

PERSONALS

A visitor to the city this week was Mr. T. F. Drummie, general manager of the Telegraph Journal and Evening Times Globe, Saint John. Mr. Drummie is also Vice President of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association and takes an active interest in the affairs of the Canadian Press as well.

BRITISH YOUTHS

(Continued from Page 1)

John's and Grand Falls in Newfoundland, Sydney, Halifax, Kentville, Annapolis Valley, and Digby in Nova Scotia; Fredericton and St. John in New Brunswick." Mr. Guise stated, "If the remainder of our itinerary is as delightful as what we have so far experienced, as we are sure it will be, we shall indeed have had the time of our lives. The rest of our tour is as follows: Charlottetown, Shediac, Moncton, Quebec. A trip up the Canadian Labrador, including St. Anthony, Blue Sea Lake, Ottawa, Montreal, finally sailing for home on the S. S. Ascania on Sept. 22."

The names of the party are: Mr. John Guise, director, Captain of Oxford Cricket, 1925; Mr. Malcolm Dawson, assistant director, a world-wide traveller and sportsman, Mr. Edward Shackleton, one of the explorer, advance agent, and the following boys: Derek Beazley, Marlborough School; Bob Mole, Clifton School, near Bristol; Paul Grotirian, Royal Naval College, Dartmouth; Dick Connell, Winchester School; Stuart Ogilvie, Winchester; Peter Odium, Charterhouse School; Bill Clark, Monckton-Combe School; Tony Weaver, Staine School; Harold Welch, Uppingham; Toby Stubbs, Repton; Newton Rowson, Tonbridge.

The visitors as listed above are guests at their homes of the following: Chief Justice Mathieson and Mrs. Mathieson, Mr. John Guise, Mr. Malcolm Dawson, Derek Beazley, Bill Clark; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bentley, Dick Connell and Stuart Ogilvie; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hyndman, Paul Grotirian, Newton Rowson; Mr. and Mrs. O. H. B. Longworth, Peter Odium and Bob Mole; Mr. and Mrs. Chester S. McLure, Mr. Edward Shackleton and Toby Stubbs; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stewart, Harold Welch, Tony Weaver.

TOES PREDOMINATE INJURIES RAILWAYMEN

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 29.—Toes seem to predominate in injuries to railway workers and, strangely, the injuries are confined mostly to trackmen, those engaged in maintaining the track. This interesting information is gleaned from a report of the Safety Council of the Canadian National Railways which shows that in a working year 344 employees lost 7,152 working days from dropping heavy weights on their toes. The monetary loss is equivalent to approximately \$25,000. Weights of the objects causing the injuries range all the way to 800 pounds. As a preventive, the Safety Council is recommending a safety boot with a steel protected toe cap. This type of boot has succeeded in saving toes even when an iron tire weighing 600 pounds has fallen on the workman's foot.

SHELburne, N. S., August 29.—(C.P.)—William Harding had a close call from death himself when he plunged into the water to rescue his young daughter as she drifted offshore in a dory.

The girl had slipped unnoticed into the boat while the Harding family enjoyed an outing on Jose's Island, and she was a considerable distance offshore when the drifting dory was noticed. The dory was without oars, and Harding started to swim out to bring his daughter back to land.

He was nearing the boat when he grew weak and sank. Harding's wife, on shore, called to Andrew Bryson, who was to the drowning man's assistance and brought him unconscious to land.

While Bryson applied artificial respiration to the father, Miss Violet Holden went to the girl's rescue in a canoe and brought her safely to shore.

BIRTHS

WINCHESTER—In the Prince County Hospital on Sunday, Aug. 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Winchester of Summerside, a son.

CREELMAN—On Aug. 29, 1933, to Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Creelman, a daughter.

N. D. MacLean

UNDEBTAKER
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Charlottetown and
North Wiltshire
Phone 149

URGES

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. James E. Birch, of Alberton, spoke of the great difference between the rate of interest given, 2 1/2 per cent, and interest charged 7 1/2 per cent, on borrowed money.

Mr. W. N. Jenkins, of Bedouque, said farmers and creameries have difficulty in getting loans to carry them over until the fall. "We endeavour to carry over our butter to a later date," he said, "and the banks are demanding that we hand over our output to them. Short term loan is also a difficulty. Farmers need money to carry on at this time."

Mr. Austin Seales, potato merchant, said: "The short term loan is not good, farmers are reluctant to deal with banks. They would rather deal with private individuals and perhaps pay a higher interest. He believed the charge on cheques should also be looked into."

Mr. L. R. Allen, M.L.A., also spoke of the short term loan. The subject of population was then discussed. Dr. J. A. Clark on this subject said there should be an opportunity to develop small holdings but at no time has the farmer been hit so hard as today. Farmers today are being forced to live on their capital.

Col. Full suggested that we do not want a repetition of the soldiers' settlement board. He referred to the emphasis placed by Colonel Bovey, of McGill University, on the importance of handicraft and educational facilities along technical lines.

Mrs. McFarlane, President of the Women's Institutes said the women's institutes were often called on to give relief. They had no solution of the problem to offer, strangers have come into a district expecting great things and have been disappointed.

Mr. Jenkins suggested a survey of districts to look into the difficulties of both employer and those wishing to be employed. The greatest difficulty is to get the right man qualified for the right job.

Others were of the opinion that married women with husbands holding good jobs should not be given employment.

Major McNutt, of the Industrial Committee of the Board of Trade, Charlottetown, said our people should learn the habit of buying in the Province. Grist mills should be going as they were years ago. The Island should be self-supporting. There was a large number of vacant farms. More wheat, he pointed out, could be grown.

The following resolutions were passed:

Car Ferry Charges
That application be made to the Federal Government to have the present excessive costs of transportation to and from the Province by motor car entirely removed.

That in the opinion of the Associated Boards of Trade and all farmers' organizations represented here, the ferry from Tormentine to Borden should be regarded as an integral part of the highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific and this Province should not be handicapped in relation to the other provinces by reason of physical difficulty. The Canadian National Railway has recognized this principle in the operation of the ferry for railway purposes and the ferry is treated as so many miles of rail. From an equitable standpoint the same principle should be applied to persons using the highway with cars and carriages, the charge imposed on motor cars crossing the Strait under their own power is in the nature of a tax and acts as a prejudice to persons crossing the Strait in this way. It affects adversely citizens of Prince Edward Island visiting other parts of Canada and of persons of other parts of Canada visiting here by motor car. It is true that the tax is not imposed by Prince Edward Island, but in its effect it is the same as if it were a tax imposed by Prince Edward Island or New Brunswick.

Further resolved, as the great canal system serving only the centres of Canada and built at the cost of the Dominion at hundreds of millions of dollars are now permitting a free passage of both passengers, boats and freight shipments without any charge of any nature being made, therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of the Associated Boards of Trade the same principle as affects the canal system should apply to the ferry system operating at Borden and the present charges should be entirely eliminated as they are a serious menace to the further development of Prince Edward Island.

Moved by James E. Birch and seconded by P. W. Turner.

Maritime Claims
Whereas, it has been stated in the press reports that the government of the province of New Brunswick is preparing a statement to present to the Federal Government for adjustment of matters in connection with further increases in subsidies in consideration of other claims which may properly be taken under

advertisements, and whereas it has also been intimated that the province of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will be asked to co-operate in the preparation of such claims, and whereas it seems to this meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade and farmers organizations in annual meeting that this is a most important matter and one that should receive the most careful consideration of our local government, and whereas the preparation of a brief on the matter of our provincial claims as well as this preparation of a brief on claims affecting the three Maritime Provinces is one that requires time and careful research, therefore resolved that the incoming executive be instructed to bring the matter to the attention of our local government and urge upon them the need of giving this matter their best attention.

Moved by R. E. Mutch, seconded by A. J. Matheson.

(Speaking on the latter resolution with which he was fully in accord, Hon. Mr. Sharp pointed out that the matter of our claims at Ottawa had been discussed and that the assurance had been received from Premier Bennett that a tribunal would be appointed to consider the whole question. This announcement had been made by Hon. Dr. MacMillan, Acting Premier, at the last session of the Legislature.)

Double Train Service
Resolved that the winter train schedule for a number of years past whereby all passengers mails and express matter destined for Prince Edward Island and arriving at Sackville by train after 1 p. m., are compelled to remain there until the following day has caused great expenses and inconvenience to our citizens, therefore resolved that in the opinion of this Associated Board of Trade, the double service as carried on during the summer months should be maintained throughout the year to properly fulfill the terms of Confederation with regards to communication with the mainland.

Further resolved that our Provincial Government is hereby urged to take up with the Federal Government the matter of this double days service.

Moved by C. R. Rogers, seconded by John Myrick, Tignish.

A resolution to have November 11th set aside as Remembrance Day and to have Thanksgiving day observed on a Sunday was moved by Major McNutt, seconded by Col. Full.

A resolution to have the airmail service continued and thanks expressed for past services was passed, moved by R. L. Cotton, seconded by B. W. Robinson.

Election of Officers
President—S. A. McDonald.
Vice President—For Kings Co., Mr. W. L. Poole; Prince Co., Mr. C. R. Rogers; Queens Co., Mr. J. O. Hyndman.

Members of Executive—Prince, Messrs. Willard Waugh, Bedouque, B. W. Robinson, Summerside, A. J. Matheson, O'Leary; Queens, Messrs. George Tweedy, Robert Cotton, P. W. Turner, C. E. McKenzie; Kings, Messrs. H. H. Acorn, J. A. Fraser.

Enjoyable Banquet
At 7 o'clock the Summerside Board of Trade tendered a dinner at the Clifton Hotel to the members of the Associated Board of Trade, their wives, members of the women's Institute and other visiting ladies and gentlemen. Mr. B. W. Robinson, President of the Summerside Board, presided. Guest speakers were Hon. G. Shelton Sharp, Minister of Public Works and Mr. Walter M. Lea, leader of the Opposition.

After the excellent menu, provided by Mr. M. P. Titus, proprietor, had been enjoyed, Mr. Robinson proposed a toast to "The King," which was responded to by the guests standing. Mr. Robinson then expressed his pleasure in being honored to welcome the Associated Board and their wives and the guests to Summerside.

Mr. Neil Durant, in the absence of Mayor Manson, extended a welcome on behalf of the town of Summerside.

The President, Mr. S. A. MacDonald, then gave his address, which was moved by Mr. C. R. Rogers.

Mr. Sharp's Address
Hon. Mr. Sharp next addressed the meeting on "the problems of our population." Mr. Sharp expressed pleasure at the opportunity of having this meeting in the Prince County capital where we have some very progressive establishments operated by young and aggressive men. He explained that what he had to say on the subject on which he had been asked to speak were merely his personal opinions. Since the discovery of the Island it has been considered a goodly land. In its early history it was an industrial country as well as agricultural; but since the depletion of our forests it has become purely agricultural. For many years a large proportion of our young people found homes for

themselves in other lands. Now times are reversed and they are returning. This with the natural increase, is causing our difficulties today. This fact must be faced. The Women's Institutes have done a great deal to make home life more attractive to the young people; but we must provide them with the means to live. That can only be accomplished by intensive cultivation. Mr. Sharp then gave some valuable suggestions. The fox industry is one that could well bring a revenue on a small acreage; another industry is fruit raising. Mr. Sharp gave an illustration of a farm of nine acres of plum and apple trees and with a small vegetable garden making a living for the grower and his family.

Canada is importing many of such products that we are in a position to sell them. One instance is cranberries. Oysters had a large export trade here years ago. Our province is very suitable for the reproduction of oysters. Many areas to the south are closed to oyster production on account of contamination. We have a great chance to redevelop our oyster areas and the market is wide open for the product. This industry alone would furnish a living for our young men now and in the future.

Agricultural Possibilities
Hon. Walter M. Lea, who is well acquainted with his subject, spoke very highly of the agricultural possibilities of our Province. There is no excuse for a poor farm here. We have no crop failures and with a farmer carrying on mixed farming we should double the returns of our farms. The sons should stay on the farms with their fathers and cultivate the land more thoroughly. In Denmark a man with 125 acres employs five men in summer. His farm was a manufacturing agent, producing bacon from hogs fed with cheap Canadian grain. Land is dear in Denmark which makes it more costly to produce. Here we have much cheaper land capable of greater production. Farming should be a pleasure and a worthwhile thing in life. To be successful a farmer must not run after the get-rich-quick schemes but stick to the regular lines of production.

There is no need to worry about our markets, especially in dairy products, seed production, fruit and other lines are all profitable. Keep the young men on the land and increase production and you have one of the finest farming countries in the world. The time has come when we must develop our own resources. Mr. Lea was strongly opposed to men selling raw crops. A proper system of livestock production is best. A short musical program was much appreciated.

The singing of war time songs and other favorites, with Mr. James H. Burke at the piano were sung at intervals. Miss Beatrice McKenna and Mr. Lowell Hancock, contributing solos. Mr. Burke gave some delightful piano selections. Mrs. E. P. Foley accompanied Miss McKenna.

Mr. P. W. Turner was called upon to give a toast to the ladies, which was seconded by Mr. Hancock and replied to with a song in chorus "Show Me The Way To Go Home."

A resolution was then brought in from the Committee on Banking by Mr. W. A. Jenkins and seconded by Mr. Austin Seales, and was as follows:

That as the farmers find it difficult to get loans and that the three month term is too short, we recommend a term of six months with an interest charge of six per cent. We also recommend an adjustment of the charge on cheques between the different banks in the Province.

EXTENDED THANKS
A vote of thanks was extended to the Summerside Board and to Mr. and Mrs. Titus for the excellent banquet tendered the associated board. Moved by Major McNutt and seconded by Mr. James Paton. Mr. C. R. Rogers moved a vote of thanks to the speakers and other ladies and gentlemen who had made the meeting so enjoyable. Mr. S. A. MacDonald seconded this motion.

Mr. Seales thanked the Board on behalf of the Women's Institutes and Farmers Organization for the invitation extended to them to be present this evening.

The enjoyable gathering closed with the King.

(Continued on page 6)

SHARPEST SIDE OUT ON NEW SAND PAPER
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Thirty-five million particles of "sand" a square inch are made to stand on end like soldiers' bayonets with their sharp ends all sticking outward in a new kind of sand paper announced today.

The trick is done with high volt-

Rains General In the Maritimes

(Special to the Guardian)

MONCTON, N. B., Aug. 29.—The recent rains in New Brunswick which swept the entire province will prove beneficial to the salmon and trout fishing. On both the Miramichi and Saint John rivers the lack of rain had caused some inconvenience to salmon fishermen and nearly all the trout and salmon streams throughout the province had reached the lowest level in years. However with the heavy rains which have been experienced, guides report, according to the Fish and Game Department of the Canadian National Railways, that the threatened interference with the salmon and trout fishing has disappeared.

The National Parks Service of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, has just issued the Regulations regarding Migratory Birds for the current year.

A summary of the regulations as they apply to Prince Edward Island follows:

Open Seasons
Both ducks inclusive:
Ducks, Geese, Brant, Coots and Rails: Sept. 1-Dec. 14.
Woodcock, Wilson's or Jack-snipe: Sept. 15-Nov. 30.

Closed Seasons
There is a closed season throughout the year on Wood Ducks, Swans, Cranes, Curlew, Willets, Godwits, Upland Plover, Black-bellied and Golden Plover, Greater and Lesser Yellow-legs, Avocets, Dowitchers, Knots, Oyster-catchers, Phalaropes, Stilts, Surf-birds, Turnstones and all the shore birds not provided with an open season in above schedule.

There is a closed season throughout the year on the following non-game birds:

Auks, Auklets, Bitterns, Fulmars, Gannets, Grebes, Guillemots, Gulls, Herons, Jaegers, Loons, Murres, Petrels, Puffins, Shearwaters, Terns; and there is a closed season throughout the year on the following insectivorous birds: Bobolinks, Catbirds, Chickadees, Cuckoos, Flickers, Flycatchers, Grosbeaks, Hummingbirds, Kinglets, Martins, Meadowlarks, Nighthawks or Bull-bats, Nuthatches, Orioles, Robins, Shrikes, Swallows, Swifts, Tanager, Titmice, Thrushes, Vireos, Warblers, Waxwings, Whip-poor-wills, Woodpeckers, and Wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

No person shall kill, hunt, capture, injure, take or molest any migratory game birds during the closed season; or no person shall sell, expose for sale, offer for sale, buy, trade or traffic in any migratory game bird at any time.

The taking of the nests or eggs of migratory game, migratory insectivorous and migratory non-game birds is prohibited.

The killing, hunting, capturing, taking or molesting of migratory insectivorous and migratory non-game birds, their nests or eggs is prohibited.

The possession of migratory game birds killed during the open season is allowed in Prince Edward Island until January 31 following open season.

Bag Limits
Ducks, 10; Geese, 5; Brant, 5; Rails, Coots and Gallinules 25 in the aggregate, Wilson's or Jack-snipe 25, Woodcock 8, and not more than 125 Woodcock in one season.

Guns and Appliances
The use of automatic (auto-loading), swivel, or machine guns, or battery, or any gun larger than number 10 gauge is prohibited, and the use of any aeroplane, power-boat, sail boat, wounded live birds as decoys, night light, and shooting from any horse-drawn or motor vehicle is forbidden.

The shooting of migratory game birds earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset is prohibited.

The penalty for violation of the migratory bird laws is a fine of not more than Three Hundred Dollars and not less than Ten Dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

age electricity. The particles are first stood on end like hairs of an electrified human head. When erect they are driven like nails into their sand paper glue bed by "hammers" of electricity.

The announcement was made by Lockhart International of New York.

COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING IN HALIFAX

Halifax Board Sees No Reason For Establishment of a Central Bank.

(By Ray Brown, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

HALIFAX, Aug. 29.—Creation of a central bank, widely advocated before the Royal Commission on Banking in Western Canada, did not receive support from the Halifax Board of Trade when that body made representations to the Commission here today. It was initial sitting which Lord MacMillan and his four colleagues have held in the Maritime Provinces. The Commission arrived in Halifax last night from Montreal, after a tour of Western Canada, in which sitings have taken place in all provincial capitals, and also in other cities. On Thursday Charlottetown will be visited, and on Friday the Commission will conclude its Maritime probe meetings with a sitting in Saint John.

Brief Sitting
While today's sitting was brief—it occupied about two hours—it enabled the Commissioners to get a general view of financial and economic conditions in this part of the Maritimes. Opening with a few words of welcome from Premier Harrington, who referred to the satisfactory relations prevailing between the Province and foreign banks which handle its business, the Commissioners received submissions from the Board of Trade, the dry fish industry, lumbering and canning interests, the banks, and an organization engaged in the export and import business.

The brief of the Board of Trade was read by the vice-president of that body. It concluded by asking that the chartered banks be permitted to carry on as in the past, subject to such amendments of existing legislation as the Commission might consider advisable. While certain modifications in or additions to the powers of the banks might be necessary, the Board of Trade expressed the view that "the Federal Government at Ottawa, by keeping in touch with the Canadian Bankers' Association, or heads of the larger banks, is quite capable of providing for the financing of the country, the movement of the crops and to meet any emergency which may arise from time to time."

A Credit to Themselves
The Canadian banks had come through the years of "stress and depression" with credit to themselves and "with the commendation of other countries, where serious banking conditions had prevailed," the Board of Trade asserted. It expressed the view that the expense connected with establishing a central bank would outweigh the benefits to be derived from its creation.

Lord MacMillan interjected that a central bank would not necessarily be a very costly affair. He asked Mr. Wiswell if the Board had considered the creation of a central bank from what might be termed the "larger aspect." The control of credit and the issuance of currency were functions usually associated with a central bank. Under present conditions, for instance, there was some room for criticism because the control of the note issue was in the hands of a political body. Dominion notes were issued by the Government after the deposit of certain securities by the banks. The chairman suggested that the Board of Trade might give some consideration to the general aspects of the central bank proposal and, if it wished to do so, communicate in writing with the Commission.

Industry's Voice Opinion
Miners, fishermen, agriculturists and lumbermen in Eastern Canada were also having a hard time, Mr. Wiswell reminded the Commission in referring to western representations on behalf of the wheat farmer. They also needed help.

This view was heartily concurred in by A. H. Whitman, who took up the situation from the point of the dry fish industry. "Many of our Atlantic coast fishermen are as completely down and out as the farmers of the Prairie Provinces," he asserted. Hundreds of fishermen in the Province of Quebec were receiving "doles" from the Provincial Government. Outside of Que-

bec, he did not know of any special consideration being given the Atlantic coast fishermen.

"As far as I can judge there is no demand or desire for a central bank or for any drastic changes in the Bank Act," Mr. Whitman said. He had never been refused adequate credit for his requirements by the banks.

He grouped commercial and industrial activities under the following headings: Agriculture, fisheries, lumber, mining, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and shipping and export trade.

Fruit Industry
The fruit industry had not been profitable in recent years, he said, but in the present season prospects were favorable. Abnormally low prices prevailed for all products of the farm. The fishing industry was greatly depressed. The lumbering industry had been adversely affected by Russian competition in the English market. Because of the distance from large consuming centres, Nova Scotia manufacturers were at a disadvantage in competing with Quebec and Ontario.

In addition to supplying the legitimate needs of trade and commerce, the banks made advances to provincial and municipal governments. There were 138 branch and sub-branch banks in Nova Scotia, which, on the basis of the 1931 census, worked out at one branch to 3,700 population.

Issues Protest
The final submission of the day came from Andrew Mathews, President of the Canadian Export and Import Trading Company, of Halifax. He protested against high interest rates on farmers' loans, and the demand for excessive security by the banker. "The bank should have sufficient security for its loans, but it should not be permitted to take everything but the 'roof' as at present," he insisted. He expressed the view that a central bank would be of value in controlling exchange rates. It should also have control of the issuance of currency. Banks, Mr. Mathews said, should not be permitted to buy and sell securities.

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