

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1933.

L. G. AS PROTECTIONIST

The latest convert to the policy of tariff protection for British agriculture is the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, war-time Premier and former Liberal chieftain, now leader of a minority group of "Lloyd-George Liberals" in the British House of Commons.

"I believe we are a long way from having reached the production of which this country is capable in agriculture. I believe that we have hardly scratched the land as far as small holdings and allotments are concerned."

"I can understand a Free Trade policy for agriculture, so that the farmer can buy cheaply when he sells cheaply, but I cannot understand the policy which is neither one thing nor the other by which the farmer is placed in the position of having to compete in some of his most essential goods against producers from abroad selling their butter, mutton, and lamb, their fruit and eggs, very much cheaper than he can possibly produce it here, while at the same time everything he buys is taxed."

"That is an impossible policy." In a Sunday Times interview, Mr. Lloyd George explained his policy in greater detail. He said: "I do not want tariffs. I am a Free Trader, but I live in a country, among an electorate, which by an overwhelming majority put in power a Government which knew was in favour of tariffs. Therefore, tariffs came—but not in the right way."

"Yorkshire folk have a motto 'All or now', and for this reason that is my motto. I'm a 'now' man myself, but as the country say otherwise, let them be thorough about the 'all'."

"Take my own case. Here I am a farmer with land that needs food in the form of chemicals and machinery if I am to get the best out of it. These I have to buy—and find they are taxed. But I buy them and use them, and in consequence my yield is increased. But that yield I have to sell cheap because it is in competition with produce entering our ports free. It is a piece of gross injustice to every farmer in our land."

"Far better to become wholly Protectionist than to have that sort of thing—it is not 'fair do's'. If we are to have tariffs, follow Joseph Chamberlain's policy, with liberal preference to the Dominions."

should train and maintain experts to give advice on all agricultural problems.

"We have better men in agriculture and horticulture in this country than in any country in the world. Use these men, I say, for the country's good."

"I took the advice of a man in Kent about my fruit trees: to that same man come growers from British Columbia, California, and all parts of Europe. Let his talents be available to all our farmers."

"Another man in Aberystwyth knows about the reconditioning of land; another in Surrey about soils. Use them and train others. The experimental station at Rothamsted is doing good work, but its scope should be increased and increased."

"Having fostered the experts and disseminated their findings, the produce should be advertised, so that everybody in the country knows what the countryside is doing."

"Dietetic values of homegrown produce should be stressed. I am of the opinion that a man living in Great Britain gets more benefit from food produced in British soil and brought to fruition in the same air as that in which he himself lives. They are indigenous to each other and 'blend' better."

"That," said Mr. Lloyd George, "is my plan."

ISLANDER PRESIDES

It is of more than passing interest to note that the chairman of the fifth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations now sitting at Banff, Alberta, is a Prince Edward Islander. With Sir Robert Falconer's career as an educationist all our readers are acquainted. Speaking at the opening dinner of the Conference on Monday night, Sir Robert made an eloquent appeal for unceasing effort to understand causes—economic, social and racial—which create suspicion and fear among nations.

Almost inevitably, this year, much of the Banff Conference will turn upon a discussion of Japanese ambitions in Manchuria. The Montreal Star suggests that if the Japanese delegates can enlighten the rest of the world as to their real intentions they will be conferring a general benefit. Another thorny problem which will have to be tackled is the question of Japanese industrial competition, e.g., in textiles, made possible by extremely low costs of production. These and similar topics will be discussed at Banff, and it is profoundly to be hoped that the various representatives may reach a fair understanding of each other's point of view. If they can bring home a fair knowledge of Pacific problems and disseminate unbiased information they will be doing a real service to a world which looks upon the Pacific with a somewhat jaundiced eye as the possible cradle of future wars.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Royal William, the first vessel to cross the Atlantic under her own steam power, set out from Pictou on August 17, 1833. The Commemorative five cent stamp issued by the Dominion will be put on sale on Friday.

Another Prince Edward Islander has achieved distinction for himself. This is Mr. Fulton C. Underhay, of Bay Fortune, this Province, 1931 Nova Scotia Rhodes Scholar, who has won the highest possible mark for jurisprudence at Oxford University. Mr. Underhay is one of the many P. E. C. students who have "made good" in their subsequent university courses.

Although the world is assured by President Roosevelt of the United States that the political changes in Cuba have been entirely constitutional and intervention by his

Notes By The Way

No race can live without national pride. Only on that condition can it affirm itself, impose itself, make itself respected. Practically every act of national pride is an act of sacrifice.—Le Nouvelliste (Three Rivers.)

In the inflation bill, adopted in the dying hours of the late session of Congress, Mr. Roosevelt was authorized to expand Federal Reserve credit by not more than \$3,000,000,000; to inflate the currency in circulation by as much as \$3,000,000,000, and to devalue the gold content of the dollar, by as much as 50 per cent. The President has not yet had recourse to the exercise of this authority, and it may be that even now he may use the powers of inflation conferred upon him to a limited degree.

Last October Chicago discovered that in the three previous months more of its automobiles had been stolen than new cars registered. For the full year there were 34,246 auto thefts in Cook County (Chicago and environs)—nearly 100 a day. As worst auto thieving city in the United States, Chicago enjoys the highest U.S. theft insurance rates. In San Francisco it costs 75c. per \$700 to insure a certain popular car, in Washington 95c. in Boston \$1.70, in Manhattan \$3.05, and in Chicago \$9.18 a year for \$1,000 of insurance.

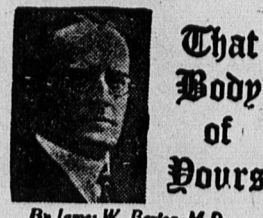
Since it is now, says the Baltimore Sun, our declared intention to let nothing interfere with the effort to raise domestic prices, what a pity it is that we are still unable to abandon our sentimental and legalistic view of the war debts and treat them realistically as one of the most potent deflationary factors we have to deal with. Had we consented to revision of the debts in time, the drift downward of American price levels might have been largely checked. Action now would remove a factor contributory to deflation. But it appears easier to talk about cheapening money than to go to the trouble of educating the American public on the effect on prices of nourishing this international tapeworm. And in politics the simplest course is often the only impossible one.

Atlantic Monthly: What the American people in their present bewilderment most need is precisely what youthful minds could contribute. We have an overabundance of well-balanced administrators and members of national commissions who consume vast stretches of months in an effort to conceal their befuddled thinking and then arrive at last at the startling conclusion that much remains to be said on both sides of the question. We have an over-abundance of solid captains of industry and banking who cool-headedly invent high-sounding terminology for newly-devised dishonesties. We are cursed with level heads. We need influx of lopsided youth. The social order must be reconstructed by somebody who believes something, by somebody who has some enthusiasm, and not by the perfectly balanced men designed by their accumulated habits of life to be chief barbers and head waiters.

Sailings from the port of Churchill will be doubled this year. Twenty ships are to carry grain from the northern port to the Liverpool and European markets. They are also reported to be bringing in a considerably larger quantity of package freight than was available last year. It is a slow but reasonably satisfactory rate of growth. There are a number of Canadian ports on which large sums of money have been expended in providing facilities for grain trade, and which have been much longer in the grain shipping business, which handle no more than the 5,000,000 bushels which will go out via Churchill this year.

In selecting teachers for the public schools the New York City Board of Examiners considers the personality of each candidate as well as scholarship and technical knowledge. Members of the board, however, are not satisfied with the way they appraise those elusive qualities which enter into an individual's personality. It may be that the examiners will devise a machine to measure the expansiveness of the smile of a candidate; but how can they gauge the winsomeness of the smile? Personality as disclosed in dress may be rated; but how can it be told whether the candidate wears party clothes or everyday attire? Manners express the man; but isn't there a certain amount of Jekyll-Hyde in everybody and wouldn't the deplorable Mr. Hyde be submerged in any formal test?

country is not intended, the other nations will strongly suspect that the successor to Machado would remain in office at the will of Washington and intervention by his



By James W. Barton, M.D. CHILDREN BELOW NORMAL MENTALLY

It is very gratifying to see the change in the treatment of what are called mental defectives, that is individuals whose mental ability is not up to normal or 100 per cent as it were.

Formerly they were simply thought of as "crazy," and the best treatment to be separated from their families and everybody else, as some of them had instincts that made them unsafe to those around them.

However, careful investigation shows that there are large numbers of feeble minded persons whose behavior in the community is not any worse than that of persons who are not classed as mental defectives. Nowadays they rank these defectives from the idiot up past the imbecile and the moron to those of normal mental ability.

This means that while the idiot and the next above him, the imbecile, may need special care in an institution, the next higher mentally, the moron, may be so helped that he can return to his family, and to the community, where, under ordinary supervision, he may lead a happy and useful life.

The whole thought then is that instead of thinking of these defectives as diseased or dangerous individuals, that we think of them as having just a little less mental equipment than the rest of us, and by giving this amount of mental equipment an opportunity to do its best, progress may be made in their development.

Dr. W. C. Sandy says that as most defectives will continue to be problems to the community, perhaps a menace if not cared for, an actual asset if trained, it means that there is urgent need for early discovery of these cases, correcting any physical defects, special training for certain cases, and removal of unsuitable cases to institutions.

In many cities now there are classes for those who are not as bright as the normal child, and the teachers in charge of these classes are specially trained for this work. The thought then is that when a youngster doesn't seem to be able to keep up with his class, when he seems unable to concentrate, or when there is definite signs that he is not as old in his mentality as in his body, the parents should not be ashamed to recognize this, and should give the youngster every possible chance to be his very best self, even if this best is not up to normal.

According to the almanac, the weather about now ought to be "hot and sultry"—we should be having "dog days." They generally are supposed to come in August—sticky, steamy, dull days, very uncomfortable for man and beast. The ancients, who took most of their forecasts on all sorts of things from the stars, crediting or blaming those orbs for good or bad conditions and influences, blamed Sirius, the dogstar, for all the miseries of this particular season. The Romans figured that the rising of Sirius, which they called Canicula, in conjunction with the sun on July 23 was preceded and succeeded by twenty very disagreeable days, forty in all, in which dogs were likely to go mad.

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THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE

Mediaeval Sailors' Yarns

(Nora Alexander, in "The Navy") Sailors are a conservative race, and nowhere is this attitude of mind more marked than in their capacity for spinning a yarn. For the tall tales of modern tars are equalled, if not outshone, by those of their mediaeval predecessors, many of which, thanks to the monkish chroniclers of those days, have come down to us, delightfully embellished by pictorial accompaniments.

At first sight a monastery may seem a rather curious source of information on sea lore, but it must be remembered that a large proportion of men holding important positions in the shipping world were Churchmen (the Archbishop of Canterbury, for example being the head of the Cinque Ports Fleet), while the monks were the accredited journalists and book-makers of the day. Like our present day reporters, they were always keenly on the look-out for spicy anecdotes, often more entertaining than accurate, while their methods also were peculiarly modern.

Thus if Roger of Wendover, for example, had nothing but strictures for some sailor bishop, to Richard of Devizes or another he would rank as a "man right worshipping," while yet a third would comment acidly upon the incompatibility of sea with an "e" to sea with an "a," if he could anyhow work the pun in Latin, for, one and all, they dearly loved a play upon words.

But one of their chief interests was the discovery, not so much of moral tales, which were hard to come by in those wild days, but for tales to which a moral could be attached, and the sea was a happy hunting ground for these. Such very marvelous things were wont to happen there, according to the sailors who roved it. And the more incredible the tale, the more impressive the moral.

Therefore no more welcome piece of luck than the visit of a sailor to his monastery could befall a monk, busily engaged maybe upon a Bestiary, which was a very popular form of light reading, dealing with the habits of animals and the morals to be deduced therefrom. Thus we are told of the flea that it is:—

"... a little worm and grieveth men sore. It scapeth and voideth peril by leaping and not by running, and spareth not kings."

The moral for the kings is obvious. Then again, there was the cat of whom we learn that:—

"... the time of love bringeth hard fighting for wives, and one scratcheth and rendeth the other grievously with biting and with claws. And he maketh a rufull noise and gasheth when he proffereth to fight with another, and falleth on his own feet when he falleth out of high places."

But sinners, on the other hand, are reminded that when they fall from grace, it is only to alight upon their heads in Hell.

It is then easy to appreciate the pleasurable excitement of such a writer when news was brought to the Scriptorium that a sailor had rung the Guest House bell and asked for a meal. For assuredly this rover of the seas would be able to tell of far more thrilling "beasts" than fleas and cats.

An "Interview" was the recognized honorarium to be paid by all travellers, whether by land or sea, in return for monkish hospitality. And this hospitality was apt to be unstinted both in the matter of food and of that very excellent ale for which the monks were noted far and wide. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the XXXX on our ale casks today has come down from the time when the St. Andrew's Cross it represents was the trade mark of the monasteries, denoting at one and the same time the origin of the ale and a sacred oath as to its freedom from any kind of adulteration.

No one would be more appreciative of this lavish hospitality than a sailor coming fresh from the terrible hardships and scanty fare which fell to his lot in the Middle Ages, and he may therefore be forgiven if his gratitude took the form of highly-coloured adventures and incredible details of "monsters of the deep," beside which our modern sea serpents sink into insignificance.

Credulity being the keynote of the times, we can picture Roger of Hoveden listening thrilled and agape to that wondrous tale of the "horrid monster" which, according to the narrator, "rose up snorting and spouting" and with more than the usual supply of heads, in order to seize and devour a sailor who had blasphemed the Blessed Virgin. "And this," adds that trusting old chronicler, "he and many others saw with their very own eyes."

In the illustration the Captain, doubtless also mindful of unseemly



THE PERFECT LIFE

It is not growing like a tree In bulk, doth make Man better be; Or standing long an oak, three hundred year, To fall a log at last, dry, bald and bare; A lily of a day Is fairer far in May, Although it fall and die that night— It was the plant and flower of Light.

In small proportions we just beauties see; And in short measure life may perfect be.

—Ben Jonson.

Cuba's New President

(Montreal Gazette) The flight of President Gerardo Machado from Cuba was in the nature of things, for the people have been struggling against his domination for some time and he retained power only through the support of the army. When the army turned against him his disappearance from the political scene was inevitable. In their demand that Machado take a holiday, his opponents declared that they had had their fill of dictatorship and they insisted that his successor must be neither a general nor a politician. The new President of the big island republic is Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, who is described as a shy and scholarly diplomat whose father was Cuba's first revolutionary President. There will be plenty of scope for his diplomacy, for the situation has been a disturbing one for several years and a mere change of presidents of itself will not suffice to restore order and give satisfaction to a public that has been so restless. One thing in favor of de Cespedes' occupancy of the official chair at Havana is that the revolutionists seem to have exhausted their spleen in attacking Machado's immediate supporters and rejoicing in his flight. The new President may be able to capitalize this development and so make his position secure for the present.

There have been nearly nine years of unrest in Cuba, chief evidences of which were strikes, student rebellions, assassinations and dissatisfaction generally. For most of this period Machado was in office, for it was in 1925 that he was elected. He met the disturbances with force and his regime gradually became a dictatorship. Possibly he was not to blame for this, because it was his duty to maintain order by means of the soldiers when the situation got out of the hands of the police. Cuba is known as a one-crop country, sugar being the great industry, with about 80 per cent. of the national income coming from that source. That industry virtually collapsed in 1925, prices falling lower and lower as the years passed. Consequently, economic and social conditions were sadly upset and the suffering led to grave unrest. Machado sought to offset the sugar losses by engaging in a campaign of public works on a grand scale. One of the works was the building of a central highway linking up Havana with all parts of the island. This construction cost \$100,000,000. Another undertaking was the erection of a National Capitol at a cost of some \$20,000,000. Execution of this programme necessitated the floating of loans in the United States, which keeps a faithful

eye on Cuba's progress. These loans added to the burden of the national debt and made the financial situation worse to that extent. While interest had to be paid on loans, revenue did not rise as expected and the last state was worse than the first. Of late there have been signs of stabilization of prices for sugar, but the promise of improvement came too late to be of any service to Machado. The taxpayers were squeezed dry to pay for public works and the military establishment that was employed to keep them from expressing their feelings too forcibly. The unrest became more pronounced and the killings began. All the signs of revolution were present in Cuba and Washington felt constrained to give advice through its new ambassador, Mr. Sumner Welles, who suggested a holiday for President Machado. The Cubans have gone farther than this in compelling quick flight and the Machado exile may be lengthy, if not permanent.

Fear of intervention by the United States probably had a lot to do with the forced departure of the dictator. The big neighboring republic has a tremendous financial stake in Cuba,

The Department of Health and Education is desirous of RESUSCITATING and DEVELOPING Industries and Occupations for the benefit of the Province at large, and for that purpose is sponsoring and supporting The Handicraft Guild of Prince Edward Island. Every opportunity for instructing the rising generation in handicraft work will be taken advantage of; and at the Provincial Exhibition visitors will see an excellent display of handicraft work. Enquiries regarding the work of the Handicraft Guild should be directed to THE SECRETARY, HANDICRAFT GUILD, Charlottetown. W. J. P. MacMILLAN, Minister of Education and Public Health

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TRAFFIC DELAY Anything wrong in front, mate? said one driver to another in a long traffic wait. Yes, the copper's gone to lunch an' left 'is and 'up. DURING EXHIBITION WEEK We Would like your Business. We sell everything in Men's Wear except Hats and Shoes, compare our prices and you will be convinced. McLELLAN BROS.

The Chew for You HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING The sailor, having thus brought his tale to a tragic conclusion, the monk proceeds to draw the moral. "The Devil is like the whale. He tempts many to follow their sinful lusts and in return they find ruin. It is the weak in faith, the little men, whom he thus beguiles. He who listens to the Devil's lore will rue it sore. He who puts his trust in him will follow him to dark Hell."