

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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A Brighter Viewpoint

The Winnipeg Tribune thinks that general statements about adverse conditions in the west are unjust to some parts of the west and that they are particularly unjust to Manitoba. It explains that the oldest of the prairie provinces is coming through the present period of low farm prices with much credit to itself. The reason is that the farmers are not dependent on wheat. Long ago they learned the danger of leaning too heavily on that one crop. Manitoba is, moreover, naturally adapted to mixed farming. At any rate, it has been engaged in mixed farming for forty years, and during that time has steadily expanded the ramifications of its mixed farming operations. There has been less and less reliance on field crops and more and more dependence on live stock, dairy products, wool, poultry, honey, etc. Large sections of Alberta are also in comparatively good shape today because they have engaged in dairying and general mixed farming. There is also some mixed farming in Saskatchewan, which is, however, mainly a wheat-growing area. At any rate, the lessons learned from the past seem to prove conclusively that the salvation of the west lies in diversified agriculture, where it is possible to get away from simple grain-growing. That is why Mr. E. W. Beatty has suggested an agricultural farm credit board, and why Premier Bennett has endorsed that scheme. The task of the board will be to finance the farmers of the west in changing over from wheat growing to mixed farming.

The Challenge Of Russia

A Canadian economic authority, observing the reaction to the Soviet Five Year Plan, concludes that so far from industrial leaders in other countries being spurred to greater activity to offset whatever threat there might be from Russia, the effect seems to be one of general fear and paralysis. The fallacy of this attitude is pointed out in a trenchant article in Financial Counsel. Why, asks this journal, should the "cheap labor" of Russia be feared as a permanent element in our economic life more than the cheap labor of scores of other countries? We are told that Russia by dumping wheat on the English markets is going to keep prices for Canadian wheat depressed for years to come; that it is going to pour huge cargoes of pulpwood into the United States, and cut off that market for the million cords or so of Canadian pulpwood that cross the border from Canada year by year; that it will come into the paper market; that it will produce steel more cheaply than U. S. Steel Corporation, and compete successfully with that and other large organizations in the United States market; that its stocks of crude petroleum will drive down crude prices, and accentuate conditions that have not been any too favorable for several years. It is the psychological effect of these predictions on our own industrial leaders that is most to be feared at the present time. Has a group of supermen arisen in Russia that has more brains than the best that England and Canada, and Italy and other countries have to offer? The engineers of Russia that are building their huge steel plant or plants, and are mechanizing agriculture, are men that are taken from other countries, including Canada. If the Russian Five Year Plan succeeds and brings a considerable degree of prosperity to the average Russian workman, it seems logical to believe that this in itself will prove the undoing of Soviet rule, insofar as it presupposes the practical enslavement of the great mass of the people of that country. "Why," asks Financial Counsel again, "should the Russian bear take on all at once a terrifying aspect and send cold shivers down

our spines? If Russia's primary object is to improve conditions of the Russian people, it will work out beneficially for the whole world. If the Soviet object is primarily millitaristic or "anti-capitalist" and subversive of the existing order of affairs, faulty though it is in many respects, it cannot be met by sitting down and bemoaning our fate. Russia should be a stimulus rather than a paralyzing threat."

American "Efficiency."

In his book on the World War, General Pershing reprints some of the communications which he sent to Washington from France in criticism of what was going on back home. He characterizes the slovenly, unmilitary, careless habits that had grown up in times of peace in the army as seriously detrimental to military efficiency. The General complains that even after the United States had been in the war for six months, it appeared to be difficult for some bureaus of the war department to think in terms of a world war. There apparently existed in administrative circles "a lingering hope that, after all, it might not be necessary to send large numbers of men abroad." He speaks of the delays of ships in port at a time when shipping was very scarce. He writes of tonnage being wasted when under-clothing and other necessities were needed by the troops in France. He was even driven to protest against the shipment of any more bookcases, bath-tubs, cuspidors, lawn mowers, refrigerators, window shades, etc., etc. Evidently General Pershing's opinion as to who "won the war" does not coincide with the blatant statements of some American arm chair patriots.

Canada's Representative

It is announced that Canada will be represented at the British Empire Exhibition at Buenos Aires by Sir George Perley, who will sail from Halifax with the Chamber of Commerce delegates on February 21. Though not invested with a Portfollo, Sir George is one of the outstanding members of the Federal Cabinet, and a recognized leader in the industrial and commercial life of Canada, and will worthily represent the Dominion Government at this great trade exposition, which is to be one of the world events of the coming spring. The Fair will be opened by H. R. the Prince of Wales on March 14.

Editorial Notes

Fire losses usually increase in a time of depression and it is not surprising that losses in the United States for 1930 were \$463,612,762, against \$422,215,128 in 1929, an increase of nine and a half per cent.

An exchange suggests that the new horseshoe at Niagara Falls should serve to attract to the spot more bridal couples than ever. If one horseshoe was an omen of good-luck for the newlyweds, a pair of them should double the good prospects.

A veteran of the House of Commons passed away in Ontario recently in the person of Hon. William Smith. Mr. Smith had been a Member for nearly forty years and had sat in the House with every Premier except Mr. MacKenzie, 1874-8 and Mr. Bennett. He was appointed to the Privy Council of Canada by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen in 1921.

It would be interesting, says the Vancouver Province, to learn just how many defeats are needed to induce the MacDonald government to resign. Beaten by 33 upon the Education Bill, to which Labor was ardently attached, the Prime Minister refused to resign because "no vital principle was involved." To the older kind of parliamentarian it was a vital principle that a bill having the support of the government should be passed and that if it were not passed, the government should give someone else an opportunity of forming a government.

"Why," asks Financial Counsel again, "should the Russian bear take on all at once a terrifying aspect and send cold shivers down

Notes by the Way

"What you did was wrong and cannot be excused," said the judge, "but there never was any crime in your heart. All you need is someone to go to when the going gets rough. You can come to me." In these words the judge in a Brooklyn court addressed a boy who was charged with stealing bread with which to feed his brothers and sisters of whom he was the eldest, the parents being dead. The judge's words should sink into every heart. There are boys in every city who are ready to steal when "the going is rough." No one knows how rough going looms before the boy especially the poor boy who needs something, perhaps food for himself, perhaps for brothers or sisters. If he had someone to go to like the judge above mentioned what a difference it would make in his life. Someone to go to, someone to confide in, someone who understood the heart of a boy. Christians think of it!

A total of 2,645,000 unemployed in our own country represents a state of unparalleled affairs says the Edinburg Weekly Scotsman. Other countries have their own industrial problems but nowhere is the need for some overhauling more clamant than in our own. That the dole is one cause of the inflated figure no one can question. It is becoming quite obvious that unless some obligation to work becomes a condition to the payment of the dole, matters will go from bad to worse.

The election by acclamation of a supporter of the Tolmie Government for "The Islands" constituency of British Columbia, is the most recent proof that the Conservative tide is still on the flood. This is the third by-election the Tolmie Government has won within the past couple of months, one of the three being a gain from the Opposition.

The more people are inclined to give a preference to the products of their own locality, and then to the products of the Dominion, obviously the more readily there will be organized in this country stable industries, a paying agriculture and prosperous trade. This would happen if only people would reflect more upon their own interests and be more far-sighted.

The direct purpose of any education worth the name is the development of character by training the intellect, illuminating the conscience, stimulating the finer emotions, directing the will towards nobler ideals, enriching the sense of God in human hearts and so purifying the spiritual vision and faculties for wise restraint, greater freedom and a larger and more liberal measure of consecrated service. Where else but in the home-land can such an uplifting influence be brought to bear upon the youth of our day and generation? Goethe held that every philosophy of life must have its source in the character of its author, and must be the translation of his active moral tendencies of his nature.

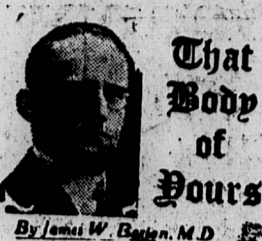
Premier Bennett's "Canada First" policy is applicable in one direction at least, wherein it can be made to serve Canada and set an excellent example for the British Empire and the rest of the civilized world. If he will use it to close the door tightly against Russian imports, he will earn the gratitude of the farseeing people of the country.

Mr. Lloyd George, who is implacably opposed to any form of helping the Empire trade by preferences, has been posing as a miracle worker. He says that if Liberalism is returned at the next election—a contingency that is exceedingly remote—a conference will be convened of industrial, commercial, and banking interests with the object of reducing the costs of production without lowering the worker's standard of living. Mr. Lloyd George, like all demagogues, is a slave to catchwords, and so long as they sound pleasant he does not appear to be very concerned about their meaning.

If Canada must import coal, let it be the product of Old Country mines. But Canada does not need to import coal: Canadian bituminous and Canadian coke can do the work of every pound of imported coal—and do it satisfactorily and well. The market for Nova Scotia coal is in Canada.

At a Liberal meeting in Toronto it was first of all decided to bar reporters and later on the hat of a newspaper man was used to collect ballots. It will thus be seen that journalists sometimes have their uses.

The result of today, which haunts the mind and cannot be escaped, will presently be bridged into a word, and the principle that seemed to explain nature will itself be included as one example of a boisterous conversation.—Emerson.



By Lewis W. Batten, M.D.

That Body of Yours

HOW THE MIND AFFECTS BODY PROCESSES.

When we think of the aids the medical students have at the present time as compared with those of just a few years back, we are apt to think that there should not only be more cures than in previous times, but also fewer actual cases. As a matter of fact, these mechanical aids of the laboratory, X ray, microscope, and so forth help physicians to be more accurate in their diagnosis, but there is one very serious fault to be found about it. That is that in effort to be accurate, the medical student and physician is likely to think more about his methods and their results than about the patient himself.

And yet the patient's feelings, his anxieties, his fears, worries, or other emotional disturbances are a big factor in actually causing his trouble, and a big factor in the success or failure of the treatment. Dr. Geo. Stevenson found in a large medical clinic treating stomach and intestinal diseases that about 20 per cent of the patients had severe emotional problems, and that another 55 per cent had less severe problems. This means that only 25 per cent just one out of every four of these patients, was free from any emotional problems.

Now it has been proven first in animals and later in man that mental conflicts and emotional disturbances upset the normal functions of what is called the sympathetic system. It is this system that regulates the circulation of the blood, the juices in the digestion, the action of the lungs in breathing, and so forth.

If this sympathetic system is disturbed then the various processes do not do their work so well. They do not stop entirely but they become irregular and do their work poorly, with the result that actual harm often results in the stomach, intestine, kidneys, heart, or other organs.

Dr. C. C. Wholey, Pittsburg, reports a case of a girl of 14 years who had all the symptoms of gall stones simply because she had been with her mother so much, and the latter has suffered with several attacks. He reports another case of severe vomiting "in a woman" because her little boy recovering from an anaesthetic had a vomiting spell, and she thought he was going to die.

Now you see how the mental factor would have to be treated in these cases before any real help could be given to the patient. I mention this for the reason that if your stomach, intestine, liver, or even heart or kidneys bother you, you would be wise to tell all your troubles to the doctor.

The Poet's Corner

THE HARP

Across the wind-swept spaces of the sky The harp of all the world is hung on high. And through its shining strings the swallows fly. The little silver fingers of the rain Oft touch it softly to a low refrain. That all day long comes o'er and o'er again. And when the storms of God above it roll, The mighty wind awakes its sleeping soul To songs of wild, delight or bitter dole. And through the quiet night, as faint and far As melody down-drifted from a star, Trembles strange music where those harp-strings are. But only flying words of joy and woe, Caught from the restless earth-bound souls below. Over the vibrant, wares ebb and flow. And in the cities that men call their own, And in the unnamed places, waste and lone, This harp forever sounds: Life's undertone. —Virna Sheard.

The St. Lawrence Deep Water-Way Problem

By George J. Armstrong

In the four previous articles the Transportation Clause of the problem has been discussed, the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway project outlined and a few words said upon the power situation, and it has become more than obvious to anyone to whom it may interest that power is certainly 50 per cent of the benefits to be derived if any benefits are to be gained whatever. The question is raised as to whether or not the investment in proposed exported power, or the application of the power in Canada solely, will be a sound or unsound proposition. Under an export policy there would be a development capital expenditure of \$138 in Canada and an income from export taxes of \$1.96 per annum. The question is "what is the annual value to Canada of \$138 invested profitably?" It is interesting to note that by order-in-council No. P. C. 397 of March 16th 1925 the annual export tax on electricity is three-tenths of one cent per kilowatt hour. It is difficult to answer the foregoing question definitely, but one thing is sure, the annual value cannot be less than the difference between the average rate of commercial returns in general successful business and the rate at which Canada can borrow money. This difference may be assumed to be 21-2 per cent.

Therefore \$138 in the electrical industry must be worth to Canada at least \$3.85 per year and probably a great deal more. Therefore one horse power on this basis is worth to Canada at least \$1.96 plus \$3.85 or \$5.41 dollars per annum. On a no-export policy Canada would have to forego the export tax but the whole of the invested capital would be in the electrical industry of Canada. On the same basis of evaluation this would be worth a considerable amount to Canada. Again, with a no-export policy and by assuming the establishment of all the induced and cognate industries, the annual benefit to Canada would be on the same basis of figuring 21-2 per cent of 2,200 dollars which is \$55.00. It is necessary to view this with a certain amount of caution, and the limitations of their derivation should be understood. For example, no allowance has been made for the deferring of construction if markets are not ready in Canada. In this connection it would not take more than a few years to overtake any loss so derived, however, there is the very uncertain factor of whether or not there would be a continuation of the present industrial balance in the St. Lawrence.

Then again, if through a no-export policy the building of any power project be deferred, the loss to Canada would be: (1) Loss of export tax per year \$1.96 per horse power. (2) Loss of the benefit to Canada of the expenditure of the development capital. Therefore it is quite justifiable to say that if a generating plant be built and the power exported, then Canada in the preliminary years receives the annual development benefits, and at the close of the period receives back the electricity she had been exporting. This argument is perfectly sound and Canada would be the richer by exporting initially some of her power, if it can be made certain that exported electricity could be recalled at the termination of the lease. On the other hand if an embargo be placed upon export, then Canada probably would lose \$5.41 per annum per installed horsepower until such time as the home market is sufficient to warrant the development. Suppose the embargo defers Canadian construction by, say, twelve years, the total loss to Canada would be 4 per cent compounded, about \$81.00. Making no allowance for induced industries, then it would only take between five and six years with no export, and Canada benefiting by \$15.00 to repay the \$81.00 loss to Canada. This illustrates the general situation. But this argument at once falls to the ground if power can be recovered. The whole case hinges on this point.

About this question a great deal of controversy has raged. Those who believe that it can be recovered point out that electricity is a commodity. It can be bought and sold, exported and otherwise handled, and contracts for such handling can be executed between American and Canadian interests, just as for any other article of commerce. They ask why it should be more difficult at the termination of an export contract to stop the power, than it is to stop the export of say, news-print, or asbestos on a long term contract. They also ask why Canada should withdraw electricity from the operation of ordinary economic law and expect the United States to abstain from corresponding action with coal.

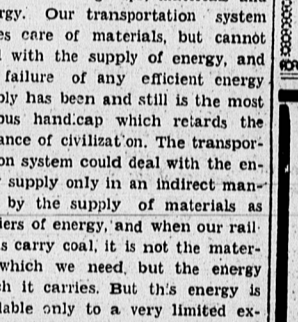
Those opposed to this view state that electrical power is not an ordinary article of commerce. It is in fact not a commodity, but rather the life-blood of the community which it serves. No community would permit for an instant, contract or no contract, any interruptions to the supply of this primary and vital requirement. Further, if such power is to

serve communities at a distance, the prosperity that renders possible such a service, transformers, transmission lines, rights-of-way, etc., is very expensive and has only been assembled by the expenditure of considerable capital. This investment becomes akin to a vested right with all that such a phrase connotes. Those who are opposed to the export power emphasize another pertinent fact—namely, that the magnitude of the community demanding the continuation of the service would be ten or twelve times the size of the community that wished to terminate the export at the close of the contract. The proponents of a no-export policy assert that when one hundred and twenty million want something very badly, and only eight or ten million people do not want it done, there is only one possible outcome. In supporting this "force majeure," argument these realists mention Panama, Mexico, Nicaragua, and the treatment of the native American Indians. Obviously such a divergence of opinion, so pronounced, makes it very difficult for anyone to produce really mathematical or engineering reasoning, to support the various views. Indeed the elucidation of this somewhat complex situation is not really an economic matter at all, though certain broad facts can be stated. It would appear that those Canadians who have studied the matter are greatly in favour of a no-export policy. This assumption is prevalent from the National Advisory Committee. (2) Under the supposition that an export policy is sound and is adopted, there is at best a time when there may be a possibility of irritation between the two countries. (3) Under a no-export policy there is no possibility of bringing about such a cause for irritation.

To sum up,—economic reasoning is not and cannot be the governing factor in the questions mentioned and to be discussed at Ottawa. These matters are historical and political. The whole argument against export hinges on the belief that power once exported is extremely difficult to recover. This is borne of political insight, combined with historical data and places a very complicated situation in the hands of any government, and a fair view of fact is noted that the necessities of civilized life consist of two groups, materials and energy. Our transportation system takes care of materials, but cannot deal with the supply of energy, and the failure of any efficient energy supply has been and still is the most serious handicap which retards the advance of civilization. The transportation system could deal with the energy supply only in an indirect manner, by the supply of materials as carriers of energy, and when our railroads carry coal, it is not the material which we need, but the energy which it carries. But this energy is available only to a very limited extent, as heat, and as mechanical power in big steam units, most of the demands of civilized life could not be satisfied by it. In any country village far away from the centres of civilization we have no difficulty to have delivered to us any material produced anywhere in the world; but even in the centres of civilization we could not get the energy to run a sawing machine or drive a fan with electric power. Thus just as our steam railways and express companies take care of the transportation and distribution of materials, so civilization requires a system of transmission and distribution of energy, so that if it be admitted that energy is basic to civilization and that Hydro-power is plentiful then the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway from power aspects may be very important to Canada.

(To be continued)

Might not the student afford some Hebrew roots, and the business man some of his half-crowns, for a share of the idler's knowledge of life at large, and Art of living?—R. L. Stevenson.



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FEED THE BIRDS CONTEST
The Guardian offers prizes of \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.00 to each of the three Counties to children Feeding, Counting, and Writing the Best Story about the Birds visiting their farms.
This contest closes March 31.
For further particulars read regularly "Agricola's" Notes in The Guardian.

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