The Charlottetown Guardian

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A Silver Fox Service

Our fox ranchers will learn with interest of the plans for benefiting the industry, as outlined in yesterday's Guardian by Hon W. H. Dennis, Minister of Agriculture. The Department is fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. W. F. Burke as head of the new Silver Fox Service which it is proposed to establish under government administration. The organization of fox breeding clubs and field work such as is carried on in other stock breeding lines, should be of advantage in the all-important matter of improving the quality of pelt production.

Competition at the present time is keener than ever before in the fur farming industry. If this Province is to maintain its position, it must do so through the fullest co-operation of all concerned. The good work done of late years by the P.E.I. Silver Fox Breeders' Exhibition Association is an example of the kind of initiative that is required. Apart from all other considerations, the fact that this industry is one of our largest revenue producers, justifies any efforts the Agricultural Department can make in improving production.

A Welcome Visitor

A distinguished and most welcome visitor to the Island at present is Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, [illegible] secretary of the International Joint Commission, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society of Canada, and the Canadian Literary Institute, member of leading [illegible] societies on both sides of the Atlantic, and author of international repute. It would be impossible within the space of half a column to enumerate, even, Mr. Burpee's achievements in the field of literary, historial, and geographical research, and the honours which have been bestowed upon him. Among other things he is a member of the National Committee of the Boy Scouts Association of Canada, of the Canadian Institute on International Affairs, and of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations Society of Canada.

Mr. Burpee visited Prince Edward Island last year, and he has paid us the compliment of coming again this season for a well-earned holiday. Not altogether a holiday, perhaps, for he has consented to address the Charlottetown Rotary Club next Monday on the subject of the International Joint Commission of which he has been secretary since 1912.

We hope Mr. Burpee's vacation here will measure up to all his expectations, and that he will go back refreshed to his onerous duties at Ottawa after contact with the Island's sunshine, salt water, and ozone-laden breezes.

"Three Momentous Years"

At the annual meeting of the London (England) Chamber of Commerce, the chairman, Sir Stephen Demetriadi, K.B.E., gave a thoughtful review of the "three momentous years" during which he has presided over the destinies of the chamber. He spoke of the "speed at which events move in our day" and of the "fundamental changes, political, economic and social, which are brought about so swiftly that their significance is frequently missed." Among the most important of these changes he enumerated Japanese encroachment in China and Italy's Abyssinian campaign as the most revolutionary developments in foreign politics; other significant events being the refortification by Germany of the Rhineland and of the Dardanelles by Turkey. International finance had likewise undergone profound modifications, the economic situation producing industrial and social changes which made it essential that leaders of today should be capable readily of adapting their ideas to the changed conditions."

As Sir Stephen viewed it, the primary need was for a "stable internal price level," for only in this way could the monetary unit maintain its validity. The evil of fluctuating prices was emphasized; when prices fall the debtors suffer, when they rise the creditors suffer and labour troubles occur. For this reason pleas for the removal of trade barriers, quotas, restrictions in exchange and tariffs left him cold. "I suggest that nations have adopted these measures precisely because they are not prepared to have their own internal markets disorganized by a flood of cheap imports, which would drag down their own internal price level."

"Complete fixity of the foreign exchanges would be too dearly bought if it involved constant and drastic alterations of the internal general price level, with consequent disorganization of our domestic market," concluded Sir Stephen.

Fuel Experiments

After five years of experiments with a new fuel mixture of pulverized coal and crude oil, carried out in England by a Tyneside firm in conjunction with the Cunard Steamship Company, tests have now been completed. It is said that the new colloidal fuel may be adopted as the principal method of firing ships in the British navy and the mercantile service. The mixture consists of 60 per cent. crude oil and 40 per cent. pulverized coal, and technically it gives the same results as oil fuel, although it is appreciably cheaper.

If the production of colloidal fuel in large quantities is undertaken it will mean a great deal to the coal industry of Great Britain and other countries where coal but not oil is available.

In Canada the production of crude petroleum is 52 or 53 million gallons a year whereas imports are over two and three-quarter billion gallons of petroleum of all kinds, including 24 million for ships alone, according to figures of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Colloidal fuel, if it comes into vogue generally, should increase the consumption of Canadian coal by a very large amount.

Editorial Notes

Ypres III, 1917.

* * * *

Now that Hon. Mr. Michaud has gone without doing, or promising anything for the Province, we must possess our souls in patience until Hon. Mr. Dunning comes.

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Total payments to pensioners under the New Brunswick Old Age Pensions' Act during the 12 months between June, 1936 and June of this year, amount to $1,578,407.05.

* * * *

The Leader of the Opposition is not taking any one officially into his confidence, nevertheless it is remarkable the number of "authoritative" statements appearing in the mainland Press allegedly giving his intended decision regarding the leadership.

* * * *

Notwithstanding dire predictions, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., has been re-elected head of the C.C.F., and with him practically the same executive. Though having only seven members at Ottawa, the organization with vaulting ambition, has decided to form a "slate" for the purpose of taking over the Government after next election.

* * * *

A road-building programme of between $12,000,000 and $14,000,000 is planned by the Ontario Government for this autumn, Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Minister of Highways, announces. Half of this sum will be spent in Northern Ontario and the rest mainly on the "middle" highway between Toronto and Hamilton and minor extensions in Southern Ontario. The work of boulevard will be continued. In future this will be a permanent policy on all trunk roads.

* * * *

Articles of special interest on the educational ideals and progress of Dalhousie University appear in the current issue of the Dalhousie Review. They are by Dr. D. C. Harvey, Provincial Archivist of Nova Scotia, and Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, and are timely in view of the preparations which are being made for a reunion in August next year to commemorate one hundred years of continuous teaching at the University.

* * * *

Commander H. H. Harwood of the British cruiser Exeter told a luncheon meeting at Victoria, B.C., that before a British naval force can guard the Empire against attack "sister services" must provide adequate protection on land for docks, railways and communication systems. Which means Canada must lay foundations for her own adequate defence and protection, after which she may look to the Mother Country for assistance in the way of Imperial naval service.

* * * *

According to Mr. C. F. Bailey of the Fredericton Experimental Station they are making a special feature of horse breeding in New Brunswick to avoid the importation of horses resulting in sending many thousands of dollars annually out of the province. A few years ago a Clydesdale stud was established at the farm but was replaced with Percheron horses, as it was found that the average farmer in the province preferred the Percheron type. At the present time the station has one high class Percheron stallion Sir William Laet, and four Percheron mares. Three have colts at their sides now.

* * * *

The Morning Post, the oldest morning daily in London has just changed ownership and became the property of Lord Camrose of The Daily Telegraph. The Post was first published in 1772, and has been continuously issued since, first as a weekly then as a daily. It is noted as the exponent of the views of the "high-brows" and socially elect in England. To be featured in the Morning Post was to obtain the hallmark of being socially, politically and religiously correct and acceptable. The Daily Telegraph, on the other hand, was, and is, the exponent of the middle-class and industrial point of view. Lord Camrose was formerly Mr. William Ewert Berry, and is chairman of Allied Newspapers Ltd., and of Allied Northern Newspapers Ltd., owner of a chain of newspapers, competitors of the Harmsworth group.

* * * *

The long legal battle of Miss Catriona Louise Maclean of Ardgour to be declared chieftain of her branch of the Clan Maclean is over—and Miss Maclean is no nearer her goal than when the fight began last year. Three justices in Court of Session, Edinburgh, agreed chieftainship has no status in law and that the Lord Lyon King of Arms has no jurisdiction to determine a dispute as to a Highland chieftainship. Rival claimants to the chieftainship were Miss Maclean and her cousin, Lieut.-Commander H. H. Maclean of Bursledon, Hampshire. The former chieftain, Miss Maclean's father, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Maclean, died in 1930.

* * * *

Naturally Montreal is rejoicing with exceeding great joy over the hand-out of $11,500,000 for the deepening of the St. Lawrence. The Montreal Gazette forgets all about its economy strictures and can scarce forbear to cheer. "The only room for uncertainty as to the prompt and expeditious execution of the project," it says, "arises from the fact that the amount of work to be done in any one session will be contingent upon the amount appropriated by Parliament for that season. There should not be, however, any great anxiety under this head, since the appropriations will be submitted to Parliament by the Government, *which has approved the plan and let the contract, and which is altogether unlikely to be satisfied with inadequate votes.* There is now a real prospect of the ship channel's development upon a scale long desired and with results which will undoubtedly redound to the advantage of the Port of Montreal and only less directly to that of the whole Dominion." Meanwhile Charlottetown Harbour dredging must hang fire for alleged lack of funds, or policy of economy.

NOTES BY THE WAY

With their customary Australian thoroughness the Australians are fighting the police dog. It is a menace to humans, of course, but much more than a threat to livestock. A bill was passed by the Victoria state legislature requiring all owners of police dogs to pay an additional $12.50 registration above the ordinary license fee of one dollar. This measure was the outcome of much angry comment about Alsatians, which are widely regarded as savage animals. In no case is a police dog allowed out except on a leading string. The effect of the legislation has been that owners who canot pay the fee, or who are not prepared to do so, have taken Alsatians into the dog hospital for killing.—Brandon Sun.

American bankers long before the depression went on record as opposing indiscriminate chartering of new banks. Their warnings were largely unheeded, with the result that when the crisis came American banks presented a sorry picture as compared in the situation in other countries. A big factor in the collapse was the number of unnecessary banks, managed by men who only under the most elastic interpretation could be called bankers. But it now looks as though the lesson had been learned. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, cooperating with State banking departments, is quietly merging, and without loss liquidating, some of the smaller and weaker banks. Definite discouragement is handed out to those applying for new charters. Banking associations are raising standards for entrance into their profession. With these safety-first precautions it is a sound assumption that no future ebb of the business tide will take such a toll in bank failures as did the last.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A mountain man who rarely, if ever, visited a town of any size, drove into Statesville with his son, travelling in a decrepit car. Climbing out of the car on one of the main streets, the old man appeared fascinated by the pavement. He scraped his feet on the hard surface, and, turning to his son, remarked: "Well, I don't blame 'em for building a town here. The ground is too darn hard to plough anyhow."—Sackville Tribune.

In the strikes which are epidemic and contagious and which the play of international finance provokes by monetary devaluation, there is a danger which should give pause to the various conflicting factions. This danger is that of the "agents provocateurs" which evil forces insinuate everywhere to excite the opposing parties to errors of judgment and to disorder; to poison conflict still further with the double object of bringing discredit always upon the forces which might be good and of turning the smallest quarrel to the advantage of the forces of anarchy. . . . These agents may generally be recognized by the same signs: an artificial extremism which renders them more devoted to the employer than the employer himself, warmer partisans of labour than labour men themselves. They slip into both camps to stir things up, to upset and, if possible ,destroy all sense of proportion.—Ex.

Max Eastman, Communist writer and editor, who spent several years in Russia during the early part of the Soviet regime, has been attacking Dictator Stalin bitterly in a series of articles appearing in the New York World-Telegram. The cause of his wrath is the execution of his friends before firing squads after brief and unfair trials. He declares that it is incredible that men of the training and background of the eight generals recently executed could have behaved in exactly the same way in "confessing" their guilt. He holds that their confessions were written by a common author, that they are all lies, forced by the fear of torture and the desire to save their families from prosecution. The explanation of so-called "confessions" has been generally accepted by the outside world as correct ever since the trial of the British engineers a few years ago.—Calgary Herald.

He has left us. In the remote parts of that countryside where I was born and where old English phrases linger, though they may be dying, even now I hear among old people this phrase about those who die, "He has gone home." It was a universal phrase among the old agricultural laborers, when life was one toil from their earliest days to their last, and I think that that phrase must have arisen from the sense that one day the toil would be over and the rest would come, and that rest, the cessation of toil, wherever that occurred, would be home. So they say, "He has gone home." When our long days of work are over here there is nothing in our oldest customs which so stirs the imagination of the young member as the cry which goes down the lobbies, "Who goes home?" Sometimes when I hear it I think of the language of my own countryside and I feel that for those who have borne the almost insupportable burden of public life there may well be a day when they will be glad to go home.—Baldwin.

The National Government in England has won seven out of the last eight by-elections. The people of Britain seem satisfied with the present Administration—and with every reason. It has given the United Kingdom sound government.—London Free Press.

The mockers cry "International organization is a sham." The League of Nations, they assert, is a failure. They point with just scorn at the fate of Abyssinia. They point to the fraud and hypocrisy which has accompanied the non-intervention policy in Spain. We must not be discouraged by these sorrowful episodes. We canot afford to be discouraged by them. Either civilization is going to control the air, or the air is going to wreck civilization. Either the scientific educated races are going to control war or war is going to ruin and plunge the scientific educated races back into the squalor of the dark ages. Only by a grand combined effort can we escape from a deluge of misery. This is no time to abandon the cause of the League of Nations. This is no time to despair of true international comradeship and cooperation. On the contrary, it is the time of all others to advance with high resolve and to persevere.—Churchill.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE USUAL WARNING ABOUT APPENDICITIS

At least once a year I feel it my duty to talk about appendicitis. Not that there is anything new to tell but to give the same warning as of previous years to that number who do not know the terrible consequences of making three serious, though natural, mistakes when there is a pain in the abdomen.

These mistakes are (a) giving a laxative to "clear out the bowel", (b) allowing food to be eaten, (c) delaying the calling of a physician.

Some idea of the danger of giving laxatives (and these figures have been given before) was recorded in Hygeia a couple of years ago.

"By a survey of hospital records, the Medical Society of Philadelphia showed that in cases in which a laxative had been given 7 percent of the patients died, but where no laxative had been given only 2 percent died. In other words, when a laxative was used 1 person out of 14 died, but when there had been no laxative, 1 out of 46 died. When only one laxative, or one dose of a purgative (stronger medicine) was given, 1 in 17 persons died; but when a number of laxatives had been given 1 in 5 died."

What should be done when a sharp pain occurs in the lower right side of abdomen, which pain perhaps started near the pit of the stomach and then went down to lower right side and remained there?

"The patient should lie down, preferably on the back. No laxative or cathartic should be given by mouth. If there is good reason to believe that the bowel should be emptied, a small enema—a pint of warm water containing a teaspoonful of table salt (but no soap) should be given slowly. Nothing should be given to ease or deaden the pain as this would make it difficult for the physician, if called later, to tell whether or not the case was appendicitis."

If the pain continues—in the one spot—for over an hour or two a physician should be called. No food should be given until it is definitely known that the case is not appendicitis.

Operation is the treatment for appendicitis. If it is determined that a severe attack of appendicitis is present, the quicker the operation is done, the safer the patient will be.

The Poets' Corner

THE LAST WORD

Creep into thy narrow bed,
Creep, and let no more be said!
Vain thy onset! all strands fast.
Thou thyself must break at last.

Let the long contention cease!
Geese are swans, and swans are geese.
Let them have it how they will!
Thou are tired; best be still.

They out-talked thee, hissed thee, tore thee!
Better men fared thus before thee;
Fired their ringing shot and passed,
Hotly charged —and sank at last.

Charge once more, then, and be dumb!
Let the victors, when they come,
When the forts of folly fall,
Find thy body by the wall!

—MATTHEW ARNOLD.

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Behind The Headlines At Ottawa

By Dean Wilson

It is no exaggeration to state that very few Canadians are able to fully realize the true value of Canada's wealth near the Arctic Circle. However, now a little secret has come out in Otawa, and it is that certain departmental officials of the Federal Government have been working for several years on many ideas which aim to open up this vast northern section, with the cause of this disclosure coming from the recent sensational flights of the Russian airplanes who made two spectacular flights from Moscow across this vast territory to the sunny slopes of California.

The question was raised in Ottawa why the Federal Government had not in any way endeavoured to develop this territory, and if it was not true that Canada's possessions in the frozen north were in danger from foreign hands getting a strangle hold on the enormous natural resources.

Now it can very readily be stated here that the Dominion of Canada has been working feverishly for several years to originate ideas which would permit the safe and sane development of this land. In fact, right now the officials of various departments in the Capital know quite accurately the extent of the extremely rich deposits of minerals there, and the contemplated plans will involve a huge undertaking on the part of the Federal Government, and which is expected to yield a sensational new source of wealth to this country.

Every preparation has been made to carry on mining projects and to do refining right on the spot, and owing to the particular conditions of this vast uninhabitable territory, actual realization of these objects has been delayed. However, it will be no surprise if these pioneers move in on these new towns and villages within the next year or earlier, since it is known that airplanes may play a large role in hustling the plans. This modern means of transportation will be used to carry out the materials for the establishing of mills and machinery, to bring materials for building homes for these northern pioneers, and so forth. Remarkable research efforts have shown that certain fruits, vegetables and grain, may be grown there through artificial methods of cultivation indoors.

It is obvious to the expert observer that it will not be long now when such desirable products as gold, oil, furs, radium ore and timber, will start on its way from these northern sections to the various world markets, and many Canadian enterprises will furnish a new source of revenue to a large number of citizens of this country. That is the opinion of official Ottawa.

* * * *

When the Coronation ceremonies were going on in London, a small incident caused a surprise. It was the fact that various soldiers of the Dominions took part in relieving the steady guard that watches Buckingham Palace, and which is the official London residence of His Majesty, King George VI.

At that time, an enquiry was made, but official reticence was the reward for every effort to obtain information why this procedure was adopted.

Now, slowly but surely, it is clear why this interchange of guards took place, and it was but the start of a vast system of interchanging soldiers which will take Canadian recruits to every part of the Empire, and likewise bring to Canada soldiers from all parts of the Empire. In other words, it is hoped to create an Imperial army or fighting force in place of the old and outdated system.

Although all [illegible] tended the Imperial Conference in London flatly [illegible] exactly what decisions were made at this historic gathering, and openly admit that they have adopted a policy of secrecy in the best interests of the Empire, yet it is not unknown in Ottawa now that a definite defence policy has been adopted by the Empire, whereby each of Dominions, including Canada, will share proportionally in responsibility for the enormous rearmament expenditure.

Now the first indication of this common policy has come out, and it is this interchange of soldiers or troops, which idea was originated by the new British Minister of War, Hon. Hore-Belisha, who hopes to allow lads from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc., to train in various parts of the Empire.

* * * *

Washington has provided a new subject of discussion in the Capital of Canada. A report was issued in the Capital of the United States that states that it is expected that certain new inventions will create an increase of unemployment within a short time. This statement was contained in the annual report of the National Resources Committee, which explains that "bad business" alone does not cut off men from work, and send them home. It is pointed out that definite work now going on will produce improvements and inventions which will throw out of work hundreds of thousands of persons, and create a new economic problem for the country. The report quotes concrete examples.

It is nothing new for Canada to witness industrial revolutions through certain amount of unemployment, and this latest warning has been taken very seriously by officials in Ottawa. Consequently, each case has been studied lately, and this will be continued until the Government at Ottawa has made the necessary preparations for any situation likely to be created by these new inventions. One of the schemes likely to result from this study is the creation of a planning board to gauge beforehand the effect of any new or modern invention and to work out the necessary readjustments, preventing the many mistakes made by Federal Governments of Canada in the past in similar instances when whole sections of our population suddenly felt the pains and suffering of unemployment through faulty or negligent use of our resources.

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Roosevelt's Reverse

(Ottawa Journal)

What Arthur Knock, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, calls the "most far-reaching political reverse ever suffered by a great party leader," came last week to President Roosevelt. It came when his captains in the Senate abandoned their fight for his Supreme Court measure, handing it back to an hostile Judiciary Committee to be buried. The Judiciary Committee, composed of Democrats and Republicans, had reported the measure unfavorably.

Just how Roosevelt, a brilliant tactician, came to hopelessly miscalculate public opinion on the Supreme Court question seems difficult to understand. The only possible explanation seems to be that, given more power than had ever been yielded by Congress to an executive in peace, he lost something of his perspective, of his sense of proportion, came to believe that his word was law.

Congress had yielded much to him. It authorized him to devalue the American dollar at any time during the next two years that pleased him. It told him he could issue two billion dollars in greenbacks if he deemed that wise. It authorized him to put the United States on a bimetallic standard overnight, by decreeing the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It told him he could fix the value of the silver dollar at any ratio that he saw fit. It authorized him to spend, almost entirely at his own discretion, a relief fund larger than the country's entire budget the year before the war.

No other President of the United States had ever remotely possessed such power in a time of peace.

All of this, coupled with his smashing victory in the last election, may have made Roosevelt contemptuous of Congress, forgetful of the very source of his own power. History is filled with such examples.

Yet the American people for all of their weaknesses in government, are fundamentally democratic: with a traditional and deep-seated belief in the democratic system of checks and balances. They may give their President wide powers in time of crisis, in an emergency they would never submit or submit easily, to anything resembling dictatorship under normal conditions.

What decisive defeat will mean for President Roosevelt, only time can tell. He has been brilliant and decisive in victory. His real test as a statesman and leader will come now in adversity.

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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.

PICTURES FOR EXHIBITION

Sir,—Last year there were shown at the Exhibition pictures covering six and nine square feet of space. As a consequence smaller pictures of merit were evidently seen neither by the judges nor by observers.

Now, largeness of size is no criterion of artistic genius or skill therefore there should be a limit to size as the space for art is limited.

I am, Sir, etc.,
EXHIBITOR

CONFER IN STRIKE

EDGEWATER, N. J., July 30—(AP)—C. I. O. representatives and officials of the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey conferred today on the sit-down strike of 600 of the plant's employees.

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Auto Accidents Increase

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