# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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*"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."*

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 7, 1939.


## The Roarin' Game

Sport in all its branches was designed for relaxation, entertainment and above all to promote good-fellowship. Just as the Olympic Games were inaugurated to bring a greater understanding between nations so should national and even provincial athletic meets serve to foster goodwill between provinces and communities. This we believe is accomplished to a certain degree but unfortunately many sports have become commercialized and consequently there is the tendency to over-emphasize the victory theme.

There is, however, one sport which has stuck to the original aim down through the years. We refer to the grand old game of Curling. For years, locally, it has been carried on quietly and often without due recognition and yet probably there is not another sport that brings together such a representative body of citizens.

Men of banking, commerce, politics, religion, industry and agriculture all play the game. Young men, newly-launched on their careers, mingle with men mellowed in years and wise in experience. They are all one when it comes to the "roarin' game."

The new Curling Rink is a far cry from the old days and its realization has exceeded the expectations of the most ardent followers of the sport.

Today Charlottetown welcomes representatives of the Summerside and Montague Clubs in the Provincial Bonspiel. Later in the week Halifax will send several rinks for an inter-club competition. It is a red-letter week for Curling. "Soop'er up curlers, and may the best rink win!"

## Butter Prices

Some Liberal members from Ontario and Quebec are holding informal meetings at Ottawa to discuss the heavy surplus of butter in Canada and the consequent depression of butter prices to farmers and dairymen. The discussions, comments an Ottawa correspondent, need not go very far. One of the principal causes of the surplus, and the resulting low prices, was a tremendous importation of butter into Canada last year. With a surplus of domestic butter being produced Canada imported no less than 5,231,338 lbs., from abroad. Nearly three million pounds of this came from New Zealand. 1,400,000 lbs., from Australia. Of nearly a million pounds imported from the United Kingdom a considerable part, it is believed, was Canadian butter brought back to Canada with the effect of depressing prices for Canadian producers. The total imports of over five million pounds in 1938 compares with imports of only 65,918 lbs., in 1937.

A commentary on this situation was contained in the speech of Agnes MacPhail in the debate on the Address, in which she discussed the failure of the King Government to cope with agricultural conditions. She said: "It must give Conservatives some satisfaction when they think back to the Natural Products Marketing Act and remember the opposition—the political opposition if I may say so—that the Liberal Party put up to that Act. They did not want it and the Privy Council of Great Britain—I shall not say for that reason although it may have had a bearing—threw out the legislation and called it ultra vires."

## More Unemployment

World unemployment figures for the final quarter of 1938, compiled by the International Labour Office at Geneva, do not substantiate Liberal statements at Ottawa that unemployment in this country is being steadily reduced. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1937, the Geneva figures show an increase of 27,881 in Canada's unemployed.

Canada's percentage of unemployment increase over the final quarter of 1937 is 7.7, —higher than any other country except the United States.

Index numbers of employment for the final quarter of 1938, which were made public at the same time by the International Labour Office, disclosed that fourteen countries now have more persons in employment than in 1929. Canada, however, is not on the list. Great Britain is; so is Australia and South Africa.

## An Insult To Canadians

Some time ago attention was called by Mr. Fred Williams, historian, to the misleading inscriptions on the monuments erected last year in Ontario to the "patriots" who attempted to raid this country under Mr. Mackenzie King's rebel grandfather.

Commenting, the Orillia *Packet and Times* says:

"Unwillingness to reopen the controversies of a hundred years has restrained descendants of those pioneers who had to leave their homes and risk their lives to prevent the rebels of those days from breaking the tie with Great Britain and turning over this country to the United States, as was the objective of William Lyon Mackenzie and his associates, from entering protests against the exaltation of those rebels as "patriots" at the expense of the loyalists of that period, including the Reformers, who were working for responsible government by constitutional methods and to whom the direct action fire eaters were a liability rather than a help. If some people wanted to make a hero of 'the Little Rebel', who afterward recanted his folly, and was forgiven by the Crown, it hardly seemed worth while arguing about. But tolerance is stretched beyond the breaking point when memorials are erected to the gangs of filibusters who came raiding across the border from the United States to liberate this country by murdering its peaceable citizens. Some of them were hanged. Some escaped that very just retribution. That any of them should be commemorated as patriots on public memorials is an outrage against historical truth and public decency that should be revoked with appropriate demonstrations of indignation. Mr. Williams has drawn attention to this extraordinary piece of gall on the part of some person or persons whose identity seems clothed in mystery. His protests should receive the attention of the authorities and result in the removal of this insult to the loyal citizens of those and these days."

## Summing It Up

The judgment delivered by Stipendiary Magistrate K. M. Martin, K.C. in the "Belgian Count" prohibition cases is published in the current issue of The Fortnightly Law Journal. Commenting on the judgment, the Law Journal says: "An obviously sincere attempt to appreciate the value of a spotter's evidence. Until the use of scum of this kind in criminal cases is forbidden, this problem will always be one of extreme difficulty. Usually their use is only an excuse for police laziness."

In this case, however, it appeared from the evidence that it was the Attorney General, not the "police", who imported Hubin here.

In any case, Sec. 164 of The Prohibition Act, 1937, is explicit: "The duty of carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be vested in the Attorney General who shall have *exclusive control and direction* over all inspectors and other officers acting in the enforcement of the Act."

## Editorial Notes

Charles Dickens born this date, 1812.

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The U.S.A. Senate have evidently decided to debate foreign affairs until July drives them into the sea for coolness.

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"The Popular Front" in Spain was popular in name merely; from the outset agriculture and industry were behind Franco who is more Spanish constitutional than the socialists who successively attempted to wield the reins of office, bringing on the civil war.

* * * *

Pity the poor Members of Parliament—at least the British ones. They enjoy an annual remuneration of $3,000, and now, if they are defeated, and have not enough to live on comfortably, they are to get a pension of $750. If they die and leave a needy widow, she is to get $375 per annum pension. More than likely our members will be wanting to follow suit.

* * * *

A committee of 12 Ontario and Quebec Liberal members have started to investigate the dairy industry—which now ranks with wheat as the major branch of agriculture, representing $260,000,000 per annum—with a view to drafting specific legislation to improve the present conditions of the industry. It is easily seen this is election year.

* * * *

In New Zealand they have adopted a farm resumption and supervision scheme similar to that advocated in these columns and approved by the Campbell Government—by drainage in some cases, irrigation in others, and scientific treatment of the land in others still, to bring into cultivation again acres of land at present cleared but not fertile enough to support successful farms.

* * * *

Newspapers are the most effective and economical medium to promote Canada's tourist trade, according to Mr. D. Leo Dolan, head of the Canadian Travel Bureau, in an address to the Ottawa Advertising Club. With a $250,000 appropriation annually, the bureau embarked on a nation-wide promotion campaign, the greater part of the amount being spent on advertising space in magazines and newspapers. It was found the lower cost of newspapers as compared to magazines enabled the bureau to use larger space units in the daily press, which were singularly effective, he said.

* * * *

The anxiety of a first-time expectant father is sometimes more acute than even the pains of the mother herself. That night Mr. Henry Buckland did not go as usual to the restaurant where he was a waiter. He remained at home in Norfolk Square, Brighton, England, where he counted the minutes which would end in making him a happy father. When it suddenly occurred to him that it was time to summon a doctor or midwife, he apparently lost his head. He dashed into the street, looked around for a telephone booth and finding none, made for a fire-alarm post, broke the glass, and pulled down the hook. Three constables, fifteen firemen and three fire engines soon surrounded him. He explained to them what he wanted. While Chief Constable Crouch was taking him to the police station, another constable hastened to supply that want. In the police court the next morning, where Mr. Buckland was fined $12.50, the constable said to him: "It's a boy." The waiter got his boss to pay his fine and went home happy.

* * * *

Recent results of the New York State medical examinations for 1937-38, announced by the State Education Department, showed that of 1,063 foreign doctors who tried the tests, 441 failed to pass. According to the department, 1,836 candidates took the examinations—1,063 from foreign schools, 285 from schools of other States and 488 from New York medical schools. The report showed that 5.5 per cent of the New York educated doctors failed in the tests and 24.9 per cent from other States failed. Listed by country, number of candidates and number of failures, results of the examinations follow: Austria, 112 candidates, 35 failures; Germany, 422 candidates, 210 failures; Czecho-Slovakia, 12, 9 failures; England, 12, no failures; France, 36, 14 failures; Hungary, 12, 8 failures; Ireland, 7, 5 failures; Russia, 10, 9 failures; Scotland, 88, 14 failures; Switzerland, 181, 66 failures; Syria, 2, no failures; Italy, 103, 58 failures; Turkey, 1, 1 failure; Cuba, 2, no failures; Canada, 60, 11 failures; Mexico, 1, 1 failure.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

**A man we know lost his health** looking after his business, but in passing away he had the satisfaction of knowing his business was in good shape. — Brandon Sun.

**We like the suggestion of the** Brantford Expositor that selection of King's Counsel should be made a responsibility of the Law Society working in co-operation with a committee of judges. Under such a plan it is probable that fewer lawyers thus would be honored, but the distinction would have a far greater significance both in the profession and among the public. —Ottawa Journal.

**Why believe in miracles like the** airship, the telegraph, the telephone, the locomotive, the radio, the skyscrapper, and disbelieve in the other miracles like faith, hope, friendship, the Christmas spirit? If the answer is that the material miracles of to-day have been proven and established by their very existence, then the reply to that is the miracles of sentiment and of the spirit have been even more firmly woven into the existence of man by their very life and vitality and force of truth—Timmins Advance

**Trotzky, once Russian revo**lutionary leader and now an exile in Mexico, predicts the early liquidation of the "Stalin aristocracy" and a "terrible revolution in the United States. The former, no doubt, he just wants to happen, and the latter, if it did come off, might be regarded by him as a great chance to sign up as experienced revolutionist. —Edmonton Journal.

**Is the Ukraine a smoke screen** for Tunisia or is Tunisia a smoke screen for the Ukraine? On this subject Paris and Moscow, have diametrically opposed views. Paris is laughing at a newspaper skit in which Hitler over the telephone instructs Mussolini how to go about handing Neville Chamberlain so as to get Tunisia away from the French. It seems that one important step in the process is to let Hitler get hold of the Ukraine, after which the Fuehrer loses all interest in the conversation. —New York Times.

**One of the most remarkable** industrial developments in Canada in recent years has been in the production of aluminum. Although the principal raw materials must be imported into the Dominion, aluminum ranks third in Canada's exports of common metals, such exports in 1937 reaching a total in excess of $18,623,000. The total in excess of $18,000,000, and some 5,000 Canadian workers were given employment in the industry. —Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

**The British archaeologist, Mr.** Walter Emery, has discovered at Sakkara the tomb of a noble or high official of the Second Dynasty (about 3000-28000 B.C.) which is interesting because in its main chamber facing the niche containing the sarcophague were found several plates, mostly alabaster, on which are the remains of a fish, a pigeon and other comestibles laid out for the soul of the departed. In adjacent chambers were found alabaster jars, which had held grain and wine. —London Times.

**Grizzly bear youngsters, when** they come into the world, weigh from eight to 12 ounces, irrespective of the size of the parent. Regarding the weight of adults of the local grizzly race, a 1,500 pound specimen has never been recorded and probably never will be encountered. Actually their weight runs from 350 pounds to 1,000 pounds, with an occasional extreme of 1,150 pounds in a park animal who, by virtue of an over-generous environment, has lived extremely well. And speaking of weight, all bears of whatever species—black, grizzly, Polar and Alaska brown—vary in size at any given age beyond infancy. In this respect they are like humans. The only two species of grizzly bear which approach one writer's maximum stated weight of 1,500 pounds is the Southern California grizzly and the Alexander grizzly, found in the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, exceptional specimens of which, by estimated, are believed to weigh in the neighborhood of 1,400 pounds. —Calgary Herald.

**A serious increase in juvenile** delinquency has become a matter of live concern in many communities in recent years. Most of the burglaries, thefts of cars, and other minor crimes are being traced to youths below the age of twenty. The greater percentage of the offenders when caught are found to be youths who have figured in the juvenile court and who received suspended sentences. The lack of reform institutions in Western Canada has been the chief reason why magistrates have been lenient. Naturally, they are opposed to sending immature youths to prison to mix with hardened criminals. — Calgary Herald.

**Canadians realize that, however** powerful and well-disposed a neighbour they have, the primary duty of every country is to defend itself. Canada began two years ago to strengthen its national defences at considerable cost. Its best hope of aid from this country in an international crisis is that permanent occupation of Canadian soil by a non-American Power, if it could be conceivable, might become a very direct threat to the United States. There is and can be no ironclad pledge of assistance from this country regardless of circumstances, if Canada shall become involved in war. Canada would not wish its safety to depend on another country outside the Empire, and the people of the United States must always reserve the right to have their policy in an international crisis of war or threat of war determined by the preponderant voice of the people and the will of Congress, freely consulted in advance. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

**People can think only in words.** Therefore terminology is a matter of considerable importance. "Dictator" is a term now in frequent use, but Professor L. A. MacKay of Toronto has remarked that this term is misused, with serious consequences. The Latin original was reserved for special officers of the Roman Republic. "Tyrant" was the name for heads of states who had gained command by force and who retained it at their own personal will. The modern examples that soak up the wealth that others produce; in that connection I would like to say that if he owns no property or business, he can hardly be taxed directly for anything except school and poll tax which he may have to work off if paid at all; as far as the income tax is concerned, it is only paid by those whose incomes is large enough to permit it.

And if he is one of the proletarian class, what cifference does it make to him whether the wealth he helps to produce but does not own is spent for "Unemployment Insurance" Limousines or trips to Europe; he will get very little of it anyway, and so why does he consider himself "One of the Goats"?

I am, Sir, etc.,
NIX GAMBLE

### THE ROYAL RECEPTION

Sir,—Germany is teaching her precepts to chidlhood to give permanency to Hitlerism. Democracy and righteous Imperialism should in like manner establish loyalty to permanence in budding childhood.

I speak from experience. My grandest lesson was in that wondrous reception to Prince Arthur of Connaught. What will be the outcome in this respect, of the celebrations to His Royal Highness King George and his Gracious Consort?

What is proposed to make indelible impressions upon the boys and girls of the province? How also about the poor and needy, the victims of depression, some unfortunately imbibing the foul airs of Communism, the enchanting serpents as in the days of Eden promising refuge from unemployments plights?

No doubt there will be the public functions, the feasts in state, the dress balls, and pageants of wealth, for those of well filled purses. But what for the masses, those classes not in line with opulence, or even of bare sufficiency?

There will be fireworks, and illumination, perchance a big bonfire, a brass band, costly decorations, music and dancing and feasting and play, but what for the masses, and the children?

Let us note that the longest evenings of the year are in June. That daylight carries us into nearly 10 o'clock at night when children should be in bed. Almost too late for these to enjoy the pyrotechnic displays.

May I commend the idea of something really tangible for the boys and girls, something to make them remember for the rest of their lives the beneficence and glory of this festive season, and to rivet the soul of loyalty into their youthful systems?

How about a division of the feasting and entertaining? If a table on a small banquet scale were spread say in the Forum or the Drill Shed, with a feast for the children of the hungry poor, what an impression it would make not only on partakers, but on the whole community. Even if the needy of the parents and older people were included, would it not be justice, fed by human equality? Why also could not an entertainment, free and without price, that those might be able to partake of the joys of the more favored, and in reality to be participants in our great fetes of loyalty to our gracious Sovereigns.

Can our excellent committees in charge, now before it is too late, inaugurate a means for making this occasion one to be enjoyed by every class and every creed?

I am, Sir, etc.
LEWIS P. TANTON.

## 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.**

### UNEMPLOYMENT

Sir:—If those letters from the unemployed are true it would seem that a portion of our population are living in a state of semi-starvation. This in a land of plenty and of Christianity is a slander on the name of God, who is our Heavenly Father.

I would say have a meeting of all the churches and officials. Have a prayer session, first, and ask God for guidance. Then have a business session afterwards, and work out some practicable scheme. Why not increase the capacity of their woodyard? Send some men to the woods to cut in the woods, and may be cut lumber for cottages for renters. There is plenty of food in Canada and plenty of money as witness when the Government wants a loan it is immediately oversubscribed. Perhaps there are too many officials who pass the buck from one to the other, while the poor are in want. If the provinces want the Federal Government to take over the unemployed problem, let them give up some of their tax rights; Why does Canada want two governments with all the lavish expenses, while there are people who want work and cannot get it, and may be living in a state of poverty? Look at Newfoundland since it gave up its party government and is governed by a commission, going ahead financially by leaps and bounds.

And another thing, in the summer, when there is work, the authorities should not allow booze joints to fatten on the poor man's earnings like vampires, or buzzards. Why not have the Y. M. C. A. or the W. C. T. U. open tea rooms and sell temperate drinks, ice cream, etc., and have branch offices of the P. O. Savings Bank, and government annuities to encourage workers to save their money.

With best wishes for a speedy solution.

I am, Sir, etc.,
COMMON SENSE

### PROLETARIANS, ETC.

Sir—Although slightly disappointed I was nevertheless somewhat amused by "One of the Goats" word picture of me in last Friday's Forum; behold I (according to "One of the Goats") have the cloven hoof, and stand with one foot in my mouth looking down from my lofty pedestal, quite an exhibition of poise and balance even for a goat, which thought leads me to wonder if it was not a case of mistaken identity, that is perhaps it was his own shadow which he has mistaken for mine.

But seriously I was disappointed that one who undertakes to write as one representing a class should either deliberately misunderstand me, or be so ignorant of economics and history as to be unable to comprehend my meaning.

Fearing that the latter reason may be the true one, I will at this time try to make one point clear to "One of the Goats." Let us look up the word "Proletarian" in the dictionary, I find in one; Proletarian: belonging to the poorest laboring class, having little or no property, plebian.

In another; proletarians: one of the lowest class of the community; etc.

When I speak of the proletarian class I mean one of the working class whether that one is able to find a market for his time and labour or not; and now perhaps "One of the Goats" will understand why I do not think there is any danger of the proletarian class becoming extinct. If'd possibly he will understand why the proletariat can not pay very much in direct taxation.

And in order that no one need ask; what is the connection between the proletarian and economics or history? May I say that the present proletarian class was brought into existance by the present economic system in the interests of the bourgeois class, both classes playing their part in perfecting the Capitalistic system.

Now the great danger to the bourgeois class is not from the sleeping giant "Labour," but (a paradox) from their own inability to make the system continue to work in a manner that will be progressive, so if one day the proletariat is called on to play the leading role, may I ask where will "One of the Goats" stand on that day?

Of course there is a possibility we may not like to see that day, we may as I said before have a regimentation of "Labour" under leaders vested with absolute authority, as they have in Germany, and Italy to-day; but I consider this as only a passing phase.

"One of the Goats" also accuses me of being one of the sponges that are tyrants and in our interest should be labelled so. "Dictator" flatters them and also confuses the republics. The Roman dictators were individuals deliberately invested with extraordinary powers by the Republic that they might act decisively in times of emergency. —From the Canadian Bookman.

## The Poets' Corner

### TO WILL H. LOW

Youth now flees on feathered foot.
Faint and fainter sounds the flute,
Rarer songs of gods; and still
Somewhere on the sunny hill,
Or a ong the winding stream,
Through the willows, flits a dream;
Flits, but shows a smiling face,
Flees, but with so quaint a grace,
None can choose to stay at home,
All must follow, all must roam.

This is inborn beauty: she
Now in air floats high and free,
Takes the sun and breaks the blue,—
Late with stooping pinion flew
Raking hedgerow trees, and wet
Her wings in silver streams, and set
Shining foot on temple roof:
Now again she flies aloof,
Coasting mountain clouds and kiss't
By the evening's amethyst.

In wet wood and miry lane,
Still we pant and pound in vain;
Still with leaden foot we chase
Waning pinion, fainting face:
Still with grey hair we stumble on,
Till, behold, the vision gone!
Where hath fleeting beauty led?
To the doorway of the dead.
Life is over, life was gay:
We have come the primrose way.

—R. L. Stevenson.

## Mirror Of The Nation

By "Commoner"

The Prime Minister is now reconsidering his plans for a general election this year.

It has been known that Mr. Mackenzie King contemplated an appeal to the country as soon as possible after present session of Parliament. His plan was to make his Washington trade bargain the issue. He proposed to present the trade treaty to the country, not so much as a reciprocity treaty securing definite trade advantages for Canada, but as a peace treaty. His plan was to put it up to the people that they could not refuse to endorse his Government without putting themselves in the position of refusing to approve of a contribution by Canada to the promotion of peace and especially to closer relations between Great Britain and the United States.

By representing the trade bargain to be an arrangement, first, for securing greater friendship between Great Britain and the United States and, second, for promoting international goodwill and appeasement, and making it the chief election issue, Mr. Mackenzie King and his advisers figured that the Canadian people, in their desire for peace, would feel obliged to endorse the treaty by voting for the government.

It was a good political plan if it would work. Six weeks ago the Prime Minister and his advisers felt quite sure it would work. Now they are not so sure. Confidence in the plain has been decreasing rapidly since the terms of the Washington bargain were made public and especially since the claim that it is a peace treaty has been subjected to examination in Parliament.

The Government is now reluctantly convinced that the Washington bargain is falling flat both as a trade deal and a peace treaty.

That is why the Prime Minister is now less definite in his intention to go to the country this year.

The Government is under heavy pressure from several sections of its followers in the House of Commons to abandon the plan for a 1939 election. Ontario members are at the head of the movement but most of the contingent from the Prairie Provinces are with them and they have support from the Quebec and Maritime groups. If the Prime Minister took the advice of his followers in Parliament he would not risk bringing on the election before he has to, or before 1940 at the earliest. Mr. King has pointed out, significantly, that he need not appeal to the voters before 1941. The House of Commons opponents of a 1939 election are concerned for their own individual seats as well as for the fate of the Ministry. They are largely responsible for persuading the Government that the "peace treaty" plan won't work.

Reluctance of the Administration's followers in the Commons to face an election this year is due mainly to the absence of any program for dealing with the realities of conditions in Canada. With the Washington bargain already fallen flat their reasoning is that public attention will not be diverted from unemployment, economic insecurity, agricultural distress and other internal conditions. They figure that the public will not be persuaded that the way to grapple with these conditions is through the appointment of royal commissions, the calling of more Dominion - provincial conferences, the raising of constitutional issues, disputes with provincial governments or the handing out of large contracts for public works. The arguments which private members behind the Government are advancing against the advisability of an election this year are based on their acquaintance with the present humor of the electorate. House of Commons members are anxious for a general election only when they feel confident of retaining their seats.

The Aministration's spending program for this year, as indicated in the main financial estimates, is, of course, an election sign. It is by way of precaution, however, and does not commit the Government. It could be duplicated in 1940 should the opposition to an election this year prevail.

"I have waited so long for Canada to be relieved of its difficulties by means of trade treaties that I do not intend to be fooled by this one"—Agnes MacPhail in the House of Commons.

### National Disunity

"If the Government had had a proper approach to the provincial governments, if it had gone out in the spirit of compromise, we should have in Canada today national health laws, national hospitalization and national labor laws, all of which are badly needed. All these improvements could have been law today if the Government had been willing to compromise with the provinces, as it ought to have done"—Karl Homuth, M. P. for South Waterloo, in the House of Commons.


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