the statement made by Mr. J. T. Crowder, President of the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association, who spoke at a banquet here last night tendered a delegation of members of that organization who are now visiting the Maritimes. The Maritimes Provinces, declared

LOST  
Since the coming of Spring I feel very languid, lost all vigor, or "Pep" so to speak. Well friends don't be alarmed! This is only the Spring Fever and we have the remedy that cannot be too strongly recommended—  
Beef, Iron and Wine  
A valuable combination of the nutritive properties of prime lean BEEF, the tonic and blood purifying properties of IRON and the stimulating tonic qualities of good WINE. This is a splendid nutritive Tonic, increases the appetite, aids digestion and is especially valuable for exhausted conditions due to impoverished blood. WE advise start taking it immediately.  
Only \$1.00 per 16 Fluid Oz. Bottle.  
The 2 Macs  
DRUGSTORE  
129 Great George Street  
ORDER BY MAIL

METROPOLITAN STORES LTD  
Another of our many opening Specials  
Penman's full fashioned Hose .. \$1.30  
New Spring and Summer shades \$1.30  
Watch for our grand opening "Ad" Tuesday