

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim Manners are the grammar of virtue and good breeding.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1932

SUNSHINE DAYS

Elsewhere in today's issue appears the complete programme for the Charlottetown Sunshine Days, to be held here October 19 and 20. It certainly offers a great variety of entertainment and should prove an outstanding success, provided the committees receive the whole-hearted co-operation and support of all our business men. In this connection attention is also directed to the announcement of a grand rally to be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the firemen's auditorium, at the City Hall annex. Every merchant and business man is asked to attend. Addresses will be delivered on the purpose and possibilities of the Sunshine Days. It is community movements of this kind that make for provincial as well as civic progress. The present occasion, when business conditions are predicted to be on the upgrade again, is most opportune in which to express optimism and confidence. The announcement of the dates of the Sunshine Days has already attracted much attention throughout the Province, and there is no doubt that large numbers of our rural citizens will take advantage of the attractions offered by visiting Charlottetown on the programme dates. "The more the merrier" is the slogan of the entertainment committee, who hope to make the events the most interesting seen in Charlottetown for many years.

OUR EXPORT TRADE

Canada's important export of cheese continues to increase. The total in August was 16,715,200 pounds valued at \$1,658,838, of which 16,046,900 pounds at \$1,588,442 went to the United Kingdom alone. The next best customer was the United States which took 429,500 pounds. The Irish Free State came next with 67,000 pounds. Newfoundland, Belgium, Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago, British Guiana, British Honduras, Straits Settlements, France, St. Pierre and some other British countries all bought Canadian cheese last month. The progress made by the cheese industry is shown by the July export of 15,993,700 pounds and the August, 1931 export of 11,929,100 pounds. During the twelve months ending with August the export was 95,333,600 pounds, compared with 79,162,400 pounds in the previous twelve months. New Zealand is the largest exporter of cheese to Great Britain. Another agricultural line in which marked progress is shown in the dressed poultry business. In August export was 71,397 pounds valued at \$14,318, compared with 17,199 pounds at \$4,150 in July and 7,609 at \$2,606 in August, 1931. The export during the last twelve months was 1,116,182 pounds compared with 932,502 pounds in the previous twelve months. The people of the United Kingdom are quite evidently taking to Canadian poultry for out of the total of 329,285 pounds which have gone there in the past twelve months, 216,182 pounds went in the last four months. The quantity in August was 50,372 pounds and in May 17,771, these being the biggest months. It is reassuring also to note that during the month of August our total export trade exceeded imports by over five million dollars, and that during the twelve months ending August the excess of exports over imports was \$38,684,390. It is the trade with the United Kingdom which is responsible for this favorable balance. During the twelve months ending August, 1932, the excess of exports to Great Britain over imports was \$75,335,916 compared with \$64,461,488 in the

NOTES BY THE WAY

Russia is reported to have lifted the ban on gay and gaudy neckties, but, as the experienced editor of the Lowell, Mass. Evening Leader points out, Christmas has been abolished over there, so the concession is of no tremendous importance.

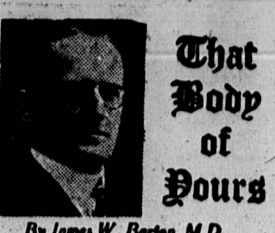
Apparently when a nation gives a foreigner permission to enter it, there is an implication that the nation can safeguard his life. Czechoslovakia does not feel that it can protect Trotsky from assassination and therefore has been obliged to cancel its permission for him to live there. Perhaps there is no place in the world where Trotsky could be made secure from attack, and he seems doomed to remain a man without a country.

A SERIOUS QUESTION

It is apparent from the published summary of the report of the Royal Commission on Transportation that its members have been profoundly impressed with the gravity of the railway situation as it now exists and with the dangers which are likely to present themselves if this situation is not remedied. It has been realized by the commission that something must be done not only to lessen the burden upon the public treasury, but to improve the financial position of the privately-owned system, and it is declared that if the methods suggested are not adopted "the very stability of the nation's finances and the financial credit of the Canadian Pacific will be threatened with serious consequences to the people of Canada and to those who have invested their savings in that railway." This is far from being an over-statement of the case, since it has been clear to even the most indifferent student of transportation development in recent years that only by resolute action, and by very drastic changes in certain obvious directions, could disaster be averted. The published recommendations of the report have been commended by Sir Henry Thornton, former president of the Canadian National Railways, and others. The full details will be given to Parliament at the coming session and doubtless will be thoroughly debated. The fact that the report is non-partisan, and that the situation is too serious for criticism of a political nature of the measures recommended, should be borne in mind.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

"The present crop year commences with Canada occupying a favorable export position—undoubtedly the best position held by the Dominion since 1928." So says the Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In regard to the domestic situation in Canada, it is pointed out that: "The large wheat crop combined with a good export demand for Canadian wheat is stimulating the movement of grain in every position. During the past seven weeks the movement of wheat internally and externally has shown a decided improvement over the movement of the same weeks last year. Deliveries to country elevators, the movement from country elevators to terminal markets, the movement down the Great Lakes and finally the export movement are all above last year." "Of particular interest is the brisk movement of Canadian wheat into export trade and into export position. For the seven weeks ending September 16, 1932, 38 million bushels of wheat were shipped by water from Port Arthur and Fort William compared with 25 million bushels for the corresponding weeks last year." As stated in the Bank of Montreal review published in Saturday's Guardian, a large market for Canadian wheat in Great Britain is assured by the preference obtained by Canada at the Imperial Conference. Other favorable factors governing the wheat situation are: Unusually reduced production in the United States—current official estimates placing the crop at 179 million bushels less than last year's production; reduced production in the Danube basin and the possibility of a very small surplus in that region; reduced production in Russia this year compared with last, and the apparent existence of an agricultural crisis in that country; the certainty of a more orderly distribution of surplus stocks better business conditions.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

TREATING BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN

A farmer will tell you that the quality or condition of the soil in which he sows the seed has a great deal to do with the amount and quality of the crop he will reap. The seed is always the same, but the soil makes the difference in results. Thus we find our mental specialists working from this standpoint in the treatment of behavior problems in children. They first examine the young patient to see what kind of an individual he is—his physical and mental abilities and inherited characteristics. They then learn just what is needed at home, at school, at play, to bring out the best qualities existing in the patient, and to overcome or lessen the qualities that may be making him unsocial or unable to get along with other children or with adults. This treatment, according to Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, is known as the direct, and the indirect; the direct treating the patient himself—the seed, and the indirect treating the patient's surroundings—the soil. The indirect method is called the "social manipulative", that is the manipulating, handling, or changing the surroundings of the child, so that he will have the proper soil in which to grow or develop. First, the surroundings as to school, home, playmates is investigated and changed as much as possible to allow the child's personality to assert itself. Second, the surroundings as to people is changed so that there will be no trouble between the youngster and the people about him. To develop the child's personality several points are needed; namely, (a) a satisfaction of a feeling of being able to do something, (b) recognition by people that the child is an individual and has his own personality, (c) the affection of people for him, and his affection for them, (d) a feeling of belonging to a group. It can thus be seen that a youngster however odd, shy, distant, behind in his studies, sulky, disobedient, or with any other "behavior" complex, will have a real chance to outgrow these conditions when he gets this direct and indirect system of treatment. When he or she attains manhood or womanhood they should have no difficulty getting along with other people.



TWEEN DUSK AND SLEEP

How leisurely the night comes down; how still The dusk upon the face of nature broods. It seems as if the brow of every hill Were bowed in meditation, and the woods Veiled in the mantle of their dreaming shades. A deeper wisdom than our silence knows; And in the green hushed hollows of the glades, Strange shapes begin to stir at daylight's close. Between the borderlands of dusk and sleep The high hilltops of clearest vision lie, Wrapt in a peace no sound of striving jars. Silence and splendor fill the night's vast deep. A foam of cloud is streaming down the sky; The moon is circled with a field of stars. —J. C. M. Duncan.

Premier Bennett is a busy man but he took time to attend the Canadian Legion Fair held in Ottawa recently, patronizing the "house-houses," distributed candies among the kiddies, took in all the booths and had his fortune told. What the fair seers told him is not related in the newspaper reports but when he made his exit from her tent it is said the broadness of his smile was exceeded only by that which lit up the faces of the Legion officials, for the Prime Minister's patronage had been both generous and profitable.

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.

ADVERTISING PAYS

Sir,—Knowing that the Canadian newspapers are doing yeoman service in the matter of restoring public confidence, I feel that our experience during the past two years might be read with interest and profit by you and your organization, and our experience may stimulate others to similar effort. Our sales in 1931 were 110% higher than the best previous record in our eighteen years' history, exclusive of shipments to the States, now almost as large as our shipments to Canada. It is exclusive also of our shipments to the baking trade, now almost equal to our packaged cereal business; and also of shipments of our two new cereals, Bekus-Puddy and Lishus; and our new beverage, Kofy-Sub. Last July we completed an addition to our plant, increasing production capacity by 750%—intended to take care of increasing business over a period of years, but we have overtaken these added facilities already and have just completed a new west wing to our factory. These additions, together with necessary new machinery, have meant a capital expenditure of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The reason for this phenomenal growth we believe to be as follows: When the newspapers began to report hard times and 350,000 persons unemployed in Canada we considered the propriety of suspending all outlay in advertising and selling effort until the depression was ended, or with increased vigor going after the business of the 9,750,000 not badly affected by the depression. We decided upon the latter course, much to our present satisfaction, for not only did we increase last year as above indicated but we are certain this year to more than double last year's turnover, so certain that we have doubled our advertising appropriation for the coming fall and winter season. So much for confidence and advertising. We like to hear "nice things" about our business from our friends and we presume you are sufficiently human to be pleased to know the good results we have obtained through increased advertising in these times of depression. We are Sir, etc., DR. JACKSON FOODS, LTD. R. G. JACKSON, President.

Ottawa Agreements

(Glasgow Herald) If a revival of trade within the Empire is stimulated, as we may hope it will be, by the Ottawa agreements, then foreign countries stand to gain more from the rehabilitation of a great market than they may lose as a result of particular arrangements for Imperial purposes. It will be wise for critics both at home and abroad not to fasten on particular details of the agreements, but to judge them as a whole in the light of the object aimed at, which is to give an impetus to world recovery through tariff adjustments designed to promote the flow of trade between the largest group of nations in the world.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN CANADA

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that gold production in Canada during July totalled 247,894 ounces, a decline of 8.4 per cent from the record June output of 270,526 ounces, but an increase of 8.8 per cent over the July, 1931 production of 227,898 ounces. During the first seven months of 1932, the Canadian output of gold amounted to 1,748,714 ounces valued at \$36,149,126, an advance of 16.9 per cent over the total for the corresponding period of the previous year. The production of gold in Ontario and British Columbia was lower in July than in June, but in Quebec there was an increase.

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Macauley's Warning

(Gloucester Times) Lord Macauley's warning that democracy in the United States would eventually meet failure has crept into many editorials of recent years. It is of interest to know exactly what the talented and brainy Englishman said. He wrote to an American friend in 1857 that he did not have a high opinion of Thomas Jefferson, who had given the American government such a strong twist toward pure democracy. Jefferson was absent in France when the constitution was made, and had nothing to do with making it. Macauley wrote that he thought that purely democratic institutions were sure to perish in the end. He pointed out the dangers impending in the brief pure democracy in France in 1848, when general spoliation, national bankruptcy, a new partition of the soil and ruinous taxation of the rich for the support of the poor in idleness threatened. Ruin in the United States through pure democracy was averted for the time by the abundance of fertile and unoccupied land which brought comparative ease to the labouring man. "But the time will come," wrote Macauley, "when New England will be as thickly peopled as Old England. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. I cannot help foreboding the worst. The day will come when in the State of New York a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of a legislature it will choose? On one side will be a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights and a strict observance of public faith. On the other will be a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by the workman who hears his children crying for bread?" Macauley's warning has often been laughed at by patriotic Americans, but today it has a new meaning. It is a warning not to forsake the representative government which our fathers gave us and resort to pure democracy. We are tending toward pure democracy every day. The primary system is pure democracy, and is an immense and disappointing failure. It is a foe of good government, and should be modified or removed as soon as possible. Again we reiterate as we have many times before that pure democracy always has been an abject failure. Our fathers knew it and avoided it as far as possible in making the constitution. Every time we have altered the constitution toward pure democracy as in causing senators to be elected directly by the people, we have made a mistake.

Scientific "Progress"

(London Daily Telegraph) Gone is the old unquestioning reverence of the scientist of the Victorian age, who assumed as a matter of course that every triumph of mind over matter, every new harnessing of the forces of nature to the will of mankind must be an unqualified boon, and that all movement must be progress to a better and a happier state. The reflective scientist of today is not so sure. Ultimately, and in the long run perhaps, there must be benefit. But he cannot shut his eyes to the fact that while the

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mechanical sciences have added enormously to the pageantry and variety of modern life, they have produced by no means unmingled blessings. Industrialism's glaring sins of omission and commission; the perversion of science to the perfecting of instruments of destruction; the terrible ruthlessness of revolving wheels; the smash effect which a single new invention may have upon the lives and hopes of thousands—these have to be remembered when we worship mechanical progress.

PRINTING that Clears The Way for



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