

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Saint Andrew's Day

"Tonight's the Day" so far as the celebration of the anniversary of St. Andrew by the Caledonian Club is concerned. Reference has already been made to the programme, which promises to measure up in every way to the high standards of previous years.

Scotsmen are pretty unanimous as to the glories of their country, and they rightly regard themselves as being best qualified to speak on this subject. They are inclined to regard condescendingly the most flattering tributes from the Sassenach; but there are exceptions to every rule and in this case we feel that the following comment by Earl Baldwin is worthy of quotation, even on Saint Andrew's Day:

"If you ask an Englishman what he thinks of Scotland in contradistinction to what comes in his mind when he thinks of England, we think of the heather and the moors, and we see your northern country as we should see it in June, ablaze with the glory of the broom. Those are the pictures that rise in our minds, and if I were asked what represents the soul of Scotland I could not answer better than by the reply which was given many years ago to a relative of mine in New Zealand by an old Scottish farmer. My relative asked him how long the traditions that your people bring from home last in a new country, and the old settler replied: 'The porridge and the heather and the Psalms of David last to the third generation as a sustenance for body and spirit.' And may they abide for ever, because—and I speak as an Englishman—were the Scot to pass, with his history, with his tradition, with his character, there would pass at the same time from earth a large part of the heroism and the romance of the world, those intangible qualities which, perhaps more than anything else, make us capable of plain living, high thinking and great deeds."

"Rather Unfortunate"

The Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal) has been vociferously calling for amendments to the British North America Act and the transfer from the provinces to the federal authorities of important political rights under the Act. In this connection the Saint John Telegraph-Journal says:

"The president and editor-in-chief of The Winnipeg Free Press is Dr. John W. Dafoe, who is also a member of the federal commission which will certainly hear evidence submitted to it by the provincial governments of Canada and various other public organizations concerning the financial relations between the provinces and the Dominion. The commission has determined that the enquiry will be wide in scope, and among other things which will be discussed are certain proposals in regard to amending the B.N.A. Act. The fact that the newspaper which Dr. Dafoe directs has declared itself so emphatically on the question, might be interpreted as having given in advance the views held by Dr. Dafoe, and it may be that no representations to the commission will influence that member of it one way or another. In these circumstances, it is rather unfortunate that The Free Press should publish such an outspoken editorial on this question on the very eve of the commencement of the investigation."

Federal Unemployment Insurance

From Ottawa comes the announcement that the Dominion Government has worked out a plan for establishing national compulsory unemployment insurance although it has not divulged details to the Provinces. It is undoubtedly an undertaking of major importance to the Canadian people and has caused widespread interest, remarks Printer and Publisher.

Co-operation of the provinces involving an amendment to the British North America Act would be necessary to put the plans into effect in the way desired by Premier King. Whether co-operation in all cases will be forthcoming remains to be seen but the premiers of six provinces have to date expressed approval with the broad principles of the idea, while three others, Quebec, New Brunswick and Alberta, have so far failed to commit themselves, preferring to remain until they have had an opportunity to give the plan more study, in accordance with their conception of provincial rights and privileges.

In any case it seems that there is a preponderance of provincial opinion in favor of insurance, however to be effective.

Should unemployment insurance come to pass it might materially affect the structure of Canadian life. If feasible, it would give workers a measure of security never before experienced.

Taxation necessary to support the scheme would, of course, be heavy. The plan passed by the Conservative Government in 1935, but which was declared wholly ultra vires of the Federal Parliament by the Supreme Court of Canada and the Privy Council, was to cost something like 50 million dollars annually — about one-third of the expense to be borne by employers, one-third by employees and one-third by the Government. Contributions payable in respect of adult workers were to be 25 cents per week for men and 21 cents for women, with like amounts from the employer. The weekly benefit was to be \$6 for men and \$5.10 for women with proportionately lower rates for persons between 16 and 21 years of age.

Premier King's plan may call for something different, even radically different, but in any case, the cost is bound to be heavy and will have to be paid through taxation in one form or another. Results expected are important, too—a great-

er measure of security, as mentioned before, for Canada's wage earner. Greater stability and more consistent buying power should follow.

Will it work out as expected? Is Canada ready for it? These questions are being asked. That it has worked out satisfactorily in Great Britain is pointed to by advocates as a successful precedent.

In Cold Figures

On a dollars-and-cents basis it will be difficult to justify any action on the part of the King Government in swapping our Empire preferences for another United States agreement—at least in so far as one can judge from the available statistics. Canada's trade with the Motherland saved her in the depression. The favorable balance was substantial even in the years of greatest depression: It is more than \$200,000,000 annually now. By way of contrast, the trade with the United States, despite the business recovery of the past two years to assist it, yields a favorable balance of only \$40,000,000 a year. Is it good business to "swap" a trade yielding a surplus of \$200,000,000 for one yielding a surplus of only \$40,000,000.

Editorial Notes

Saint Andrew.
Jothan Swift born this date 1767, and Princess Marina 1906.

Summerside Fox Educational Week is now the attraction.

What subsidy has been arranged for the syndicate who propose building and running the Wood Island-Pictou Car Ferry?

Mr. F. G. Spencer, Saint John, N.B., writes to Mr. L. D. Murray specially commending "Make A Wish", the picture that is to be shown at the Prince Edward next week under the auspices of the Boy Scouts Association. It went over big for the Rotarians at Truro last week.

Is John Buchan also among the Hollywood "poets"? In his recent address on poetry he cited Shakespeare's songs as the epitome of lyrical beauty. "Their content is simple-obvious, if you like; their music is far from elaborate. But attempt to put them in any other form and they will be either ridiculous or banal."

He took the song which begins "O mistress mine, where are you roaming? O, stay and hear! Your true love's coming."

The debased Hollywood version, according to Lord Tweedsmuir:

"Huh, Sweetie, where you gettin' to? Your big boy's here and pettin' you, And he's the guy that rings the bell. Say, kid, quit hikin' and sit nice, For shakin' feet don't cut no ice, The goopiest nut can tell."

Western cities are managing to get their finances straightened out. Final approval of plans for equalization of bonded indebtedness of Calgary and Edmonton has been given by the Governor-in-Council, authorizing the scheme and the Alberta Board of Public Utility Commissioners granted orders for operation. Steps to put the plans into effect, started early last year when Mr. Jules Fortin, of Toronto, bondholders' representative, met civic councils, will be completed when new 30-year bonds are printed to replace issues now in existence. The plans, equalize over 30 years payments on the bonded indebtedness of each city. Charter amendments enabling the cities to adopt the schemes, involving an Edmonton civic debt of \$26,000,000 and a Calgary debt of \$2,000,000, were passed early this year by the Provincial Government.

Here is a fine Imperial declaration by Mr. Leon Mercier Gouin, K.C., LL.D., son of the late Sir Lomer Gouin, one-time Quebec Premier, proving him to be a "chip of the old block". He was addressing a Canadian Club at Morrisburg, and was arguing that the French-Canadian rights have been preserved by British fair play. The Constitution, he declared, clearly recognizes the French-Canadian nationality and said it has survived through years of Confederation, modified by climate and local surroundings. "In international law," he stated, "I am not a French-Canadian citizen. I am a British citizen and well satisfied with it." In Quebec, the speaker declared, nothing shall change. He held the province of more importance than federal rights. Separatism, he said would mean eventual annexation by the United States, and expressed his absolute opposition to separatism in any form.

Whether or not the recent costly vagaries of the United States stock market—reflected as always in this country—were a natural, if exaggerated, expression of business recession, or were deliberately engineered for political purposes, it is apparent, says the Gazette, that there can be no return of confidence or stability so long as Wall Street and Washington continue an exchange of brickbats. There does not appear to be enough wrong with business in the United States to explain what has been happening in the stock markets; certainly there is not enough wrong with Canadian business to warrant the behavior of stock market prices in this country. The suspicion of manipulation in the United States, therefore, may not be without some justification. If it is a well-grounded suspicion it means that a great many people have been ruined in furtherance of a political purpose, and the fact that speculators have been included does not lessen the seriousness of the result. The Roosevelt Administration, through the Securities and Exchange Commission, is now demanding that Wall Street take steps for the more rigid regulation of its business as an alternative to stricter regulation by the commission itself.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, wants to know why the bacon is not coming in so thick a crop. We'll tell him —without having his new horde of inquirers on our doorstep. One reason is that there are too many of us living in the overcrowded towns, herded in quarters already cramped instead of in more spacious rooms in the country. Another reason is the people dread war, dream war, talk war, as though the thing were as inevitable as sunset. They don't want to bring the little ones into that Sheer Night.—Daily Express

A member of the British Columbia legislature said this week that if Japan should gain supremacy in the Orient "we may be menaced on this coast." Perhaps this may be regarded as an alarmist view, and yet an all-powerful Japan in the Far East is not to be regarded with complacency in Canada.—Telegraph Journal.

The time is ripe for a combination of forces—commercial and private motorists—to urge Parliament to call a halt to the policy of repression that has hampered motoring in all its forms since the advent of the car, and instead of trying to fit the traffic to the roads re-form our roads to fit traffic.—Daily Mail.

Italy's finances have shrouded in mystery since the beginning of the Abyssinian campaign; all that is known is that they are hopelessly unbalanced by the cost of the Abyssinian war (estimated at £150,000,000), of intervention in Spain, and of military preparations. The normal financial resources are exhausted; but, what is perhaps even more serious, the money to be raised by this desperate method is needed to pay for enterprises from which no return can be expected; Abyssinia will be productive, if ever, only at the cost of heavy capital investment, and it is difficult to see that Italy has any sufficient resources to command. The Italian people are paying heavily for a policy directed purely at military prestige; prestige is the only return it can give.—London Spectator.

As meat-eaters the citizens of the British Empire remain unrivalled, and their first choice is still beef. New Zealanders, for instance, average about 150 pounds of meat per head each year. Australians 130 pounds, and the people of this country the more modest total of sixty-five or seventy. Even New Zealand's figures cannot compare with those of Argentina, where the average consumption of beef is over 220 pounds a year, but New Zealanders also find time to eat nearly a hundred pounds of mutton, and twenty-eight pounds of pig meat. Argentina stocks to beef, Britain and France eat more beef than pork; Germany, Canada and the United States eat more pork than any other meat. With the exception of Britain and New Zealand, mutton and lamb play a minor part in the meals of all other countries.—Manchester Guardian.

The social history can trace the expulsion of the sweet 18th century flute by the 19th century banjo, the invasion of the banjo's popularity by the concertina, and the revenge upon the concertina of the banjo's cousin, the mandoline, before the accordion itself began to oust the mandoline with a new victory of wind over string. Today, so those learned in jazz maintain, the accordion is itself threatened by a kind of humming horn, called a kazoo. The bellringers of the Ancient Society of College Youths may well ring out a peal of defiance; their kind of popular music is more durable, and will last as long as churches have bellies or hand-bells handles.—Daily Telegraph Morning Post.

Lord Tweedsmuir, our Governor-General, recalled in the course of his remarks at the dinner of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs that Canada could not dissociate herself from what goes on elsewhere in the world, and that the moral obligation falls on her not only to support moves likely to lead to mental rapprochement, but also to cultivate among her people a stronger feeling for peace. Moreover, our own material advantage is enough to encourage us not to hesitate to do that. We trade with too many countries not to wish that nothing should come to disturb world markets and spoil our chances of doing business.—The more we think of our attitude towards the outside world, the more each of us feels a desire to aid in the settling of international conflicts. For, as we must recognize, peace is something that does not come by itself but which must be acquired often at a great price.—La Press (Montreal).

The Thames, of course, is patrolled more carefully than many a main street. It has its traffic rules and regulations, which have been in force for years before street crossings and Belisha Beacons were dreamt of, and the enforcement of them is very strict. The duties of these water policemen are not nearly so pleasant as those of their fellows "ashore." They fuss about in launches, and watch lights on tugs and steamers from a Soviet-havous of anything from a Soviet-bound steamer to a two-oread skiff. "Do you ever get speeding offences?" the motorist naturally inquires, and the answer is that one can drive a boat at any speed whatever on the river. There is no limit, but there is the very sensible rule that if you navigate any craft to the danger of anyone else, or the discomfort or danger of any riverside property you are "for it."—Belfast Telegraph.

Scotland's Saint

(Gerald Yvonne Rushton in The Parish Magazine, St. Peter's Cathedral)

His name is Greek in origin, and means Victory; Manhood. It is not inapt; there is something indelibly Greek about him, one may even suppose a strain of Greek blood; since the name Andrew, like other Greek names, appears to have been common among the Jews from the second or third century B. C. This may have been due to inter-marriage—and thus, we may find Andrew the brother of the family name. Among the Greeks he is called the Protoclete; or the First-Called, because he was the first called to be an apostle. The Venerable Bede calls him "the Introductor to Christ"; because he was always eager to bring people to our Divine Lord. Brother, perhaps later to St. John the Baptist and disciple of St. Peter, the Baptist—when in search of Peter, certain with a splendid inattentiveness of certainty, that he had found the Messiah—and led Peter to the Master. Andrew it was who pointed out to our Lord the boy with the five loaves and two fishes on the occasion of that miracle; and indeed in many ways he takes the lead. But of his career after that first Pentecost little is known. Origen assigns Scythia as his mission field, while St. Gregory of Nazianzus says it was Ephesus. He appears to have travelled widely in the East— Cappadocia and Bithynia saw and heard him; he comes later to Byzantium where he appears to St. Socrates as its first bishop, then on to Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly and Achaia—and, according to tradition, was martyred during the reign of the Emperor Nero (A.D. 60) at Patras in Achaia. Both the Latin and Greek Churches keep his feast on November the thirtieth. His body, interred first in the Church of the Apostles there. But at the beginning of the thirteenth century it was brought thence to the exquisite Cathedral of Amalfi, where it rests to this day.

There is a striking tradition about St. Andrew preserved in the Muratori Fragment. This Manuscript is so called because it was discovered the middle of the eighteenth century by Muratori, in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. It is an eighth or ninth century copy of a writing of unknown authorship, dating from the last quarter of the second century. The writer brings Andrew and John together in their old age as they had been in their youth. "The Fourth Gospel," he says, "was written by John, one of the disciples. When his fellow Disciples and bishops urgently pressed him, he said, 'Fast with me for three days, and let us tell one another any revelation which may be made to us, either by the same night, it was revealed to Andrew, one of the disciples, that John relate all things in his own name, and that all should review his writing.'"

So much for fact, and what may be called regular tradition. New let us pass on to legends attaching to the Saint, many of which have had a very wide-spread influence. It is not fifty years since Lewis folk were roused by the ringing of a bell in the streets at midnight, and the singing of the following couplet:

St. Andrew's Day in the morning, St. Andrew was a fisherman, He threw his nets all on the sand, But when the Lord he did him call, He left his fishes, nets and all."

But he is also, for some obscure reason, the patron of loacemakers is it because of the fish nets referred to? Scotland and Greece claim him as their patron saint, and in pre-Soviet days, Russia. The National ensign of Scotland is the St. Andrew's banner, azure with a cross saltire silver; while of old the Russian Navy flew as ensign the white saltire of St. Andrew on a blue ground. Russia and Greece both had an order of knighthood dedicated to St. Andrew, there being besides in Russia the Order of the Blue Ribbon of St. Andrew founded by Peter the Great. Tradition of old was strong in Russia that the Apostle preached among them, and the name of Andrew is a popular one in Russia still. His Image and Decussate Cross figure

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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.

CULTURE—WHAT IS IT?

Sir,—What is culture? My good friend Rev. Mr. Nicholson from North Bedouque says that I seem to associate the word with the old aristocratic idea of it, namely, that it consisted in a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek classics. Not necessarily so, sir, but I do hold that that conception of culture was no mean one.

Mr. Nicholson then goes on to define culture in a general way as consisting in a knowledge of history, literature and art; and he argues, with some appearance of truth, that a fair knowledge of these subjects can now be acquired by our boys and girls by reading and study in their own mother tongue without the aid of a more ancient language. To which we reply, perhaps it can be.

But even if we grant that Mr. Nicholson's category of cultural knowledge is a fairly comprehensive one, he will still find himself at variance with a large school of thought, who insist that culture does not consist entirely in knowledge of any kind whatever, but rather that it consists in what a man or woman can do, and do well. They argue, for instance, that the man who cultivates a field—the agriculturist—and the woman who cultivates a garden—the horticulturist—are by sheer influence of their occupations, more or less cultivated or cultured themselves. Hence all good farmers and good gardeners are to some extent cultured. To which proposition certain of our male brethren will give their hearty consent. If we but add to this list of cultured men and women, the woman who can make a good apple pie. Oh that apple pie!

There remains still another conception of culture that we must mention and we fear it is an all too widely-held conception today. It is, in effect, that culture does not necessarily consist either in what a man knows, or what he can do, but rather that it consists in the abundance of the things that a man possesses. A modern American writer commenting on this conception of culture among his own countrymen remarked that in owning costly houses, costly works of art, and in wearing costly pyjamas. It is to be noted, as my friend from Bedouque says in reference to what he conceives to be the modern British conception of culture—it is to be noted that neither Latin, French, Geometry nor Algebra is mentioned in the latest American conception of it. I am, Sir, etc.

AN OLD TEACHER.

THE ABUNDANT LIFE

Sir,—Referring to Mr. Man's ledger account with Mother Earth as it appears in the Book of Abundance in the Regalia of the Scots Order of the Thistle; while the Order of the Golden Fleece was founded by Philip the Good in honour of the Cross of St. Andrew—part of which rests in Russia. The Saltire is the badge of this famous Order also. Strangest of all is an Order in Freemasonry dedicated to "St. Andrew of the Rosy Cross," which is one of the highest orders attainable. The Knights who are to undergo the ceremony of initiation, are required to pass through a dark chamber, hung with black, typifying the Death of our Lord and His Descent into Hell, after which they are invested with the crimson sash and jewel of the Order, and partake of a sacramental meal together.

The inconsequent nature of many of the legends attaching to his name in northern countries would seem to indicate that pagan background and observance that persisted, in whitewashed form, as, in the case of St. John the Baptist, whose feast, coinciding with Mid-summer Day, was formerly the occasion for all sorts of superstitions of pagan origin. In St. Andrew's case he appears to have succeeded to the honours paid to Frey, the Norse God of Love, brother and Consort of Freyja, the Goddess of Love. Black cats were sacred to her, and so we find in Poland, in St. Andrew's Eve, girls take a black cat and hold it over the fire saying, while they at the same time sprinkle barley on the fire, "Barley, burn! Cat mew! And let my dear one come!" Neogeorgus tells us that, for probably the same pagan reason, this Feast, November 30th, was considered favourable for taking love-omens, for he says "To Andrew all the lovers and lusty woemen come"—while there is a Latin prayer extant in which maid asks to be shown by St. Andrew the form of their future husband; "Hodie mihi ostende qualis sit cui me in uxorem ducere debet!"

At Wells in Somerset the beautiful Cathedral is dedicated to Saint Andrew, and during the Octave of his Feast a famous Fair is held there, even yet. Then there is, of course, the old grey city of St. Andrews in Scotland, said to have been founded by a certain Abbot called Regulus who brought, either from Fairsa or Constantinople in 363 A.D., the relics of the Saint, and built there by the North Sea the lovely Cathedral and founded the University in St. Andrew's honour. Certain it is that the University is the oldest in the British Isles; but the famous Regulus Tower is, if anything, older than St. Andrew himself; and although the old grey city by the sea, with its red-roofed students, commemorates his name for all time with us—the saint himself sleeps far from Scots soil another and more famous sea in the splendour and the glory that is Amalfi.

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The Poets Corner SWALLOWS O Little hearts, beat home, beat home, Here is no place of rest, Night darkens on the falling foam And on the fading west. O Little wings, beat home, beat home, Love may no longer roam. O, Love has touched the fields of wheat And Love has crowned the corn, And we must follow Love's white feet. Through all the ways of morn. Through all the silver roads of air We pass and have no care. The silver roads of Love are wide, O wind that turn, O stars that guide, Sweet are the ways that Love has trod Through the clear skies that reach to God. But in the cliff-grass Love builds a deep A place where wandering wings may sleep. —Marjorie Pickthart

DODDS KIDNEY PILLS TREATMENT FOR HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, GRAVEL, BILIOUSNESS, BLINDNESS, ACID, THE PROSTRATE

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