

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. H. Burnett
Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacInnes, D. S. O.
Editor and Managing Director—J. E. Burnett
Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.
\$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.
ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES
UNITED STATES—The Beckwith Special Agency Inc. New York Central
Building, New York City. General Motors Building, Detroit. Interstate Build-
ing, Kansas City. Willoughby Tower Building, Chicago. Syndicate Trust
Building, St. Louis. Glenn Building, Atlanta. Mousdock Building, San
Francisco; 1135 No. 6th Street, Philadelphia.

Morning Maxims
The lowest state of mind is to feel like a worm with no ambition
to turn.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1933.

U. K. CATTLE TRADE

As a direct result of the Imperial Conference agreement's New Brunswick last week shipped sev-
enty-five head of beef cattle finish-
ed in that Province to the British
market. The shipment, it is pre-
dicted, may open a new era in
agricultural development and the
possibility of breeding beef steers
in selected areas is again being
actively considered. The shipment
was made by Mr. Alfred Page of
Upper Woodstock. Dr. Donald
Munro, of Montreal, who cooperat-
ed in the enterprise says that for
the most part the cattle in the
Maritimes now carry dairy cattle
blood to such an extent that it is
a waste of feed and energy to try
and fit them for the British market.
Breeding stock would have to be
brought in from Western Canada,
and it would be three years before
they would start to produce cash
returns to the breeders. There is no
reason, however, why a program of
finishing western steers could not
be carried on simultaneously with
the new start in breeding operations
to tide over the time until the
newly bred animals were ready for
market. Mr. Page's view is quoted
by a New Brunswick contem-
porary as follows: "Farm-
ers in the Maritimes, in
normal times, can make a good
profit feeding and breeding steers
suitable for export, and it is by this
means that I hope to find a way
of profitably disposing of roots and
hay, at the same time putting the
fertilizing value of this produce
back into the land. If I only break
even on the shipment, I will at least
be in 75 per cent of my fertilizer
bill."

This statement will be of interest
to cattle men in other sections of
the Maritimes in view of the great
expansion in the U.K. live cattle
trade since the negotiation of the
Imperial Conference agreements
last year. The general method of
buying, as stated by Hon. Mr.
Weir, Federal Minister of Agricul-
ture, is by agents representing
British buyers who purchase in
Canada and ship direct to the
United Kingdom. This method was
started in a small way two years
ago, and has been so expanded that
this year 88 per cent of all the
cattle shipped to U.K. ports has
been sold in advance.

Ocean space has been reserved
for more than 45,000 head of cattle
for this year, the Minister states.
He expects 10,000 head would be
shipped through Saint John before
Montreal port opened. Most of the
cattle shipped so far this year had
been from Ontario and Western
Canada.

Hon. Mr. Weir predicts that cattle
prices in the United Kingdom are
bound to improve, but not before
the end of May. Last year the Scot-
tish feeders bought, to the limit of
their facilities, Irish cattle, which
they are now bringing to the mar-
ket. Some of these were rushed on
before they had been properly finish-
ed. This was crowding the mar-
ket at the present time.

One of the important factors in
the cattle market is the Irish sup-
ply. In 1930 Ireland shipped to the
United Kingdom more than 900,-
000 head. In 1931 it had dropped to
something over 800,000 and last
year to slightly over 700,000. The
advice Mr. Weir received from peo-
ple of long experience in the U.K.
cattle trade is that this supply will
continue to fall off in spite of any
solution of the difficulties between
Ireland and Great Britain. The
reason for this is that it is the pol-
icy of the Irish Free State to
plough up pasture lands and sow
them to other crops.

Canada now occupies a preferred

NOTES BY THE WAY

This is the time of year when
the "odd job" turns up that almost
any able-bodied man can do—a bit
of rough carpentry here, a dab or
two of paint there, a vast deal
of cleaning-up and carrying out
and overhauling and making ready
for the Summer that will be upon
us very soon.

Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie
King says an exchange, has occu-
pied the position of Liberal
leader for nearly fourteen years,
but there seems to be some reason
to doubt his continued fitness for
that important office. It is a po-
sition of responsibility not to the Lib-
eral party alone, but to the Dom-
inion, and when Mr. King manifests
a disinclination to discharge that
responsibility, except in the nar-
rowest and most partisan field, it
becomes a question as to whether
his leadership is of any further
value even to the Liberal party.

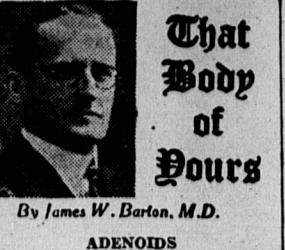
Among the "irritating incidents"
recently agitating Polish patriots
along the Polish-German border in
upper Silesia, according to current
news despatches, was the fact that
a German flag, hoisted just two
yards inside the German boundary
persisted in blowing out across the
line so that most of it—it was evi-
dently a very big flag—floated over
Polish soil. If a people can be stir-
red to indignation because the end
of a flag is blown across an inter-
national boundary, it is no wonder
that Europe lives in deadly fear of
another war.

Mr. Redmond, vice-president and
general merchandise manager of
the Saks departmental store in
New York is quoted as saying that
the better feeling in evidence has
been reflected in a real demand for
luxury merchandise, including such
items as diamonds, pearls, fine
luggage and other things usually
associated with our most prosper-
ous times.

"The actual truth," said a re-
cent lecturer, "is that one of the
things wrong with the world today
is that we have had too many
business leaders giving directions
that they are not competent to
give—too many business men try-
ing to interfere with government,
to the detriment of the public
weal." One of the great problems
of today is to keep a certain class
of business men from barging in
on public affairs. Anyone who knows
the inside history of the present
Ottawa Government is aware that
one of the Prime Minister's most
successful achievements has been
that of successfully withstanding
the dictation of so-called capitalists
and business magnates.

People are complaining at a two
cent a pound advance in the cost
of sugar caused by the Govern-
ment's need for additional revenue.
Extracts have recently been pub-
lished from accounts kept by a
general merchant in Thurou Village,
now Belleville, Ont., in 1789,
giving such prices as tea at 48
shillings, (\$1.50 per pound, loaf
sugar at two shillings (50 cents)
per pound, whiskey at five shillings
(\$1.25) per gallon. The latter quota-
tion is mentioned by way of com-
pensation for the high prices paid
for other commodities. The rate of
wages per day in those pioneer
days was 50 cents. If people were
compelled to pay such prices for
tea, sugar and salt now it would
be considered a hardship, notwith-
standing the fact that wages are
from four to ten times higher. The
labor in which the early pioneers
were principally employed was cut-
ting down the native forest trees,
clearing up the land and building
log cabins. It was extremely hard
work, and their hours were from
daylight to dark. The more we
consider the benefits conferred on
this country by the early pioneers
the greater admiration we have
for them.

As a result of the Empire trade
agreements at Ottawa last year
there has been a marked change in
the Mother Country's fruit trade,
imports of apples from Canada
and fruits from other Dominions
increasing largely. A United Press
cable from London notes that since
last fall United States apples im-
ported into Britain have paid 4
shillings 6 pence a hundredweight
in duty, while Canadian apples
have entered free of duty. Trade
figures for January show the extent
of the loss to United States fruit
growers. Imports of apples from
the United States were slightly
more than half as great during
January as during the same month
in 1932, while imports of Canadian
apples had more than doubled.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

ADENOIDS

One of the unfortunate things in
life is to see a growing youngster
whose face plainly shows that he
has some obstruction in his nose
and is forced to breathe through
his mouth. It is having to hold
the mouth open that gives the half
stupid expression to the face. En-
larged tonsils are often blamed for
this and rightly so, but adenoids
are more often at fault.
"Adenoids are one of the com-
monest conditions found in child-
ren and one of the frequent causes
of colds." Dr. Russel L. Cecil, Cor-
nell University, says that they are
probably responsible for more little
ailments in children than any other
one disorder. Adenoids which are
made of a sort of spongy tissue are
located in the back part of the
throat a little higher up than the
tonsils. Just what they are doing
there or their purpose is not known,
yet a certain amount of adenoid
tissue is normal in childhood.

The cause of adenoids is not de-
finitely known. They are most fre-
quently found in children living in
damp, changeable climates. Some-
times they develop after an attack
of measles, scarlet fever, or diph-
theria.

While many are of the opinion
that adenoids are caused by repeat-
ed colds in the head, more are of
the opinion that adenoids are them-
selves the cause of colds.

When the adenoids become en-
larged they obstruct the breathing
and this leads to small or "pigeon
breast."

"Children with adenoids are apt
to be languid or listless and in
advanced cases deafness may be
quite marked." Thus as it is found
that adenoids often cause "colds,"
obstructed breathing, deafness, de-
formed chest and other conditions,
the wise thing to do is to have
them removed.

Dr. Cecil says that no other
method of removal out by opera-
tion is worth considering. The best
time for the operation is in the
spring or early summer months in
order that the mucous membrane
of the throat may have an oppor-
tunity to regain its normal condi-
tion during the warm months.

"Following the removal of the
adenoids the child's condition be-
gins to improve almost at once.
The breathing becomes freer and
the sleep more restful. There is
usually a rapid increase in weight
and the child's whole personality
undergoes a great change for the
better."

April Overture

(Montreal Gazette)
The poetry of the earth lies at
the root of all the best poetry that
has passed into literature. And of
this there is an abundance. Of
April the Latins said, "omnia aper-
it," it opens everything. In April,
Chaucer assembles his pilgrims for
their merry cavalcade. The Shak-
espearean sonnets are brodered
with April motifs. This dancing
pastress of coy mien and tonic
zest who shakes out her hair to the
winds and glances and laughs ac-
ross the dangling hazels, puts the
witching spirit of youth in every-
thing. Her robes rippling to the
frolic interplay of light and shade,
sunshine and showers, she trips al-
ong the pathway of springtime, at
the edge of hectorous gusts, and
strikes up a rhythmic chant in
which beauty and music are per-
fectly joined. It is April enchant-
ment, freakish, alluring, contagious
—the strange and elusive spell that
amid all the tangled wilfulness and
impulsive moods "takes as a long
lost right the feel of May."

Aply has springtime been called
the great annual miracle of the
blossoming of Aaron's rod. At this
season of the year we are witness-
ing the most beautiful and aston-
ishing spectacle that nature ever
presents to our gaze, and were it
not that familiarity has dulled the
edge of our perceptions, this creat-
ive urge, this resurgence of herbs
and flowers from the clod, this silent
and invincible miracle of serene
power throbbing in the sap and
unclasp the buds on the bough,
might well awake in us the same
sort of awe and wonder our first
parents felt, and children still feel,
at the incoming of "proud-pied
April" dressing the meadows with
dandelion disks and scattering the
gold coin of pale primroses upon
the woodland banks. Probably there
are few persons but have felt this
haunting sense of springlike mys-
tery. It is set forth in the anemone-
sly fling their dainty cups above
the moist brown mould, in the
nodding chime of snowdrops all in
a perturbed row, in the golden

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.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

Sir.—This century and age has
seen the development of many dif-
ferent kinds of machines which
are capable of producing many of
the necessities, comforts and luxur-
ies of life. These machines were
the cause of throwing many people
out of employment. Some will say
it would be well for to return to
the handicraft stage of industry,
but we cannot go backward; as
this would be absolutely foolish
and futile. On the other hand ma-
chinery is the one hope of the
ordinary person being able to se-
cure some of the good things that
this world can give us.

We realize that all who work
can be supplied with the good
things of life on account of our
speeded up production through the
use of machinery; but since the
introduction of machinery we find
the purchasing powers of the or-
dinary producers such as, our farm-
ers, fishermen and laborers, grad-
ually declining until today it has
reached a crisis which is shaking
our whole social and economic
structure.

Our problem boils down to this.
The producer must be given full
value for the products of his labor,
in order that he may be able to
purchase an amount of goods equal
to what he has produced. Other-
wise our economic system will be
always out of balance.

One of the causes of our econ-
omic distress comes on account of
our greed and selfishness.

The machine age of this century
has given a free rein to the above
passions. We have been able to
produce great wealth, but instead
of this wealth being distributed to
the producers it has flowed into
the hands of the few, creating vast
fortunes. The owners of these for-
tunes are utterly unable to use or
absorb the wealth they have accum-
ulated, while thousands, who help
produce this wealth, are suffer-
ing for the lack of the bare nec-
essities of life in the midst of
abundance. This wealth was filch-
ed from them in the name of the
"God of Profits."

We have plenty of examples in
history of the great, proud nations
of the past bringing about their
own destruction by allowing the
wealth of the nation to be accum-
ulated by the few. Let us look at
the history of the Roman Empire.
Rome became great because its people
thought more of their city than
of life or riches. Later Rome's
conquests brought great wealth to
Rome, and from this time on
Rome was controlled by the few,
the rich becoming arrogant and
licentious. The poor were put on
the dole, and the slaves did the
work and produced the wealth.

We can compare the Roman's
slaves to our machinery, as the
slaves took the place of the ordi-
nary citizen so the machine has
taken the place of our citizens.

The few controlled Rome, its
slaves and wealth. The few con-
trol our country, its machinery
and wealth. We are heading for the
same ditch as Rome. Can history
teach us nothing? Are we going
to allow our country to be destroyed
when intelligence and courage can
save it and make it a country to
love and an example to all man-
kind that greed and selfishness
can be controlled?

How better can I sum up what
I have been trying to say than in
a couple of lines by Goldsmith.
" 'Til fares the land, to hastening ills
a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and
men decay."

I am, Sir, etc.

A CANADIAN.

Eight women attorneys in Cleve-
land have formed an all-feminine
law firm, the first in Ohio and one
of the few in the United States.

Mrs. Edna Weeks, distinguished
as the world's first train hostess,
travels on a club car between New
York and Florida. She is a bridge
expert.

crocuses "staring together with
their eyes aflame", in the green
tufts of spiked hedge-rows and in
the colorful tiny brush-like sprouts
of the tree-boughs. What marvel
if the freshets splash a foam-filled
chorus amongst the boulders in
honor of the event? What marvel if
the robins and bluebirds tune up
their sweet voices to the April over-
ture that is as fair as a bride with
her jewels and brightens the air
and earth under the fleeting
cloud-wrack of the skies?



FROM "THE CHURCH PORCH"

Let vain or busy thoughts have
there no part:
Bring not thy plough, thy plots, thy
pleasures thither.
Christ purged his temple; so must
thou thy heart.
All worldly thoughts are but thieves
met together
To cousin\* thee. Look to thy ac-
tions well;
For churches either are our heaven
or hell.

Judge not the preacher; for he is
thy Judge:

If thou mislike him, thou con-
celv'st him not,
God calleth preaching folly. Do
not grudge

To pick out treasures from an
earthen pot.
The worst speak something good:
if all want sense,
God takes a text and preacheth
patience.

\*Cousin—to deceive.

—George Herbert, 1593-1633.

Law And Reason

(Montreal Gazette)

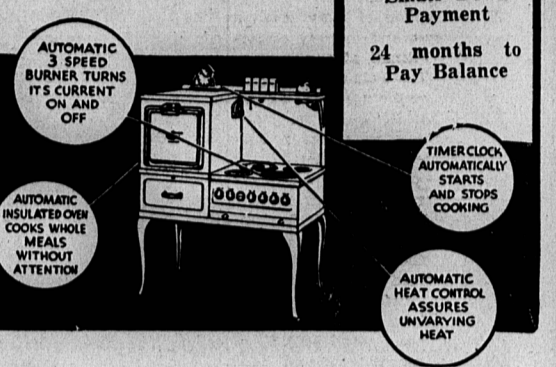
An issue of some moment was
raised as the outcome of habeas
corpus proceedings which recently
liberated Peter Verigin, described
as the spiritual and temporal lead-
er of the Doukhobors in Canada,
from the custody of the federal
immigration authorities. The con-
struction that the Supreme Court
of Canada has now put upon the
law governing the issue is therefore
of considerable importance insofar
as the deportation powers of the
Government are concerned. Section
43 of the federal act respecting im-
migration provides that whenever
a person other than a Canadian
citizen has become an inmate of a
jail or penitentiary the Minister of
Justice may, upon request of the
Minister of Immigration, issue an
order which, in effect, commands
the prisoner's deportation to the
place where he came. In May last,
Peter Verigin, who is a person oth-
er than a Canadian citizen, was
sentenced in a Saskatchewan
Court of justice to serve a term of
eighteen months' imprisonment for
perjury. Some nine months after-
wards, through exercise of the royal
prerogative, he was released
from jail and about the same time
an order was authoritatively issued
commanding his deportation. Im-
migration officials were about to
place him aboard ship at Halifax
when they were served with a writ
of habeas corpus compelling their
prisoner's appearance before one of
His Majesty's judges.

The case was in due course ar-
gued before Mr. Justice Humphrey
Mellish, of the Supreme Court of
Nova Scotia. On a plea that, be-
cause Verigin did not complete his
prison sentence, but was released
after serving half of it, he could
not be lawfully subjected to the
provision of section 43 of the Im-
migration Act inasmuch as, under
that provision, the governor of a
jail could be commanded to deliver
a convicted alien to the immigra-
tion officials for deportation only
after his sentence or term of im-
prisonment had expired, the judge
decided the case in Verigin's favor.
The court ruled that a pardon
could not be given which carried
with it a condition incompatible
with the nature of it. Consequent-
ly, the writ of habeas corpus was
maintained and Verigin recovered
his freedom.

In the judgment of the Nova
Scotia court the section of the Im-
migration Act brought into ques-
tion seems to have been given liter-
al interpretation—the spirit of the
law was considered in strict accord
with the letter of the law. Judge
Mellish's ruling, however, was not
accepted as final. The Verigin case
furnished Ottawa a fine argumen-
tative thesis and the forensic con-
test was carried to the Supreme
Court of Canada, but not as an in-
scription in appeal of the judgment
of Mr. Justice Mellish. Without
mention of the name of the Douk-
hobor leader, four questions raised
by his case were submitted to the
highest tribunal in the Dominion
for answer. And the Supreme Court
has replied: (1) That it is compe-
tent to the Governor General, in
the exercise of His Majesty's royal
prerogative of mercy, to release
from prison without his consent a
convict undergoing sentence for a
criminal offence. (2) That a con-
vict so released, with or without
his consent, would be deemed to
have "endured the punishment ad-
judged" within the meaning of sec-
tion 1078 of the Criminal Code.
This section is to the effect that
an offender who has his sentence
reduced has "endured the punish-
ment so endured" "shall, as to the
offence whereof the offender was
so convicted have the like effect

These features mean

Carefree
Economical
Cooking



Maritime Electric Company, Ltd.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

E. R. BROW
Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness
and Plate Glass Insurance
at Lowest Rate.

Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis
146 Richmond St., Charlottetown

and consequence as a pardon under
the great seal." Question 3 is an-
swered affirmatively, namely, the
term of imprisonment of a convict
so released would be deemed to
have expired within the meaning of
section 43 of the Immigration Act.
Hence the court's reply to the
fourth question is that a convict
other than a Canadian citizen re-
leased under a valid exercise of the
royal prerogative prior to the expi-
ration of his sentence does not
thereby cease to be subject to the
provisions of the aforesaid section
of the immigration law. In a sen-
tence, then, the Supreme Court's
decision is that an alien who is
jailed for a criminal offence is
liable to deportation even if re-
leased from jail before his term of
imprisonment expires.

There is an axiom that nothing
is law which is not reason. Mani-
festly there is good reason in the
Supreme Court's interpretation of
the specific law which constituted
the basis of the Government's stat-
ed case. Had their Lordships felt
compelled to give a different de-
cision to the one arrived at, the
part of legislative wisdom would
seem to dictate need for an amend-
ment of the law which would re-
move obscurity as to its intent.
There is nothing, and there should
be nothing, of course, in Canadian
law designed to put any restraint
upon the freedom of any alien who
is a good citizen. But when such a
subject wilfully removes himself
from this category by a deliberate
breach of the Criminal Code he
immediately becomes an undesir-
able citizen. In that event, there
is neither invalidity nor unreason-
ableness in interpreting the im-
migration law as permitting the Min-
ister of Justice to command that
the offender shall be deported, not
invariably after the jail term to
which he has been sentenced has
expired, but alternatively—if and
when circumstances warrant such
course—after sentence has been
passed upon one whose criminal
act has rendered him subject to
the provisions of section 43 of the
Immigration Act.

the artisans of a bygone age."
Dr. Hrdlicka then began work on
a slate knife, modeling it after
those left in the debris by men
who lived long before Columbus. It
was comparatively easy to break a
piece approximately the needed
length and breadth.
"But even so," the scientist
laughed, "I never made the knife.
I was again surprised at the
amount of time and care required
to carve that bit of slate. I
judged a bit and used a file. I gave
that up also. In the first place, it
wasn't fair to use the file. In the
second it would have taken too
long to make that knife without
the help of the modern tool."

Mrs. George Reid, of Oakland
California, has obtained a divorce
She said that whenever she started
to argue her husband shut her up
in the folding-bed—upside down.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
MAX FACTOR SOCIETY BEAUTY AIDS
Created by Max Factor, Hollywood's make-up genius, who for many years has been chief cosmetician to the screen and stage profession. Max Factor preparations are in a large way responsible for the splendid complexion of the screen celebrities. Some of the lines include Face Powder, Foundation Cream, Skin and Tissue Cream, Lemon Cream, Rouge and Lipsick, etc. These preparations are made from the purest ingredi- ents in correct color har- mony shades, to blend with individual complexion color- ing. And is delicately per- fumed, to please the most fas- tidious taste. The peculiar adhesive qualities of the Face Powder makes it "stay on" and "cling" under most try- ing conditions. Visit our store and look over this line of toilet pre- parations. We are sole agents for this line. THE 2 MACS