

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President, J. H. Burnett, E. J. Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. H. Burnett, E. J. L. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie Morning Daily (founded 1837) \$3.00 per year (in advance) delivered \$4.25 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 29, 1933

CAR FERRY RATES

Complaint is made in the local Liberal press, editorially and through its forum column, that the carrying charges for automobiles on the car ferry, on which a reduction was obtained for the summer months, have been restored to the former rates without any notice being given to the public. This statement is absolutely incorrect. The public was informed in The Guardian of May 19 last that the \$3 and \$5 rates would be effective from June 15 to Sept. 15, and that they were obtained for the specific purpose of encouraging summer automobile traffic. The time limit of the schedule was clearly indicated in our contemporary's own news columns at that time, it being stated:

"This reduction is expected to prove inviting to week-enders, especially from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who have hitherto been deprived of the pleasure of an occasional trip to the Island during the summer months."

There was therefore no misleading of the public, as our contemporary alleges, with regard to the period of operation of the reduced rates this year, or the purpose for which they were adopted.

It is well to note — since the Liberal organ seems desirous of misleading its readers on this aspect also of the situation—that the reduced rates were obtained as a result of a delegation consisting of Hon. W. J. P. MacMillan, Acting Premier, Hon. J. A. MacDonald, M.P., and Mr. Justice Arsenault, President of the Tourist Association. These gentlemen waited upon the railway authorities at Montreal and not only obtained a favorable hearing but the assurance that a further reduction would be considered if the anticipated increase in automobile traffic developed this summer. The success of this delegation naturally gave great satisfaction to our Boards of Trade, Tourist and Automobile associations, as it was a partial implementation of a transportation claim which had received no recognition whatever from the Railways under the preceding federal administration.

HANDICRAFT REVIVAL

An interesting article on the handicraft renaissance in Quebec is contributed to the current issue of the Canadian Geographical Journal by Mr. Oscar A. Beriau, Director-General of Handicraft for that Province. The author traces the genesis of the movement to the action, in 1929, of the Provincial Government of Quebec in ordering an investigation into the condition of home industries. From the investigation it was found that in almost every part of the province the old technique of spinning and weaving had been lost and that the looms still in operation were almost unfit for the new conditions. Lack of artistic taste was noticeable, but it was evident that the Quebec women had inherited the ability of their ancestors and had an eager desire to learn everything pertaining to these neglected crafts. The facilities for the necessary training were, however, completely lacking. The Department of Agriculture then decided to create an organization for the revival of handicrafts and rural industries. The first step was the study of conditions in the United States and Europe. A very complete collection of specimens of rural art was obtained from the various countries of the world. This collection now comprises more than 1500 pieces.

The first Quebec provincial exhibition of domestic and foreign handicrafts took place in 1930. In the same year the foundation of a Provincial School of Handicrafts was authorized by Parliament and an institute was officially opened with fifty-nine pupils, the majority of whom were teachers from the various schools called "Les Ecoles Menagères Regionales." The initial staff was composed of a few teachers from the very best educational centres of Europe and America and with two or three of the old Can-

adian weavers formed the nucleus of the educational body. During the year 350 pupils attended the classes and six Canadian young ladies qualified as teachers.

A studio has since been opened to help the students in preparing their drawings. Vegetable dyestuffs have received special attention, and regular courses are given in the colouring of textiles with natural components. A manual on this subject has been published containing hundreds of recipes for the scouring, bleaching and dyeing of wool and flax and also a simple outline of the theory of colours.

The old loom has not been discarded; it has been remodelled to meet the improved requirements of modern weaving. To those who do not actually own a loom, the school supplies complete plans and specifications for building, on the farm, an up-to-date loom with Canadian lumber.

Home tanning is also receiving attention, and experiments have been made with good results. Next year, leather tanning will also be taught in the school. Local exhibitions serve to promote interest in every section of the province, and instructors work both in the school and in the field demonstrating to farmerettes of all parishes. The registration, which numbered two thousand during the first year, will this year exceed twenty-one thousand.

The pupils are warned against the copying of foreign designs; these being exhibited solely as examples of technique and workmanship. It is impressed upon them that rural arts must be truly Canadian in execution, material and expression; that they must be made to harmonize with the architecture of the home; that they are the means of an artistic development and that this creative work is a rest from the monotonous duties of the farm and a pleasant occupation during the long winter months.

The progress of the movement in Quebec should be a great encouragement to members of the Prince Edward Island branch of the Canadian Handicraft Guild, recently reorganized with the co-operation of the Provincial Department of Education and of Colonel Bovey, of McGill University. The first handicraft exhibit under auspices of the Guild proved one of the most interesting features of this year's Provincial Exhibition; and there is no doubt that as the movement develops this interest will be greatly enhanced. There will be available shortly in the new Prince Edward Island Library a wide range of literature covering every phase of handicraft work, and this should be an added stimulus to efforts in this Province at emulating the success achieved in reviving home arts and handicraft in our sister province of Quebec.

PRISON REFORM

Rioting in two widely separated penal institutions in the United States was reported in Wednesday's news columns. Similar disturbances, not infrequently ending in bloodshed, have been noted from time to time. It is significant in this connection that prison reform in the United States had gone to lengths unheard of in European countries; that in some instances convicts are catered to like star boarders, with sports, radio concerts and other entertainment provided to relieve their boredom; and that this relaxation of old-time discipline has not been accompanied by the beneficial results anticipated. What is too often forgotten in sentimental campaigns for prison reform is that long-term inmates of our penitentiaries would not be there if they were amenable to humanitarian efforts. They are, for the most part, hardened offenders who have been convicted time and again on fair trial and sentenced to punishments which their conduct richly merited. Ruskin, in "Fors Clavigera," has

preserved for posterity a satirical composition in the London newspapers of some sixty years ago, purporting to be an address by a convict to "a benevolent gentleman" on the subject of the abolition of the lash. The verses are not without interest today in view of the efforts in some quarters to represent, (as the convict does in this instance,) our prison authorities as brutal custodians, and the inmates as mild and inoffensive victims:

"Mr. P. Taylor, honored Sir, Accept these verses I indite, Thanks to a gentle mott, dear Which taught these infant hands to rite.

"And thanks unto the Chaplin here, A hennent religious man, As kind a one as ev'ry dipt A beke into the flowing can.

"He points out to me most clear How sad and stinful is my way, And numerous is the brisy tear Which for that man I nightly pray.

"'Cohen' he sees, in such a voice! 'Your lot is hard, your stripes is sore; But 'Cohen,' he sees, 'rejoice! And never ever steale no more!'

"His langwidge is so kind and good, It works so strong on me inside, I wold not do it if I tried, I could not do it if I tried.

"Ah, wence this moistur in my eye What makes me turn spin my O. Mister Taylor, arsk not why, Ime so cut up with gratitudo.

"Fancy a gentleman like you, No puny Beak, but a M.P., A rigging in your heavy chair, The riggles they put onto me.

"I see the shudderin ore thy wite— You hardly know what you are at, Whowse you think of 'is emptyin The bloody and unbloody Cat.

"I wold my indignation rise! I wold it Manly what you feeld At seeln Britons' n-k-d-b-cks By brutal falkers acked and weald.

"'Esholish these yere torchers! Dont have no bergies any more Of arid doses of officer's Cat, All wallerin in a fellers gear.

"'Imprisonment alone is not A thing of which we wold complain; Add 'is convenience to our lot, But do not give the convict pain!

"And well you know that's not the wust, Not if you went and biled us wile! The Lash's degradation—that's What cuts us to the very soul!"

The "lash's degradation" is, however, still found, on occasion, to be an effective and necessary instrument in the administration of British justice; and it is said to be one of the chief reasons why United States gangsters prefer remaining on their own side of the international boundary line.

FITTING THE CAP

It is evident now to whom our local contemporary referred when it castigated the Boards of Trade for being dissatisfied with the late Liberal Government. "Provincial rights," says the Liberal organ in further reference to these alleged malcontents, "were a leading theme; day after day and in every possible way the alleged non-fulfilment of the Duncan Commission report was presented in article after article." Obviously this is intended as a criticism of Messrs. S. A. MacDonald and E. T. Higgs, who at last year's annual meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade moved and seconded respectively a resolution asking "that the implementation of the Duncan Commission report in regard to car-ferry accounting be referred to the incoming executive to take the matter up with the local and federal governments respectively." This resolution—emphasizing as it did the failure of the MacKenzie King Government to implement the Duncan Report of 1926 and implying confidence in the succeeding Conservative administration—was carried unanimously. The result was a presentation of the case before Hon. Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals in the Bennett Government, by Hon. Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, Acting Premier, Hon. John A. MacDonald and Messrs. W. Chester S. McLure, M.P., and J. H. Myers, M.P. The claim, when thus presented, was immediately recognized, and since that time the accounting system of the car ferry steamer has been made a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. A. E. MacLean, M.P., is reported to be worried because the Radio Commission is empowered "to regulate and control broadcasting in Canada carried on by any person whatever." He interprets this to mean that it will cramp his oratorical style in the next election campaign. Mr. MacLean need be under no such apprehension,—unless of course, he purposes broadcasting subversive propaganda.

Notes By The Way

We were just taking up our pencil, says an exchange, to suggest to those who are moved to pour floral tributes round the dead that they write a note of sympathy to the bereaved family and mention that they are sending a bunch of flowers to some invalid, or to some perfectly healthy woman who has no garden and no money to buy a single blossom to brighten her house.

Dr. W. W. Swanson, head of the Department of Economics of the University of Saskatchewan, and an acknowledged world authority on the economics of wheat production and marketing in an interview suggested that the immediate trouble with the wheat market is unnecessary pessimism. The same observation, no doubt, could be given wider application. Too many men in too many walks of life today are crying, "Tis all barren!" With such individuals, pessimism has become a disease. Useless to refute their pessimism. One needs to keep an eye on it, however, and treat it with care.

Interesting bits of the history being written behind censorship walls in Germany has been disclosed to the public in the course of the Reichstag fire investigation conducted in London. After an exhaustive inquiry the International Commission of Jurists has drafted its findings. The report holds that grave grounds exist for suspecting that the building was set afire by or on behalf of leading figures in the Nazi Party, rather than by the Communists, who have been accused.

A book has been issued by Professor Einstein, which contains a copy of the Swedish doctor's certificate showing that both Goering, today the most powerful man in Germany next to Hitler, and his wife were unfit to look after their child, and that Goering was admitted to the Langbro, Sweden, asylum on September 1, 1925. Although Goering, then in control of the Prussian police, had every opportunity to protect the Reichstag building, it is alleged that he actually arranged for the Reichstag officials to leave the premises at an unusual, early hour on the day of the fire.

The Governor of the Bank of England, in a statement in London, says the changes in the United States are so great and so continuous that the information he obtained up to the time of his departure from that country a fortnight ago is already out of date. He adds that "a new situation and almost a new country has grown up there" in the past two weeks. While Mr. Norman's remarks may be a trifle far-fetched, they remind one of Mr. Hoover's recent statement—that if he came back as President today, he would be a stranger to the operations of almost every department of state. These are moving and crowded years, with overnight changes that would have looked fantastic a quarter of a century ago.—Ex.

The fact is that American policy, as a matter of both necessity and choice, is intensely nationalistic. Mr. Roosevelt will do whatever he thinks is in America's interests irrespective of the reactions abroad, and will enter into no engagements which fetter his freedom of action. We need not derive any encouragement from the resignation of Mr. Moley, formerly the President's trusted assistant, who came to London to prevent Mr. Cordell Hull pitting into practice his sincerity held ideas of international co-operation. It is Mr. Cordell Hull who is out of place in the Roosevelt Administration, not Mr. Moley, who has been sacrificed to the exigencies of party politics, and, it is said, to the President's determination not to be overshadowed by an underling.—Glasgow Herald.

The farmer has been wont to complain a great deal during the last fifteen years that the price received by him for his commodities is actually and relatively less than that which he must pay for the things he buys. The discrepancy will never be corrected so long as there is concealed in the cost of nearly all his supplies the cost of all sorts of social service in which he does not share. Moreover, it is extremely doubtful if business can be carried on successfully and in perpetuity upon any such basis as this.

Because the NRA is not producing results as fast as had been expected the clamor in the United States for inflation grows. The government is pouring out more money to ease the situation for the farmers, who find that while prices have advanced there has been a sharper advance in the price of what the farmer has to buy. Nor is the public

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

FLU CAN DO REAL DAMAGE TO YOUR HEART

When the flu epidemic of 1918 and 1919 swept the country it was not difficult to have the patients and the families of patients observe every little rule or bit of advice suggested by the doctor. The number of deaths and the great many cases of prostration so alarmed everybody that every possible care was taken to avoid any after effects. Since that time the flu has been affecting thousands of people yearly, but not in as severe a form as in 1918 and 1919. Thus it happens now that as the attacks of flu are somewhat milder less thought is given to them as the patient is not confined to bed very long and is soon back at work.

Now flu is flu whether in mild or severe form and unless all cases are treated as severe cases, serious and permanent damage will be done to the heart in a great many cases. Dr. H. M. Fletcher, London, emphasizes that great care must be taken after the fever has gone down. Relapses are common and a mild first attack may be followed by a dangerous relapse.

A useful rule is that, after the temperature has fallen the patient should be kept in bed for as many days as the fever existed. Thus if he had a temperature for four or five days, he should remain in bed for four or five days after the fever leaves. This is hard to do with both children and adults but must be done if damage to the heart is to be avoided.

An attack of flu is often followed by general debility, depression of spirits, and sleeplessness, which may persist for months. Should any sign that the heart is involved occur then the period of rest in bed should be prolonged, even for weeks.

When the patient is able to get about, every precaution must be taken to avoid over exertion, either mental or physical. He should not resume his usual work until he has completely recovered.

The thought then is that although flu is common and lasts but a few days it is capable of doing real damage, and the patient should be treated during and after the illness with the same care as with pneumonia or typhoid fever or other serious ailment.

Maternal Mortality

(La Presse) Statistical tables recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that maternal mortality has been appreciably lowered in recent years. The fact is the more remarkable because the improvement has been maintained through a period of economic depression, which has considerably curtailed the financial resources of public and private authorities whose solicitude it is to care for poor mothers before and after the birth of their children. It is to be hoped that means will be secured which will assure adequate material aid and the unabated pursuit of the campaign of education which has been inaugurated in furtherance of this laudable cause. There is great encouragement in the measure of success, which as current statistics demonstrate, this movement on behalf of poor mothers, achieved during the year 1932.

Which China?

(O. M. Green, in the Nineteenth Century and After.) Everyone returning from the Far East is familiar with the fatuous question, "Well, and when is China going to settle down?" The only possible answer is, "Which China do you mean?" Not counting Manchuria, there are at least five Chinas—Canton in the south, Nanking in the centre, the north (in a generally fluid state very difficult to define), the huge western province of Szechuan, and the Communists.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM. 1087 THE PROPRIETARY

Russian Book Stall

(Montreal Gazette) "White in the brilliant sun shines the Chinese Wall, no longer guarding the city of the merchants against the barbaric outside world of limitless steppes. No longer does it frown defiance at the ignorant illiterate peasant. Today it rather seems to smile a welcome to him, ignorant and illiterate no longer."

This is the way a sketch of the secondhand book trade in the capital of the Soviet Union, found in a recent issue of the Moscow Daily News, begins. Then the writer continues: "At the foot of the Wall, which has long ceased to mark the boundaries of the city, nestle today the booths of secondhand booksellers. Here one may see all sorts and conditions of people, many of them doubtless the far-off descendants of those who once stormed the Wall for plunder, now crowding at its foot to storm the gates of knowledge.

The Wall was constructed in the middle of the sixteenth century, by the foreign merchants who inhabited the 'Kitai Gorod' or business portion of the city in distinction to the Kremlin, which was the seat of the government.

There is an old bearded scholar, poring delightedly over a vellum-covered Aldine Horace of Virgil, the arms of its former noble owner still stamped upon the back. At the next stall a schoolboy, is eagerly turning over a pile of radio magazines, seeking some new gadget to add to his treasured home-made wireless set.

A little further on, an amateur of beautiful editions is looking over some volumes from the Akademia Press. This publishing house issues many volumes of the great classics in editions which rival in type and illustrations the books of the Medici Press in London. Among the publications one may cite 'Don Quixote,' 'The Thousand and One Nights,' 'Manon Lescaut,' 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' 'The Aeneid.'

Many sets of the Russian classics. Leo Tolstoy, Tchekhof, Ostrovsk are in evidence, and of course, Soviet authors, Alexei Tolstoy, Vera Inber, Gladof and countless others. There are not many sets of Lenin's works to be seen, as these do not easily find their way back to the market.

The vast majority of the books, however, are technical. And it is here, perhaps, that the contrast between past and present is most vividly marked. To see a tall Caucasian mountaineer, clad in a long, brown, tight-waisted overcoat with cartridge-filled bandolier, on his head the high fur hat that is never left off Winter or Summer, and next to him the long emerald-green robe contrasting sharply with the black fez-like skull cap, a Chinese from the farthest East, demanding books on differential equations, or electricity, or the practice of agriculture—then indeed one realizes what a far road the people have travelled since the days when the wall above was built.

It is not only, however, in these booths that one finds second hand books. There are many shops devoted to nothing else. French is the language most in evidence. And here one gets an interesting sidelight on the literary tastes of pre-revolutionary Russia. Among the books, which by their binding and their bookplates betray that they have come from aristocratic libraries, are sets of the French classics and historians and, above all, of books on art. There are hundreds of these, all handsomely bound and with lovely engravings.

On the other hand, those which have come from humbler households are mostly sets of 'L'Abraire Rose,' those vivid tales beloved of

DRUG SPECIALS. \$1.00 Bottle Nujol 89c, \$1.50 Bottle Fellows Syrup \$1.29, \$1.00 Bottle Beef, Iron and Wine 89c, 50c Box Gin Pills 39c, 60c Box Chases Nerve Food 49c, 60c Box Chase's Ointment 49c, 50c Tube Mentholatum Shaving Cream 39c, 50c Package Gillette Blades now 25c, 50c Jar Ponds Cream 43c, 35c Tins of Talcum 17c, 1 Pint of Essence of Vinegar 35c, 8 oz. bottle of Wampole's Milk of Magnesia 25c. THE 2 MAGS 149 Great George Street

The Poet's Corner. THE STRONG SOUL. He that of such a height hath built his mind, And reared the dwelling of his thoughts so strong As neither fear nor hope can shake the frame Of his resolved powers, nor all the wind Of vanity or malice pierce to wrong His settled peace, or to disturb the same; What a fair seat hath he, from whence he may The boundless wastes and wilds of man survey!

And with how free an eye doth he look down Upon these lower regions of turmoil! Where all the storms of passion mainly beat On flesh and blood; where honor, power, renown, Are only gay affections, golden toll; Where greatness stands upon as feeble feet As frailty doth; and only great doth seem To little minds, who do it so esteem. . . . And whilst distraught ambition compasses, And is encompassed; whilst as craft deceives, And is deceived; whilst man doth ransack man, And builds on blood, and rises by distress; And th' inheritance of desolation leaves To great expecting hopes; he looks thereon As from the shore of peace, with unwet eye, And bears no venture in impiety. —Samuel Daniel, 17th Century.

bygone generations of well-brought up 'jeunes filles,' and which are still redolent of red plush and antimacassars. "Germany is well represented with sets of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Hauff and many others, and, of course, among the volumes on art and architecture. "The books in English are a queer medley. There are very few sets of the classics, except for an occasional row of Walter Scott. Shakespeare is very hard to get and Dickens is seen only in occasional volumes. Doubtless the reason is that the best English books have long since been snapped up, as English is the foreign language most eagerly studied in the USSR today. "What one does see is large numbers of the Tauchnitz editions, but here again mostly earlier numbers such as the works of Ouida or Gertrude Atherton. On one shelf the 'Just So Stories' and 'Alice in Wonderland' contrast oddly with Hor-

E. R. BROW. Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis 146 Richmond St., Charlottetown

The Chew for You. HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S. BLACK TWIST CHEWING. 149 Great George Street

Air Mail Service (Monton Times) The air mail service between Moncton and Charlottetown will be resumed on Monday next, which is an earlier date than last year. The mail plane will leave Moncton daily after the arrival of the Ocean Liner from Montreal and No. 14 from Saint John and Boston. This service is greatly appreciated by the people of Prince Edward Island and the earlier date was fixed as a result of representations made by Hon. J. A. MacDonald and W. Chester S. McLure, M.P., who recently visited Ottawa.

It has been stated by one newspaper that aviation in Canada is "somewhat stagnant" but a letter from Canadian Airways, Limited, says that in the past eight months (January to August, 1933, new records have been set in the transportation by air of mining equipment and general supplies in the northern territories. In "rush work" Canadian Airways alone have carried 1,474,704 pounds during that period and this is exclusive of mail carried on the following routes: Charlottetown—Magdalen Islands—Moncton—Charlottetown, Quebec—Seven Islands—Anticosti, and points from Manitoba to the Pacific coast. Owing to the fact that commercial aircraft operate from bases at rather head over sparsely populated areas, and are seldom seen in the neighbourhood of many of our industrial centres, the great contribution that air transportation is making to the commercial development of our Dominion is not generally appreciated. Never before in the history of Canadian aviation have the figures for air express been so imposing.

"Noble Modesty" (Hamilton Herald) The Ottawa Journal does not think any political party is all angels or all devils. We agree that in every man there is both angel and devil, but it matters considerably whether the angel or the devil element is uppermost, and particularly so when he happens to be the leader of a party. Hitler, for example, does not seem to give the right of way to the angel, as we are inclined to think Mussolini does. And it cannot be forgotten that birds of a feather flock together. Disraeli professed to be on the side of the angels. It is a noble modesty. also Alger's 'Biography Without a Hero,' and the works of The Paine. "American authors are, on the whole, conspicuous by their absence. For instance, Mrs. Henry Wood and Charlotte M. Yonge are plentifully represented, but Harriet Beecher Stowe or Louisa M. Alcott are not to be seen. Anything more modern than Mark Twain is not represented at all.

Minnard's Liniment for Colds.