

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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NOTES BY THE WAY

The Economic Analyst says Canada's total wool clip is about 21,000,000 pounds annually, while Canadian mills use at least twice as much as this every year and Canadian consumption of manufactured woollens equals about four times the clip. Canada, it would seem, should easily have double as many sheep as now, as by improving the quality a better demand and higher prices are possible.

The Reds who are our immediate menace in this country, says the Detroit News, are those doing murder right and left on our city streets; those who prowl and slay on the country highways, as in Washtenaw County, Michigan; those who are bred from youth in criminal lives; those who confront our boasted modern civilization with conditions of lawlessness comparable only with the conditions in the rough mining camps of many years ago.

As long ago as 350 B. C. Communism existed or was attempted. In about that age Aristotle the great philosopher had this to say about it: "Communism breaks down because it provides inadequate incentive for the exertion of superior abilities. The stimulus of gain is necessary to arduous work, and the stimulus of ownership is necessary to proper industry, husbandry and care. When everybody owns nothing, nobody will take care of anything."

Thirty-six years ago Joseph Chamberlain said that with an Anglo-Saxon alliance of America, England, and Germany there could be no more war. He was right, as he was about tariffs; but in both policies he was ahead of his time. Before the twentieth century is much older we may witness the realization of both.

We shall not escape from our present difficulties until we abandon altogether the policy of giving the masses of the population something for nothing, and asking the taxpayer to provide the money. There is no reason, for example, why working class parents should not contribute to the cost of the education of their children, as they continued to do for twenty years after education became compulsory. To take a smaller matter, it is both fair and financially desirable that people who use public libraries and museums should make a small payment for the benefits they receive. There is also a possibility of obtaining quite an appreciable sum of money for the exchequer by abolishing halpenny postage, which is, in reality, a State charity to business firms.

Now it's cotton. According to a recent statement, there is too much of it; exactly 12,000,000 more bales than the world has need of. More than that, and worse, there's been an extra big cotton crop in Russia, India and China. It's the old story of one new discovery or industry swallowing another. Thirty years ago if a fair lady walked down the street flashing silk stockings, it was immediately suspected that she was the wife of a millionaire—or his friend. Now they all wear 'em. Not only silk stockings, but every other blessed darning thing from top to bottom and between that is of silk, celanese or rayon, or the real genuine worm stuff. A cotton stocking, in fact, is as rare as a buggy in Detroit; and a cotton anything else (though here we must fall back on circumstantial evidence) just as rare.

Few of our great financiers and industrialists will be found today still clinging to the obsolete theory that hard times, like acts of God, are never anybody's fault. Few hold today that hard times must be submissively endured by the workers whom they starve and crush, while the captains and leaders of industry weather, in relative comfort, the crisis their shortsightedness has helped to bring about—and go on exactly as before. New willingness of wealth to shoulder burdens will go further than anything else to save democracy. For this willingness means more than money. It means a relaxing of old tensions. It means less of those age-old, sullen class antagonisms based upon glaring inequalities of wealth and the failure of the wealthy to carry their fair and proportional part of the common load.

Yet the suggestion of an Ontario exchange in commenting upon Mr. Coke's article in The Economic Analyst, and it is a suggestion which we pass on to our agricultural readers, as meriting serious consideration at the present time.

PROMPT ACTION

Federal approval of the Provincial Government's plans for unemployment relief and the announcement by Premier Stewart that work on the projects will commence as soon as the necessary machinery can be put in operation, will be good news to all our readers, irrespective of politics. A total amount of \$279,500 will be expended on this work, fifty per cent of which will be paid by the Dominion Government.

While this Province has been less affected by the world depression than perhaps any part of Canada, there is still a certain amount of unemployment, which will, it is hoped, be well provided for by the relief measures proposed. The fundamental idea of the relief programme, as stated by Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, is to provide for the construction of useful public works and thus give a maximum of work and wages to those who are without steady employment. This object was kept fully in mind by the Provincial Government in the plans which it submitted to Ottawa, and the result speaks for itself. No sooner was the Stewart administration sworn into office than it immediately grappled with this problem. A delegation consisting of Premier Stewart, Hon. Dr. MacMillan and the Conservative federal representatives, went personally to Ottawa, interviewed the federal authorities, presented full details of the projects contemplated, stressed the urgency of the case, and returned home without fuss or undue publicity. The business-like manner in which the Prince Edward Island delegation performed its duty had undoubtedly much to do with the prompt approval of its proposals by the Dominion Government. It will be noted, in the comprehensive statement of the Minister of Labor published in yesterday's Guardian, that the Nova Scotia municipal projects are in course of preparation but have not yet received Federal approval, and that negotiations with the province of Quebec are still in the preliminary stages. It is a source of double satisfaction, therefore, that the negotiations between this Province and the Federal Government were completed with a minimum of delay, which will enable a great part of the work to be done and the money expended before the severe winter weather sets in.

Another suggestion, or rather insinuation, of our contemporary, may be dismissed with equal contempt. It begins by making a great outcry about what the Province was entitled to receive, then cringingly expresses a fear that with all the money the Government has obtained there is a likelihood of the Liberals being left out in the cold. The Liberal organ has no right to assume anything of the kind. The expenditure is for unemployment, and the unemployed will be taken care of, irrespective of political affiliations. Credit is given to the Lea Government for having followed this principle when in office; but it is credit which should rightly have gone to the Bennett Government, for it was a specific part of the agreement that the money granted under the unemployment plan should be expended in this manner.

The people of this Province may rest assured that in the present instance the money thus obtained by Premier Stewart and his associates will be expended both economically and impartially, and in the very best interests of the Province.

ute the money in any other way would be to defeat the purpose for which it was voted. This is what our contemporary suggests should be done, and it is about the most contemptible suggestion that we have seen, even in the columns of our contemporary.

The Patriot complains that under the Lea Government the Province received \$90,000 for unemployment relief when it should have received \$200,000. Here again it professes to assume that the money should have been paid on a per capita basis. Yet it was not the "Tory speakers and press" who lauded the Bennett Government's "generosity" on that occasion, but the then Liberal Premier, Hon. W. M. Lea, who, at the last session of the Legislature, stated frankly that in the matter of unemployment relief the Bennett Government had dealt "fairly" with the Province. Mr. Lea's statement effectively refutes the Patriot's contention and we shall leave it to fight the matter out with its party leader, who at least showed that he was possessed of some measure of common sense and responsibility.

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COST ACCOUNTING

A serious handicap under which the agricultural industry operates is the lack of standardized and easily operated farm accounting system. It is surprising to learn, from an article by J. Coke in the Federal Department of Agriculture's August issue of The Economic Analyst, of the extent to which agricultural economy is taught in Canadian universities and farm colleges. But extensive as are these courses, they fall in the main to reach the vast body of working farmers.

It is only by cost-knowledge, precisely tabulated, that a manufacturer is able to tell when a line of production has become unprofitable. His bookkeeper can warn him in advance of actual loss resulting from prolonged output after profit has disappeared.

Cost-accounting will do the same for agriculture. It is capable of informing a farmer before he loses money on his flocks that hens, for example, are no longer providing a return commensurate with his labor and his outlay of cash. It can, on the other hand, show him, before the actual profits are in his bank account, that some other branch of his enterprise will show exceptionally large returns.

With such records before him, the farmer, especially on mixed production farms, could decide in what direction to retrench, in what direction to expend. This, at any

PATRIOT vs. MR. LEA

Our local contemporary's effort to make political propaganda out of the federal unemployment grant by complaining that the money is not being awarded "on a per capita basis" is on a par with its contemptible campaign against the Bennett Government during the last election contest. The unemployment grant, as the Liberal organ is aware, is for the relief of unemployment distress and is being awarded, not on a basis of per capita population, but of per capita unemployment. Before the election the Patriot proclaimed that there was no unemployment in this Province, and this view, if it reached Ottawa, was to our detriment. It forgot, what the Conservative Government has not forgotten, that employment for our farmers and farmers' sons in wood cutting has practically ceased, that there is little or no chance of them being employed in the winter months in the lumber camps of our sister Provinces. This situation the Stewart Government had in mind in making a claim for our farmers as well as for the unemployed in the city and towns. Nevertheless, the conditions in many other Provinces are much worse than in Prince Edward Island, and it is quite fitting that the Provinces most in need should receive most assistance. To distrib-

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That Body of Ours

By James W. Barin, M.D.

TREATING ILLMENTS WITH OR WITHOUT MEDICINE

During an epidemic of influenza some years previous to the epidemic of 1918-19, a busy practitioner in a large city made 64 visits in one day. He was asked what medicine or medicines he was using, and quietly answered that he wasn't using any in the families of his regular patients, but was prescribing some medicine for new patients. As the new patients did not know him, they would likely be wanting some medicine, so he felt that he should prescribe some, until the family knew him better. "However," he said, "I have put a nurse on in every case wherever possible, and with proper care, they'll all pull through all right."

This is what Sir William Osler had in mind when he said "The new school of medicine does not feel itself under obligation to give any medicine whatever, while a generation ago, not only could few physicians have held their practice unless they did, but few would have thought it safe or scientific. The modern treatment of disease relies very greatly on the so called 'natural' methods—diet, exercise, bathing and massage; in other words, giving the natural forces the fullest scope by easy and thorough nutrition, increased flow of blood and removal of obstructions to the removal of wastes from the body."

What does this mean? That when we are not well we should help Nature in any and every way to get us back to health and strength without medicine if necessary, but with medicine when absolutely necessary.

The use of heat, massage, bathing, rest, careful dieting, exercise, can often do the complete job of restoring the health, and it is unwise therefore to use medicines that may upset the stomach, or overstimulate the heart, intestines or other organs.

However there are times when medicines must be used if life is to be saved, and a prolonged illness rendered bearable. Thus digitals will steady a failing or irritable heart, and actually save life, there are degrees of pain that opium alone can relieve, malaria must be treated by quinine, strychnine used in opium poisoning, antitoxins must be used to prevent tetanus (lockjaw), diphtheria, rabies (dog bite poisoning), vaccines for other diseases, and so forth.

The thought then is that if your doctor uses natural methods instead of medicine, or if he feels that you need medicine, remember that he knows you, knows your ailment, and knows best what to do.

Stuffed And Starving

(Regina Daily Star) While the world is tightening up its belt in preparation for the coming winter, it is not for lack of plenty of good things in the world. Of staple commodities there are ample for all—tea, sugar, coffee, tin, copper, rubber and wheat.

There are 5,500,000,000 bushels of unsold wheat in the world. This is enough to supply bread to the nations for two years. There are 6,000,000 tons of unsold sugar. To liquidate this surplus every human being in the world would have to consume an extra pound of sugar a month for a year.

This year's production of coffee is 26,000,000 bags or twice as much as the world's consumption. The Brazilian government imposes an export tax of \$2.50 on each bag of coffee. This money is used to purchase surplus coffee for destruction. In one week of last month 675,000 bags of coffee were so destroyed.

Present stocks of tea in Britain alone amount to 225,000,000 pounds. To reduce this, every man, woman and child would have to consume an extra two pounds of tea during the coming year.

The cotton crop is estimated at 28,000,000 bales, which with stocks on hand means a surplus of 12,000,000 bales over present needs. Every woman in the world could have two summer frocks out of the surplus cotton. Surplus rubber stocks increased by 130,000 tons last year; unsold copper stocks by 96,000 tons and surplus tin by 32,000 tons.

Yet the fault is not over-production, as it may seem. Economists lay the blame at the door of restricted consumption, due to a wave of world economy, based on falling profits, the burden of national debt and taxation and unequal distribution of wealth. Hope lies in debt cancellation and the removal of the incubus of fear.

FOR BETTER SPEECH

(Exchange) John Masfield, England's Poet Laureate, has embarked upon a campaign on behalf of poetry, an integral part of which is an endeavor to revive the lost art of reading aloud from the masterpieces of literature. He believes that this latter course is very necessary to ensure proper training in elocution so speakers can offer the aforesaid poetry as it should be, and so it will be appreciated.

Now while it might be a little too much to rank the need of more attention to poetry as among one of the world's greatest needs today, a little reading of some of those works that have stood the test of time is always helpful, and Mr. Masfield, himself a poet of no mean ability and a worker in new fields, is quite justified in seeking to direct more attention to a class of literature all too apt to be neglected. Certainly he is deserving of support in that part of his campaign aimed at better elocution. A little laxity may be condoned in ordinary speech, and it should hardly be necessary to analyze and parse before putting into words even the slightest thought. But there is absolutely no excuse for the assault and battery, or even mayhem, upon the King's English that occurs when a number of our modern public speakers or radio announcers swing into action.

The League Assembly

(Montreal Gazette)

The League of Nations has just opened its twelfth assembly at Geneva. Never since this institution began its career has the event made so little stir in the political world. It may be the League is taken for granted. Or again the urgency and more immediate pressure of domestic affairs in each country, to some degree may account for this apathy. In some quarters, however, it is held that the League of Nations' influence is on the wane. It is argued that its councils have embarked upon too huge and complicated a task, that it has become a useful institution for reference purposes only. Furthermore, plaint is heard that the League has become seriously handicapped, not only by its mandatory commitments, but also by the criss-cross political manoeuvres in which the League and Covenant are used, less as an arbitral agency and more and more for ulterior political ends. Such are some of the criticisms heard. Be this as it may, certain it is that the vast scope are spreading roots of the League problem are today better understood.

The United States of Europe is a big order. Nations today are in no mood for adapting their policies to the international pact. The desire for peace, or the professions of peaceful intentions, is one thing. The actual fetching of the political and economic interests of European nations into unified structure and action, like the limbs of some powerful machine fitly joined and working towards a common end, is quite another thing. The League has not yet found its "connections." Its tools are still in the making. When it comes to peace pact overtures and developments, including essential values upon which each nation believes its security and welfare depend, an enterprise of this sort must of necessity encounter difficulties that put a drag upon the wheels and slow up the pace. Moreover, the mechanical concept itself falls entirely short of expressing the real nature of the task which confronts the League. Its representatives are not dealing with machines. They have to reckon with the human element. It is tenfold easier to construct a mechanical device where, say, ten men know, or are persuaded, they will each receive wages for the joint work, then to fetch their minds into union and common accord at any given stage of experience or over any given problem. But especially is this true when the work and wage question itself is the very one in dispute. Multiply this illustration a millionfold and apply it to the conflicting claims of the peoples upon an entire continent and we may have some idea of the scope of the international problem it is the function of the League to survey and construe into manageable proportions, "all for each and each for all."

This is not to say the League idea is erroneous; that its efforts must fail; that Geneva deliberations and services have dropped into a moraine of selfish interests. The League has done good work. It has been framed in pursuit of a heroic ideal. It has commanded public sympathy and support. It keeps a watchful eye upon the trend of international events. The effect of the judicial decisions of the League has been wholesome, and to the ameliorative offices of

The Poet's Corner

FAME

(From "Lycidas")

Alas! what boots it with incessant care To tend the homely slighted shepherd's trade And strictly meditate the thankless Muse? Were it not better done, as others use, To sport with Amaryllis in the shade, Or with the tangles of Neaera's hair? Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise (That last infirmity of noble mind) To scorn delights, and live laborious days: But the fair guerdon when we hope to find, And think to burst out into sudden blaze, Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears And silts the twin-spun life. But not the praise, Phoebus replied, and touched my trembling ears; Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil, Nor in the glittering foil Set off to the world, nor in broad rumour lies: But lives and spreads aloft by those pure eyes, And perfect witness of all judging Jove; As he pronounces lastly on each deed, Of so much fame in heaven expect thy meed. —John Milton.

League Council we owe a debt of gratitude. Peace endeavors do not make the same sort of racket as an earthquake or cyclone storm. And in this respect the League has given us an object lesson in good relations, in method, and in values. Before this twelfth assembly comes up the business of surveying the shattered columns of the world markets and discussing ways and means of spiking the international artillery. The chief item on the League agenda is to make definite preparations for the forthcoming disarmament conference to be held at Geneva next February. The outlook is not very promising. Yet, everywhere it is admitted that the issues at stake are of vital moment to all nations, and at the next world conference upon armaments it will be made or break as concerns the peace pact programme. It is in the light of these circumstances and facts, of crucial import, the League's endeavors at this twelfth assembly should be considered.

"Was that man of much assistance in our great political movement?" "No," replied Senator. "He is one of those people who will subscribe to your opinion, but not to your campaign fund."

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