

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The British Dole

By a majority of 31 votes, the British Labor Government succeeded this week in passing legislation for the borrowing of an additional \$100,000,000 to be expended in doles. The dole, or unemployment insurance, has now become one of the critical elements in the Labor Government's position, and the situation to which it is giving rise is viewed with increasing alarm. During the next financial year, opening April 1, it is estimated the dole will cost the British taxpayer between \$250,000,000 and \$275,000,000. By 1932 there will have been borrowed from the British Treasury, for the purpose of the dole, some \$550,000,000; a debt which, as the report from London points out, will entirely upset the equilibrium of the budget on the basis of existing taxation. The British Treasury deals rather curiously with the suggestion that the existing debt should be written off; announcing that "the money which has been borrowed must be repaid." The only question the Treasury is concerned about is whether it should be repaid by fund, or by the general taxpayer. The Treasury wants its money back. Undoubtedly the dole originated in perfectly good intentions, and perhaps its introduction could not have been avoided. It came into existence when the demands on the unemployment insurance fund exceeded the fund's resources. To make up the deficit the Government made loans to the insurance fund, in the hope, presumably, that better times would come and unemployment insurance be able to take care of its own obligations. Instead of this happening the dole has rolled up the debt which is causing the British people so much concern now. Unemployment insurance, insofar as it involves the appearance of a dole system, is something to be studied very carefully. It may be agreed that unemployment is a national problem which has to be met, but a system which involves the possibilities of the dole as it has worked out in Britain gives rise to difficulties of its own, as grave as those it is supposed to allay.

The First Cheese Factory

From the early days when first the French Colonists prepared their "fromage raffine," to the present time, the manufacture and export of cheese has held an important place amongst Canadian industries. The first modern cheese factory to be established in this country, according to the Inland Revenue Review, was built in Oxford County, Ontario in 1864. Shortly afterwards factories were established in other parts of Ontario and also in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. By the year 1888 Canada was exporting six million pounds of cheese. This output rapidly increased until by 1904 Canadian cheese exports amounted to 233,980,716 pounds. Since that date, however, exports have declined. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, cheese exports totalled \$2,293,700 pounds, valued at \$18,278,004. Of this amount \$3,156,200 pounds valued at \$16,224,694 went to the United Kingdom, and \$7,786,700 pounds valued at \$1,498,833 to the United States. Other buyers of Canadian cheese include Newfoundland, the British West Indies, China, Germany, Cuba and British South Africa.

Our Fur Trade With England

Before the war the chief market for Canadian furs was in England and that position has been regained within the last year. In the interval it was for a time held by the United States. Of the \$5,100,000 of undressed furs exported to the United States and the United Kingdom in 1914, England received \$3,000,000; in 1919 out of the \$13,300,000 worth exported, only \$3,700,000 went to the British market. In the year ended in June, 1929, however, Great Britain took \$10,360,730 out of the total of \$23,023,000 which went to the United States

and England. Moreover, in the 12 months which ended in June last, out of total exports of undressed furs valued at \$17,187,399, the United Kingdom took \$9,453,322 and the United States \$6,972,456. Canada's imports of raw furs in the year just mentioned were less than half her exports, being valued at \$7,518,885. Over 80 per cent. of these imports came from the United States.

Experts in Billingsgate

Between the culture represented by the Chicago Civic Opera and the hectic civic campaign now under way in that great American metropolis, the contrast is strange and startling. Take for example the following exchange of compliments by the civic candidates, as reported in the Montreal Gazette: Mayor W. H. (Big Bill) Thompson having referred to Judge John H. Lyle, his principal opponent, as a "chimpanzee," the judge retorted in kind. Reading from a carefully prepared statement, he referred to the mayor as "Jimbo, the Flood-Relief Quack"—a reference to Mississippi flood relief charges—and asserted that the people have "grown tired of this blubbery jungle hippopotamus defending his gangsters and crooked contractors and lazy, blood-sucking jobbers," etc. He also asked: "Did you ever see a lurching, shambling imbecile with the flabby jowls of a barnyard hog whose diseased brain didn't defend its own lunacy by snarling at others?" Judging from these exchanges it would seem that Chicago has a somewhat difficult choice to make in its election of a chief magistrate.

Editorial Notes

Lord Bessborough's family name, Ponsonby, is pronounced Punsobny, with the accent on the first syllable.

There seems now no prospect of the Lea Government taking heart and opening the Charlottetown and Cardigan districts for those by-elections. The Legislature will therefore meet with two constituencies unrepresented.

Last week saw the fiftieth anniversary of the Christian Endeavor Society. From its incipency in Portland, Maine, in 1881, the society has grown to 80,167, societies scattered over the world, and has given a new meaning to the word Endeavor.

Out of the 753 printing and publishing plants reported in Canada in the 1928 census of industry, 296 were located in Ontario; 135 in Saskatchewan; 76 in Alberta; 67 in Manitoba; 62 in Quebec; 61 in British Columbia; 31 in Nova Scotia; 21 in New Brunswick, and 4 in Prince Edward Island.

An English exchange announces the death in Surrey of Mr. John Evans, who had an original way of greeting his friends. It is said that when he met anybody he knew he always said "Good morning. Are you happy?" Mr. Evans was 80 years old; "an extraordinary age" comments the Toronto Mail and Empire, "in the circumstances."

"Canada Hoy En Dia," or "Canada Today," is the title of a handsomely prepared booklet, written in Spanish and published by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, for distribution at the British Empire Trade Fair at Buenos Aires in March. Every important feature of Canadian everyday life and the manifold advantages of Canada as a trade centre are portrayed in this publication.

The muskrat stands first in order of value of raw fur production for Canada as a whole but in several of the provinces it yields place to other kinds of fur bearers. In each of the Maritime Provinces, the silver fox leads; in Quebec and British Columbia the beaver is first; in the Northwest Territories, the white fox; and in the Yukon, the lynx. In Ontario and the Prairie Provinces the muskrat is of chief importance.

Notes by the Way

It has been growing increasingly obvious, says an exchange, that no matter how resolute she may be to keep up her payments as agreed upon Britain cannot possibly do this unless she receives what is due her from her war debtors. And she is not receiving anything like what is due to her at the present time. Unless she can recover a substantial proportion of the enormous amounts she lent during the War, all the good will in the world will not enable her to repay all she borrowed without collapsing eventually beneath the terrific burden this debt repayment entails, particularly when to that burden is added all the others involved in the unemployment situation and its attendant difficulties.

In face of the crisis of Russian overproduction, Stalin will barely have a single way of averting the political cataclysm of which his own Government would be the first victim, says the Quebec L'Evenement. This will be war. We must not forget that, before the reorganization of his industrial effort, he raised and equipped a formidable Red army of several millions of soldiers. An ambitious policy does not fashion so formidable a weapon as this without having the intention of using it some day. It does not appear that sufficient attention has been paid at Geneva to this problem of world peace.

The industries which were granted higher protection at the emergency session last year have increased their production, taken on many new hands and distributed millions more in salaries. These millions, of course, have been put into circulation and have contributed proportionately to relieve the trade depression. Experience has now proved that it is possible to give an industry the protection it needs without the increased tariff imposing any greater burdens on the consumer. All that is needed is to arrive at a solemn agreement with the industrialists that they can only increase prices at the loss of their increased protection. Government, therefore, have the best reasons to go on with the revision of the tariff and to impose all necessary safeguards against the importation of finished articles which can be furnished by national industry.

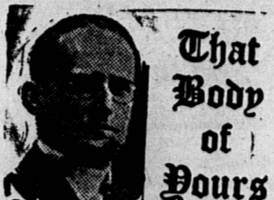
As the duties of his office have continued to unfold him, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, has become less and less a popular public figure. Nothing could show more clearly the magnitude of the tasks on which he is engaged, or how thoroughly he is engaged in them, than the wall of seclusion which is growing up between Mr. Bennett and the public. While this seclusion separates him from the people generally, it also indicates an attitude on his part that will be appreciated by all thoughtful persons. It is action that is expected from him; and his silence, which has become the outstanding surprise in Canadian politics, can only mean that Mr. Bennett is at personal grips behind the scenes with the practical issues whose solution will determine very largely the fortunes of Canada during the coming months.

The statement has been made that Bolshevists and Communists of the worst type have been admitted to Canadian citizenship through lack of proper safeguards. If this is true the powers that be should take immediate action to prevent a continuance of the abuse. No foreigners should be given the priceless advantage of Canadian citizenship unless they have been clearly demonstrated to be free of Soviet tendencies and of ideas hostile to the perpetuation of British and Canadian institutions.

Every year the sum of philanthropic bequests grows larger. In spite of adverse economic conditions last year New Yorkers bequeathed \$36,985,396 to altruistic ends. This is \$10,000,000 more than was set aside for this purpose in wills filed for probate in that city in 1929. In addition more than \$50,000,000 was given by living donors for schools, hospitals, children's agencies and homes for the aged.

There is something noble in the self-sacrifice of a man who devotes himself to the task of getting rich, says a writer in The New Statesman, London. "To do this, he must abstain from many delights—the delights of philosophy, the delights of careless existence, the delights of extravagance, and the delights of self-indulgence. I envy him his riches, but not all his riches would tempt me to make his sacrifices. I would rather be a rich man that was a world-conqueror, but I would rather have small private means and freedom to do what I like than be either of them."

The categories of those who are entitled to the title of Honorable are definitely set out. In a few cases the use is sanctioned for life. This privilege, comments Canada, is enjoyed by the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces and the members of the Privy Council of Canada. Once these are "honorable" they are always "honorable." In cases of provincial cabinet ministers the "honorable" is



By James W. Barton, M.D. REDUCTION OF WEIGHT OFTEN A SERIOUS MATTER

You read and hear a great deal about stasis, or partial stoppage of the movement in the large intestine and the wastes therein. You are told that when this occurs together with constipation, that there is absorption of these wastes into the blood, and so every cell in the body is built up to some extent from this blood with these poisonous wastes in it.

You have read of how a famous British surgeon has taken out parts of the large intestine because of the "kinks" in the bowel which caused a partial stasis or stoppage and thus caused the blood to absorb a great amount of the waste located in this one spot.

Now it is generally admitted by the majority of physicians and surgeons that there can be, and often is this absorption of wastes into the blood. However many research men are now of the opinion that in many individuals the large intestine hangs too low in the abdomen and drags on the small intestine about it, thus interfering with the absorption of valuable food stuffs into the blood. This accounts for the fact that many of these cases are found in thin individuals and in a relatively large number of individuals who at one time had the proper amount of fat in and amongst their abdominal organs, but for some reason—illness or following some rigid system of fat reduction—have lost too much of this fat and the large intestine has dropped too low in the abdomen.

And so it has been found that if these individuals are "fattened up" somewhat, and while this fattening process is going on, an abdominal support or belt is worn, there is relief from constipation, from the pain of the dragging on the small intestine, and freedom from absorption of the intestinal wastes.

The thought then is that while overweight is a liability, its reduction should be very gradual so as to avoid this danger from dragging of large intestine on the small intestine.

Too rapid reduction has brought about the need of a surgical operation in some cases.



TEARS

When I consider Life and its few years— A wisp of fog betwixt us and the sun; A call to battle, and the battle done Ere the last echo dies within our ears; A rose choked in the grass; an hour of fears; The gusts that past a darkening shore do beat; The burst of music down an unlistening street, I wonder at the idleness of tears, Ye old, old dead, and ye of yesterday, Chieftains, and bards, and keepers of the sheep, By every cup of sorrow that you had, Loose me from tears, and make me see aright How each hath back what once he stayed to weep: Homer his right, David his little lad! —Lizette Woodworth Reese.

Ideas are born; they have their infancy, their youth—their time of stress and struggle—they succeed, they grow senile, they nod, they sleep, they die; they are buried and remain in their graves for ages. And then they come again in the garb of youth, to slaughter and slay—and inspire and liberate. And this death and resurrection goes on forever. In Time there is nothing either new or old; there is only the rising and falling of the infinite Tide.—Elbert Hubbard.

allowed only during office, and is dropped when the wearer goes out of office. This holds good with regard to the Solicitor-General for the Dominion, members of the Senate, the speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, the Chief Justice of Canada, the judges of the supreme courts and exchequer courts of Canada, the chief justices and judges of the supreme courts in the several provinces, and the speakers of the provincial legislatures. Speakers of the Senate and of the House of Commons may, however, be recommended to the Governor-General for his Majesty's permission to retain the title of "honorable" after three years of office, as may also the above-mentioned chief justices and judges on retirement.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

IS SUNDAY TO BE A DAY OF RECREATION OR OBSERVANCE

(Orillia Packet and Times)

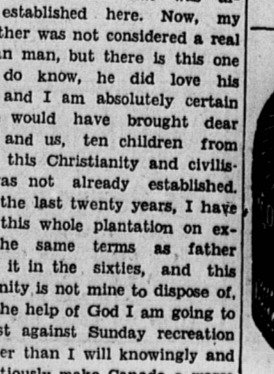
Sir,—While lecturing in London Ontario, Thursday evening, January 22, the question was asked, "Are you going to have your place open on Sundays this year?" I replied as plainly as I could, but for fear that there might possibly be some who did not catch my whole meaning, I just ask the privilege of answering the question through the press so there cannot be a misunderstanding.

The facts are, I am only a grown up, underprivileged boy, and the core of my heart is with the same class of people. As proof of this I carried on for over fifteen years without a fence in front of my premises, but as the trees I had planted grew, the place became more and more attractive and more and more people gathered here, especially on Sunday, until one Sunday in April, 1925, there were over 5,000 people here. This fact will give you a flash of the problem I began to see I was facing, especially as I had to be away from home the greater part of my time, lecturing to get money to feed the birds that are also congregating here. This left Mrs. Miner to entertain and try to explain to the well meaning but thoughtless public as to how it all happened, and so forth. Finally the dear soul's health failed and she collapsed and spent two winters in the hospital at Preston Springs, Ontario, under the care of Drs. Hagemiers Bros., and while we fully expected to give the balance of our lives to the public, yet, we don't want it all to happen in one year.

Please take this fact into consideration, my home is within one hour's auto drive of about two million people, the City of Detroit. Please look at this, nearly two-thirds as many people as there are in our vast Province of Ontario. Just think it over yourself, and I am sure you will see why we have to have restrictions. My family and I have decided on this, that our place will be kept open as during the last five years, namely: from April 1st to 20th, except Sundays. This is when birds are at their best, so please tell your friends there are absolutely no Sunday visitors allowed. Let me advise one and all who want to come between April 1st and 20th, except Sundays, to come early in the morning one half hour before sunrise, if possible. There is good accommodation at Kingsville, which is only five minutes distance, or if Kingsville Hotel is full, Leamington is only fifteen minutes distance. To see these geese come in from the lake at this cheerful hour of the day is a sight you will take home with you, but if the morning proves to be foggy and geese do not come in, please don't blame me. While here, please do not expect to ramble all over the premises, we cannot allow that and keep the birds here for the other fellow to see, but you can see thousands from our oblookatory where you will be privileged to go. Remember, experience has taught me my best lesson, one is kindness without firmness is a total failure, another is, you cannot do anything for the public nor have anything for the public unless you can control the public.

We now come to the real question, namely, Sunday recreation—Please don't think I am saying this because I want to, "no, no," it is because I apparently have to ask one and all: After your wife and you have worked hard with your hands all your life to build up a home, then find as high as thirty-five people, some perfect strangers, in your home, and possibly a ball game nicely started outside, just what would you do? Is that kind of education going to build up our lovely, vast Canada? Readers, way back in the seventies my father came to Canada and bought and eventually paid for this old homestead containing one hundred acres, woods, water and all, yes, he paid, but remember, there was one thing he did not buy nor pay money for, and that is the Christianity and civilization that was already established here. Now, my dear father was not considered a real Christian man, but there is this one thing I do know, he did love his family, and I am absolutely certain that he would have brought dear mother and us, ten children from Ohio if this Christianity and civilization was not already established. During the last twenty years, I have bought this whole plantation on exactly the same terms as father bought it in the sixties, and this Christianity is not mine to dispose of, but by the help of God I am going to hold fast against Sunday recreation for rather than I will knowingly and conscientiously make Canada a worse

place than I found it, I will sell out and get out of the dear, dear land that helped me up, and in closing let me offer a suggestion that I am absolutely certain would be for the betterment. Let us common, working people combine our influences and ask our Dominion leaders to frame a law giving us five ten-hour working days each week and Saturday for recreation, and let us keep Sunday as our ancestors did in making our Canada such a desirable place for us. For remember, if we lose our Sabbath Day observance, Christianity will deteriorate and we will lose the very soul of our vast budding nation, and we will go down, down as all other nations have when they forgot God.



Britain And Russia

(Montreal Gazette)

When the Russian revolution took place thirteen years ago there were those who hailed the event as the downfall of Tsardom and the liberation of the Russians from an intolerable yoke of oppression. It was assumed that the traditional outcry against the aggressive tactics of the Russian bear was all a thing of the past, for a new regime had sprung into existence almost overnight. Yet today the Muscovite menace is as much in the political spotlight as ever, albeit its tactical manoeuvres are engineered under the direction of the Communists. It was a Soviet stroke of underground policy which brought the Labor-Socialist British Government of 1924 to grief. Yet, five years afterwards, the MacDonald Administration made another gesture towards Moscow and installed Sokolnikoff as Russian representative in London while a new trade agreement was initiated which was as good as any opening the Bolsheviks could desire. For the ink of this document was scarcely dried when in the Daily Worker appeared a reprint of the manifesto issued by the Third International. It ran as follows: "The appearance of a daily proletarian newspaper in Great Britain at this time places a new and powerful weapon in the hands of the British working class in its fight against capitalism, rationalization and the Socialist-Fascist Labor Government."

In spite of formal assurances extended from Moscow that the seditious propaganda of Bolshevik complexion should be checked, it is evident enough that this part of the bargain has not been observed and that the Soviet officials have a plan of campaign which not only holds the Labor Government in slight regard, but, if carried out will utterly frustrate any hopes of trade relations between the two countries being improved. And this was the main motive and understanding on the British side when the resumption of diplomatic relations and the new trade agreement was signed.

What has been the actual result? These pledges are not worth the paper upon which they were written. The Soviet authorities have launched a five-year programme of economic activity, which means the underselling of British commodities in every market of the world. It also includes the dumping of Russian products in the British Isles, and this movement most seriously exerting its pressure upon those basic industries in which the British working classes are most vitally interested. The Marxian Bolsheviks make no concealment of their ultimate design to smash the capitalist controlled markets of the world, and have betoken themselves to a Communist economic formula to effect a world-wide revolution. This much is plainly and definitely announced by the Bolshevik journals, and nowise depends upon the reports of outside onlookers upon Russian affairs.

Now for my life, it is a miracle of thirty years, which to relate were not a history, but a piece of poetry, and would sound to common ears like a fable. For the world, I count it not an inn but an hospital and a place not to live but to die in. The world that I regard is my self; it is the microcosm of my own frame that I can cast mine eye on; for the other, I use it but like my globe, and turn it round sometimes for my recreation. Men that look upon my outside perusing only my condition and my fortune do err in my attitude: for I am above Atlas, his shoulders.—Sir Thomas Browne.

The earth is but a grain of sand in the barren infinity of worlds. Yes, it is only on earth creatures suffer. It is greater than all the rest of the universe. Nay! it is everything and the rest is nothing.—Anatole France.

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