

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Unemployment Relief

In June, 1937, according to an authoritative estimate made by the Dominion Department of Labour with the co-operation of the provincial governments, there were 932,000 persons in receipt of unemployment relief. While this represents a decrease from the corresponding month last year, it can scarcely be called encouraging. So the National Employment Commission has made an analysis to show that the situation is not as bad as it seems. 27 per cent. of the total casual or receiving unemployment relief, it is pointed out, was made up of farmers and their dependents. 47 per cent were dependents of non-farmers—housewives, children, aged persons and aged persons; 5 per cent were dependents of non-farmers who are not included in the total for whom jobs are available. It is only the last group who can be classed as 'unemployed'; the others are only temporarily out of work. It is only the last group, of course, no reason why they should not be receiving unemployment relief. The Commission under the Bennett government did not have the organization in the shape of a National Unemployment Commission to conduct a study of the unemployment problem. The Commission suggests that we should reserve the term 'unemployed' for its original meaning in this country, that is, for those municipalities, who are not receiving unemployment relief, or for those who are not receiving unemployment relief, or for those who are not receiving unemployment relief, or for those who are not receiving unemployment relief.

From the Commission's analysis of distribution of persons on Dominion aid, by worker status, and type of locality, based on registration figures for March 1937, we learn that of 100 employable (including dependents) drawing agricultural aid, in round figures 49 were in the prairie drought areas, 24 in the non-drought areas of the Prairie Provinces; 16 in Quebec; 8 in Ontario; 3 in British Columbia. None were reported from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia and only a fraction of one per cent. from Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Peter Sinclair, M.P., should be interested in this analysis. He will recall that one of his frequent complaints in the 1935 election campaign was that this Province was not receiving its full per capita share of unemployment relief. He did not attribute this to the greater need prevailing in the drought-impoorished Prairie Provinces, but to "our Conservatives at Ottawa falling down on the job."

No Test Of Seamanship

The Ottawa Journal protests against so much hullabaloo being raised over the 'America's Cup' races. "What," it asks, "are the races about? Actually, they are not much about seamanship or about supremacy in seamanship. These yachts, England's Endeavour and America's Ranger, are not yachts in the true sense of the word. They are just racing machines. Nova Scotia's famous Bluenose, champion of the North Atlantic fishing fleet, was a real fishing schooner, manned by fishermen, saw service with lumber craft on the Grand Banks. These 'America's Cup' craft would be about as useful on the Grand Banks, or for any other practical purpose at sea, as a toy boat brought by Santa Claus. The Endeavour and the Ranger, in fact, are not even of value as pleasure craft. All this being true, and nobody denies it, the idea of these 'America's Cup' races being a test of the seamanship of Britons and Americans is a grotesque idea. They are a test of nothing except the ingenuity of certain designers to fashion a water-machine that will cover a certain distance, whether in wind or calm, faster than some other water-machine. Seamanship, the capacity of real sailors to sail real ships through wind or storm or whatever the sea may bring—that is another, and greater, thing."

British Trade Reviewed

Further evidence of the benefits of the Empire trade agreements is given in "Dairy Produce Supplies, 1936" a publication issued by the Imperial Economic Committee. Milk products from the Empire, says the report, form a large and increasing share of the United Kingdom's imports of these commodities. In the case of poultry products the Empire contribution is less than the foreign and, for eggs, has tended to decline, while a rapidly increasing proportion of cured pig products is derived from Empire sources. Of the commodities dealt with in the review, the Empire enjoys a virtual monopoly in fresh milk, fresh pork and live pigs, supplies the bulk of the cheese, milk powder and chilled and frozen pork, more than half of the butter and cream, but less than half of the condensed milk, eggs, poultry, bacon, hams and lard and practically none of the egg products. During 1936 record Empire proportions were recorded for bacon, hams, other pork products and lard. In comparison with 1935 Empire countries increased or maintained their share of most dairy products, but the upward trend was reversed for butter and milk powder, while

further ground was lost in eggs. In comparison with average imports in 1928-30, a striking expansion is noted in the Empire share of nearly all these products, only eggs and live poultry showing a decrease in 1936.

Editorial Notes

Queen Elizabeth's birthday. Britain declared war this date 1914.

A civic holiday, such as Toronto "enjoys", is rather tragic at the cost of 23 deaths.

Saint John predicts the greatest potato export business this Fall in any year since the Great War due to the development of the Argentine trade. It is thought this new seed potato market will necessitate seven more shipments than usual—each shipment consisting of 75,000 crates or approximately 4,000 tons. The trade is on a contra account basis, and when approached the Campbell Government could not meet terms—hence New Brunswick's gain.

A press despatch from Picton announces that a crop yielding more than \$200 per acre—7,073 pounds of peas—is a record established by William MacKay, sightless farmer of Bay View, near here. The record acre was harvested six weeks after the peas were planted. They required little attention. The payment was made on the weight of the peas after they were shelled, at the rate of \$60 per ton. MacKay last year won an award as "banner farmer" in Picton. Although he has been totally blind for many years, he has produced a number of record crops.

Public whipping is credited in Powhatan, Ohio, with reducing juvenile delinquency nearly 60 per cent. For five years Powhatan residents have heard almost daily the swish of the whip on some youthful culprit's posterior bent over a barrel on the public square. Since the first public whipping was administered by hefty Marshal Edward Carpenter, he estimates 200 youths, ranging in age, had felt the sting of his lash. "It's the only way we can keep the upper hand on these young offenders," Carpenter asserts.

By a decree just issued the Hitler Government has requisitioned all German wheat and rye crops for this year. The grain is to be used to safeguard the nation's bread supply, and for that purpose only. The oats and barley crops are unaffected. All wheat and rye growers are compelled under the decree to deliver their crops to a Government agency, retaining only enough for their personal needs and those of their farm helpers. Retention of grain for animal feed is forbidden under pain of heavy punishment except in certain cases where substitutes cannot be procured.

It is now openly admitted that Ontario and Quebec are co-operating with the hope and expectation of ruling the roost at Ottawa and making the other provinces subservient to them. The Montreal Gazette says: "The two great industrial provinces of Canada have been coming closer day by day in their relations to industrial problems of one kind and another and it goes without saying that to the extent in which they stand together, provided their policies are sound and just, the greater will be their influence in the federal field and the likelihood of their interests being considered and respected."

Great Britain is taking steps to increase her supply of home-grown food. A Government bill, already through the House of Commons and given third reading by the House of Lords has a double objective. Production of the maximum quantity of food in war-time. Efficient development of agriculture in peace-time. It is not a resort to war-time measures. It is rather through efforts to improve the general prosperity and efficiency of home agriculture that the bill proposes to operate. It aims to increase the fertility and productivity of the soil. It proposes to assist land drainage. It initiates a large-scale campaign for the eradication of animal diseases. Grassland is to be improved by making lime and basic slag—both home products—cheaper to the farmer. For a limited period of years, the national exchequer will pay one-half the cost of lime, one quarter the cost of basic slag, providing that not less than two tons are used.

The successful Liberal party received 156,052 votes against 119,508 for the Conservative, and 119,378 for the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in the British Columbia general election June 1, it is shown by almost complete figures received by the Provincial Secretary's department. Liberals elected 31 members, Conservatives eight and C.C.F. seven. Labor polled 1,787 votes to elect one member and Independents 7,395 to elect one. The British Columbia Constructives got 8,086 ballots, Social Credit League 4,800, Communist 567, Socialists 287. Each failed to elect a member. The Liberals therefore hold office though in a minority of 95,974 of the popular vote.

The breach between Premier Hepburn and Prime Minister King seems to widen. In a letter to Representative Alfred F. Borer of Williamsport, N.Y., he announced his opposition to the St. Lawrence seaway project. Premier Hepburn said the project, "insofar as the Province of Ontario is concerned, cannot be justified on economic ground." President Roosevelt and State Secretary Hull recently said negotiations for a Great Lake-St. Lawrence development treaty was being conducted with Canadian authorities. Borer asked Hepburn what position his government intended to take. The Ontario premier replied that Ontario had ample power facilities and indicated transportation facilities in the Dominion were adequate for present needs. "Under the circumstances," he said, "I see no possibility of changing the policy of this government until such time as there is need for additional transportation facilities or power."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Stamp-collecting is a hobby that is wide-spread and that has given rise to a substantial business. The tenth annual British International Bourse was held in the Holborn Restaurant during the Coronation celebrations and more than a hundred dealers took stands in it and five times the number attended with duly accredited admission cards. Many were there from "the continent" but others came from New Zealand and India were represented. In the 1936 stamp bourse it was seen that the jubilee special issues had enhanced in value. In a few years the postage stamps are going to be the chief stamp-collecting centre of the world. Germany and France, because of the greater trade restrictions, are unfavorable for stamp collecting. Some uneducated philatelic collectors follow the hobby in their countries. The hobby has educational character and is indulged in with pleasure by young and old. Many world-famous men are collectors.—Toronto Star.

There will be many a young Canadian woman, and rightly so, resent the remarks of that pastor at Owen Sound, that short and stout, conceited dress or what the pastor might regard as indecent, are a prelude to lust. If the statement were true, one would have to give up hope for the thousands of Canadian girls, but it isn't. The fact is, our young people today are just as moral, righteous and decent as at any time in history. And they are without doubt, more athletic and healthier, the latter applying to the mind as well as to the body.—St. Catherines Standard.

In the city police court recently it was found that a citizen convicted of reckless driving was a relief recipient. He owned a car, had a driving permit, and had been drinking, on the same day in court there was a somewhat similar case. A man brought before Magistrate was convicted of driving while intoxicated. In his car was found a half bottle of liquor. The excuse in this case was that the accused had been playing with a friend. He is on "relief," his car is impounded. There seems no doubt of the fact that in these instances, they were given in evidence. They may afford an explanation of why relief rolls are not kept down at the same rate that free maintenance conditions going up. Free maintenance apparently an irresistible attraction for quite a number of people who could very well maintain themselves.—Toronto Telegram.

General Franco intimates that if the insurgents in Spain the monarchy may be restored, but a very different one from that which fell. Doubtless the king would be a mere figure head as in Italy, with the real power in the hands of a dictator. General Franco, however, should not count on his chickens before they are hatched.—Ex.

Reams of paper and millions of words have been used to tell about the plight of this rearing world. The heavy thinkers analyze it, the demagogues utter thumping all countries wonder who will lead the trend is carrying them. Perhaps the best summary of all, one that answers all the questions Japan, in dispatch from Osaka, says in part, "The magnificent Temple of Humanity was sold today to furnish scrap iron for warships of Japan's increasing navy. The edifice was sold for \$150,000 to an Osaka scrap iron merchant, who will dismantle it and sell the metal." Any commentator, amateur or professional, is welcome to write his own comment on that, but it really isn't necessary.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Our idea is that class is a necessity; it is not already here, it would have to be invented. We, it is unexpected testimony on this point from the recent poems of the Communists. Thus, for example, Lenin, in a bitter complaint that there is still in Russia a "very privileged commanding minority of the Soviet population, who appropriate the lion's share in the sphere of consumption." For them, he says, the limousines; for their women the fine dresses; for their workers, margarine. Such is Soviet Russia where Commissars are only a new governing class, and the Communist Party the new aristocracy. The plebs of yesterday, they are the patricians of today, and it is interesting to hear that they still "thrive" and "thou" the workers. Class, then persists in Russia although a revolution in October Revolution and afterwards they were at great pains to "liquidate" the upper classes. So in the Great Revolution in France, where of the "watchwords" of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" the mob used the guillotine to produce a classless society. It failed in France, it failed in Russia, and as we are certain, it would fail here. But there might be a sad mess if it were attempted.—London Morning Post.

Dr. Carl Joachim Friedrich of Harvard told the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley, Mass., that he would be "very much surprised if the Hitler dictatorship lasts twenty years, that is, to 1953." How long it is to be brought about he did not predict. Many people who, like Dr. Friedrich, regard the real Germany as a product of men like Goethe and Luther would like to know whether or not poetry and the spiritual have injected the kind of iron into the system which usually brings the dictator down, or if the iron to do the job has not yet been beaten into plowshares.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Lord Tyrrell, British film censor, describing films as "the cleanest form of entertainment," takes credit to the Board of Film Censors from the fact that the newspapers from whom he have to complain about the opposite kind of film. True, but that's not due to the censors. It is the public themselves who have rejected the dirty film, and so the industry is not so foolish as to make any more. The criticism of newspapers is directed not against

Chicago youth, who stunned a nine-year-old girl with an iron bar, stabbed her eight times in the chest and 15 times in the back, and then hit her again with a monkey wrench, turns out to be a high school honor student who won letters in football and basketball. So maybe, in life, there's something even more important than secondary education.—Windsor Star.

Power Versus Truth

(Ottawa Journal) Those who hold that sections of the world are reverting to barbarism may obtain gloomy satisfaction from the report of the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning.

The report, issued in London, states that exiling of scholars for racial, religious and political reasons is "gaining momentum" not only in Germany but in many other countries, among them Russia, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

The practical problem of the society is the finding of a livelihood elsewhere for these displaced scholars. Of 800 scholars exiled from Germany 464 have been permanently re-established and 310 temporarily placed, but the problem of non-German exiles is becoming more and more serious.

This seems a melancholy comment on twentieth century civilization, especially to those who live in democratic countries, where it is a fundamental principle that all shall have freedom of expression, irrespective of race, religion, or politics.

Such a principle is, of course, virtually impossible under a dictatorship. A dictator remains in power either by force, by the will of the people, or by a combination of these two conditions. Most dictators after seizing power by force, discover that they cannot remain in power by force alone; it is necessary also to have a substantial body of public opinion behind them.

The dictator therefore proceeds, by the suppression or distortion of the truth and by skillful use of propaganda, to "condition" the people. The necessary way of thinking. Unfortunately, from the dictator's point of view—the scholars are apt to throw a wrench into the machinery.

The function of scholarship is the unbiased pursuit of knowledge and truth, but knowledge and truth may be very often are, in fact, highly inconvenient from the dictator's point of view. The scholar therefore must give his assent to doctrines he believes to be false, or leave the country before something unpleasant happens to him.

That is the process baldly described. It boils down to a conflict between truth and power; and despite the heartening adage that truth must prevail power appears to have the upper hand in certain countries today.

Maritime Ports Ignored

(St. John Telegraph-Journal) The Ottawa Journal, commenting on the announcement of Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of transport, that the St. Lawrence ship channel would be deepened to thirty-five feet below the 1934 extreme water level, at a cost of \$11,500,000, concludes its editorial with this paragraph: "One thing is sure. It is that the St. Lawrence ship channel must be made adequate and safe for shipping, and all of the port of Montreal to admit anything else, or to permit any other condition to arise, would simply be to surrender the vast bulk of the export traffic of this country to the United States. Whether the decision now taken marks the final solution of the low water problem of the St. Lawrence channel and the port of Montreal, only time can tell. What is reasonable is that a vigorous step has been taken to bring about an improved position in what is for Canada a very vital thing."

New National Park

(Kingston Whig-Standard) With the establishment of the Cape Breton Highlands National Park in Nova Scotia during 1936, another link was forged in Canada's chain of National Parks. Situated in the northern part of Cape Breton Island, the western boundary of the park is formed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the north and east its shores are washed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. The park area, approximately 450 square miles, embraces some of the most spectacular maritime scenery on the Atlantic seaboard. Rising sharply from the sea to a height of 1,200 to 1,700 feet are well-wooded rolling hills, which in appearance greatly resemble the Highlands of Scotland. Picturesque headlands and coves, jutting into the water to form delightful bays and sandy seascapes are visible from points along the shore line of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean. The interior of the park is a rolling plateau, which might be termed moorland, dotted with numerous little lakes.

The region was once the home of great herds of caribou, which, according to historical records, were very numerous. It is hoped in time to re-establish the wild animal life of the area including the caribou and other species of big game native to the area. A park warden service, responsible for fire and game protection, has been inaugurated, and development work, confined for the most part to highway construction, was commenced on a small scale toward the end of last season.

The country surrounding the park is already very popular with motor tourists. The picturesque villages and fishing ports of the vicinity are centres of attraction for artists, and present fine opportunities for deep-sea angling, as the finest sword fishing grounds on the Atlantic coast lie off the eastern coast of Cape Breton Island, with the gradual extension of facilities for recreation and accommodations, Cape Breton Highlands Park will undoubtedly become one of the outstanding national playgrounds in Eastern Canada.



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The Poet's Corner EXILE When shining beads of silver rain Are streaming down my window-pane I breathe a moorland storm again Or scan a sullen sea And when the mists of early morn To floating wisps and shreds are torn That cloud-swept land where I was born I think of wistfully. Alberta's flower, the fragrant rose That every Scottish hillside knows Upon my northern homestead blows And takes me back awhile To gleams where froids of ivy creep And laughing fern-fringed torrents leap To trysts near by with tides that sweep The shores of Arran's Isle. Ah Nature, 'tis a gracious whim Old scenes and memories to limn Here where the spruce and poplar rim All that is now my own. In this far land would I, content, Let all my life and love be spent, Were not its rugged beauties lent From beauties I have known. —Isa G. Jackson in Chamber's Journal.

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