

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1931

The Proof of the Pudding

Indicative of the revival, industrial and agricultural, initiated in Canada through sane protective tariff legislation was the news conveyed in two despatches published in Saturday's Guardian. One despatch, from Toronto, indicated that steps are being taken for the orderly marketing of the product of Canadian woolen mills during the coming season, and that the consumer today is able to purchase clothing in Canada cheaper than at any time since before the war. The second despatch stated on the authority of Dr. J. A. Ruddle, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, that Canada will be producing all the butter she requires within two years, and that the question of importing butter from New Zealand and Australia will then no longer be of prime importance to the dairy industry of this country. These are concrete instances of what Premier Bennett meant when he predicted that the National Policy would benefit not only industry, but the agriculturist, the consumer, and all classes of our people.

Feathered Helpers

Of special interest to our younger readers is the "Feed-the-Birds Contest," the first of its kind to be held here, which has been suggested by Mr. Ludlow Jenkins, Marshfield, and in which cash prizes will be awarded by The Guardian. Briefly, the conditions are that the contestants feed the small birds around their home up to the end of March, and then make up lists giving the popular names and approximate number of the birds so fed. Any brief remarks as to the scarcity or plentifulness of certain species, or methods of feeding and other matters of interest connected with the subject, will be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes. The lists, which must be counter-signed by the school teacher in the district, should be forwarded to "The Editor, Feed-the-Birds Contest," care of this newspaper, not later than March 31, so that the prizes may be distributed if possible in the first week of April. Indirectly, the purpose of the contest is to foster a greater interest in and appreciation for the small birds of the Province. No more delightful hobby could be formed than that of acquiring information on this subject.

That these birds are a great asset to an agricultural province is admitted by all competent authorities. In an interesting article on the value of birds contributed some years ago to a booklet, issued by the Federal Department of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Myers, M. P., then Minister of Agriculture for this Province, wrote:

"The millions of the insect world are upon us. The birds fight them for us and when the birds are numerous and have nestlings to feed the number of insects they consume is enormous. They require absolutely nothing at our hands save the privilege of being let alone while they work for us. In fighting the insects we have natural allies in the shore birds, woodpeckers, song birds, swallows and martins, certain hawks, owls and the bats. All these wage war at their own expense.

"The farmer might just as well lose \$100 through a short crop as pay out that sum in labour and material in eradicating operations and yet we go on slaughtering our friends and allowing others to slaughter them.

"From Halifax to Vancouver a deadly contest is being waged. The fruit-growers, farmers, and forest owners are engaged in a struggle with the insect hordes for the possession of the trees and crops. Some of these hordes are being fought with poisonous sprays, some are being killed by hand, and some are being ignored.

"In view of the known value of the trees of our country such work is worth about \$20 in each. Each nutcrack and chickadee is worth from \$5 to \$10.

"Thousands of busy men and women are today striving hard to produce measures that will preserve the valuable birds of the world. They believe that we have no right to exterminate and destroy a heritage of priceless value which we have come to cherish and which is not ours to destroy."

This is a forceful summing up of the situation, and the words are as true today as when they were written. And while it is true, as Mr. Myers states, that the smaller birds ask nothing of us but to be let alone, the feeding of them around the home during the winter months should be encouraged.

Britain's Unfair Burden

Timely protest is voiced by the Christian Science Monitor of Boston against the unjust burden which Great Britain is carrying as the result of existing war debts. The other Allies, it is explained, negotiated comparatively favorable settlements with the United States. In the case of these other nations their supposed capacity to pay was taken into consideration. The Monitor says:

"The British agreement alone was not affected by any such conditions. That nation, first of all, approached the United States with the proposition to fund its debt, and assumed honorably the staggering burden of interest payments thereon. It made no plea of incapacity to pay. It urged no considerations of war-time fellowship in a common undertaking. Animate by that sense of commercial honor which may fairly be ascribed to the British public as a whole, the British Government cheerfully accepted its obligations and entered into an agreement with the United States for their discharge. As a result, the spectacle is presented of Great Britain paying on its obligations to the United States a rate of interest more than double that paid by Belgium, France, and something like eight times as much as that exacted of Italy. The reward of commercial honor does not seem to have been quite adequate."

The United States could have asked nothing from Great Britain at the end of the war. The money loaned to Britain was spent in the interests of the United States as well as of the Allies. Most of it was spent in the United States. The British treasury found the continental allies twice as much as it borrowed from America. At the time the loans were negotiated public men and newspapers in Washington and New York asserted that repayment would never be asked. The United States, having come through the war with a smaller casualty list than the Dominion of Canada, should have gladly accepted the main financial burden of the struggle throughout its final months. It should have at least met Britain's offer to forgive her allies their debts if the United States would forgive her half as much.

The whole question of war debts has come to the front again because the existence of these debts is partly responsible for the present worldwide depression. It stands in the way of an early return to prosperity. All the better elements in the United States favor an immediate drastic measure in the direction of settlement or cancellation. The trouble is that demagogic partisans at Washington have the whip-hand.

Editorial Notes

If the strained relations between Detroit and Windsor are not relieved it may be necessary to plug the new tunnel.

Lloyd George says a deluge of rain is falling on both innocent and guilty and that now is the time to build an ark. If pressed, he could also suggest a name for commander of the craft.

Canadians, says a contemporary, are slowly getting acquainted with Canada. We have discovered in the last twenty years that New Ontario is not "the land of the stunted poplar," that the Peace River district of 400,000,000 acres grows splendid wheat; that the so-called "barren lands" have more trees than Manitoba; that mayflowers grow in the hill sides in the Yukon; that Canada's greatest snowfall is at the United States border; and that people who live north of the railway manage to lead comfortable

lives. Indicative of a nation's true strength, irrespective of conditions presently existing, are the reasoned plans for future developments. The faith of men in their country and its destiny is the real measure of its place in world affairs. This is illustrated in Canada today when industrialists and business

Notes by the Way

They've a homely, graphic way, those English, in summing up a truth. Thus Alexander Paterson, British prison commissioner, arriving in New York, and asked for his views on capital punishment, said: "The average criminal in England has more fear when he says 'I'll swing for it,' than when he says, 'I will do a stretch for it.'"

Which is plain common sense, also the wisdom of experience. Sloppy sentimentalists, attacking capital punishment, talk of the horror of taking human life. Well, the answer to that is that there were more human lives taken in Chicago and New York last year than in London. So that perhaps the best way to prevent the taking of human life is not to make punishment of such a thing a mere matter of imprisonment. "Capital punishment," said a great Frenchman, "I'm against it. But let the murderers begin."

In his New Year message to the people of Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin repeated his former assurance that when the Conservatives achieve office there will be (1) an emergency tariff (like the Canadian emergency tariff) for the protection of manufacturers, (2) a guaranteed price and a guaranteed market for British wheat, and (3) a progressive development of intra-empire trade. When the Conservatives have won the next general election they will begin forthwith on the process of national recovery and reconstruction. The party is determined that the United Kingdom shall cease to be the free dumping ground for the surplus products of the world.

The one great reality that faces this nation, the one great challenge and the one great opportunity, is the economic union of the British Empire. But it can only come from one source—the heart of the Empire.

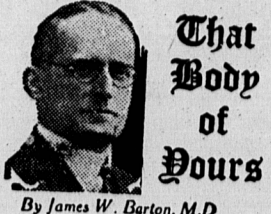
Speaking of the recent Imperial Conference in London the National Review of England had this to say: "One personality emerged head and shoulders above every one else present, that of Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Premier. He is a statesman in the best sense of the world. A gentleman of amazing ability and the most able representative that Canada has sent to this country for years. We quoted him at great length in the November number on economic questions, but it was not on this issue alone that he showed his quality of mind and balanced character."

In times of difficulty and uncertainty the individual or the people who prize traditions will act according to them, not rushing hither and thither in search of precedent, because custom has grafted itself onto character. Custom is the manifestation of tradition. It is easy to accept custom with enquiry, but thereby it loses much of its value. The history of the birth and acceptance of custom tells the people why they do this and refrain from that; and the study of tradition lifts custom from something blindly accepted to an act of reason. Unintelligible custom is in danger of being broken; but when tradition is understood, it resists the attack of the restless tides of fortune. Therefore the advice to study and cherish tradition is sound.

The London Daily Mail says: Britain now holds all the land, sea, and air speed records by internal combustion engines. They are: Air record, 357.7 miles an hour, set up by Squadron Leader Orlebar in September 1929 over Southampton water; Land record, 231.36 miles an hour by the late Sir Henry Seegrave at Daytona Beach, Florida, in March 1929; Sea records: Inboard motors—98.7 miles an hour, by the late Sir Henry Seegrave on Lake Windermere in June 1930; Outboard motor—52.09 miles an hour, by Charles Harrison on the River Medina."

One of the best things ever said of birds is that "they could be much cleverer if they wanted to." Their senses (which include some "sixth sense" at which we can not so much as guess) are so acute, their vivacity so high and their love of movement so compelling that they have little need of the exercise of what we call intelligence. But the bird has a good brain, and a retentive memory, and can develop a love of play and a sense of companionship which make it almost comparable with a dog. The whole tribe deserves the delightful name given in Australia to the singularly tame storks that walk about the homesteads in Queensland: they are "native companions" indeed.

Indicative of a nation's true strength, irrespective of conditions presently existing, are the reasoned plans for future developments. The faith of men in their country and its destiny is the real measure of its place in world affairs. This is illustrated in Canada today when industrialists and business



By James W. Barton, M.D.

MEDICAL DENTAL SPECIALISTS

One of the natural difficulties that arises is the difference in opinion of the dentist and physician as to whether certain teeth should be removed. The physician naturally places himself in the position of chief adviser to the patient and "instructs" the dentist to remove the teeth, as in the physician's opinion they are the cause of his trouble. The dentist, naturally anxious to save good teeth, and to try and save "doubtful" teeth, hesitates to follow the advice of the physician and tells the patient so. He tells him that no artificial teeth can be as good as his own, and that it is possible that his trouble is not caused by his teeth anyway, that there is likely some other cause.

Now as a matter of fact the physician really knows more about the individual than the dentist, and may have investigated every other possible source of infection before he ordered the removal of the teeth. As the teeth are, to say the least, suspicious, he feels perfectly justified in ordering their removal.

But, at present anyway, the dentist really knows more about teeth, their treatment, and the probability of saving them.

Thus the patient, the sufferer, the one who really counts in the matter is left between the two opinions, and unless he is very strongly attached to his medical adviser, and has great faith in his judgment, is likely to follow the dentist's advice, because after all, no one really wants to have teeth extracted if it can possibly be avoided.

However it is gratifying to know that this "difference" of opinion may soon be at an end when you see the experiment worked out at Yale University. Dr. Winternitz, Dean of Yale Medical School tells of the establishment of four local centres of research involving (a) structure of the teeth, (b) nutrition and use of the teeth, (c) infectious processes involving the teeth, (d) a group that are studying the relation of the teeth to the rest of the body.

Who are these students that are studying this?

Medical students. What does this mean? That this group of physicians will be medical dental specialists just as other physicians are child specialists, nose and throat specialists, and so forth.

It simply shows us all that good teeth are essential to our health, and that bad teeth can cause much ill health.

Teeth are most important.



The oracles that spoke of old, The hidden things of destiny, Or gift or punishment foretold In symbols dark with mystery, To their dominions have withdrawn Like some wild dream that dies at dawn.

The wind his wilful way has gone, The earthquake played his lurid part;

The fire is dead, but hear, anon, A still small voice within the heart Bids us climb on, though doubt beset, Through cloud and sunshine, higher yet.

Deep answers deep, from man to man

The tides of love are calling still; Hope answers hope in wider span, As echo calls from hill to hill, 'Till music slips her muted chords And trembles into holy words.

Exalt! ye hills, be glad, O dales, Ye people shout, a joyous throng, Sing, every dumb thing that travails, New earth, new heaven swell the song.

Lift up, ye gates, through all these shores Be lift, ye everlasting doors." —Marie E. J. Pitt, in The Inquirer.

Leaders are laying the foundation for programs of expansion as great as any in the history of the Dominion. The world-wide economic depression of 1930 has not materially slowed down the progress of Canada.

Unblinded by existing conditions, appraising the price movements of basic commodities, and anticipating new markets for Canadian commodities and expansion of present markets, business leaders have laid their plans for the future direction of Canadian economic growth.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE HOCKEY LEAGUE

Sir,—When it is taken into consideration that only three games have been played between the Crystals and Abbies, it is safe to say that the fans will witness some thrilling and spectacular hockey between these two teams; the public is showing appreciation by extending wholehearted support; the referees—regardless of their personal popularity—are fearlessly enforcing the rules of play; the club officials are doing their utmost to please the public and to encourage and assist the players. The government and general direction of affairs is the function of the executive of the Prince Edward Island Hockey League, which may be depended upon to adjudicate all disputes which are not possible of settlement by the officers of the Crystals and Abbegweit Clubs. We therefore look to all sections of the press for commendation and fair criticism of our teams and officers.

This indicates the spirit of an unanimous resolution passed at a meeting of the Prince Edward Island Hockey League Executive at the Revere Hotel, Charlottetown, on Friday evening, January 8th instant.

I am, Sir, etc., LLOYD G. LEWIS Secretary

Newspaper "Dictation"

(Toronto Globe) Nearly a dozen years ago two leading Chicago newspapers ceased publishing and supporting selected lists of municipal candidates, the frank admission being made since that this was done in a war for greater circulation. Up to that time the papers had vied with each other to promote candidates who they thought would give good government. They picked out weak points and strong points, holding them up for the electors to behold. With the discontinuance of the practice and the centring of attention on pleasing all sections of the public in the interests of larger sales, withdrawing from the municipal campaign and leaving it to the voters to make their own choice in their own way, originated the disgraceful situation which marks Chicago's municipal affairs today. Whether or not "newspaper domination" existed, The Globe cannot say, but it is fair to state that newspaper leadership was displaced by that of civic political organizations, and, as it seems, eventually by gangsterism.

Tariff For Farmers

(Vancouver Province)

Prior to the emergency session of Parliament in September, a large number of Canadian manufacturers, representing various lines of production, in conference with ministers and in communications to the Government, asked for certain tariff increases, and promised that if these increases were forthcoming prices to the Canadian consumer would not be raised. Some of the manufacturers even suggested that, if things worked out as they hoped, if the tariff gave them a larger volume of home business and enabled them to operate their plants steadily, they would be able to reduce prices. These pledges were brought up in the House of Commons during the debate on tariff revision, and some scores of them are published in the supplement to Hansard, issued in October.

Among the industries which gave pledges of stabilized or lower prices was the fertilizer industry, interesting to British Columbia because this province, on account of the specialized character of its farming uses larger quantities of commercial fertilizer than most of the other provinces. One of the new tariff, raw fertilizer salts, such as muriate of potash and nitrate of soda, are admitted into Canada free of duty, while the manufactured and mixed fertilizers, and some of the raw products which are manufactured in Canada, are subject to a duty of 10 per cent.

The protection is not great, but it appears to have been effective, because not only has the price of commercial fertilizer to the farmer been reduced from two to eight dollars a ton, but the industry is expanding, giving employment to Canadian workmen. One firm, Canadian Industries, Limited, which has had a plant at New Westminster for some

The Misuse Of Leisure

(M. Scott-Johnston in The Saturday Review.)

Diogenes is the supreme example of the differences between the man who uses leisure to enrich his life and the man who uses leisure to kill time. But nowadays we cannot live in tubs, for people will not bring the simple necessities of life in return for the words of wisdom which may fall from our lips. In India, perhaps . . . but India is a wise mother. Here, the man who is not economically independent must either follow the gipsies or work hard. Hard work leaves him scanty leisure and small energy. Consequently he regards his leisure as space time and tends to look forward to it as the only thing worth living for.

But how does he enjoy it? He reads the newspapers and learns that a theater star in whom he is not really interested is about to be (a) married, or (b) divorced. He reads books. What books? Purple passion and desperate detection. He thinks he is too tired to read anything that requires the slightest mental effort. He goes to a musical comedy or a cinema. He plays golf on Saturday afternoon and Sunday. He tinkers with his car or goes to a congested dance hall. When he retires, his mind, apart, perhaps from business ability, is that of a callow youth. He leaves nothing away with him. He leaves nothing behind. He might just as well never have been born.

And the average woman? She is mechanical by day and artificial by night. She demands to be entertained. She is rarely capable of entertaining her own self. She follows the artificial standards of the sensational Press, who have hypnotized her into being something she was never born to be. And she is fundamentally bored.

Boredom is the greatest curse of this over-entertained generation, which troops every night to ridiculously cheap seats in ridiculously luxurious cinemas. "What shall we do now?" they cry immediately they are not actively engaged.

Read Shakespeare? Never heard of him. Go to the Old Vic? Stuff! place—nothing snappy on there. Let's go to the splendidous. Marvellous show. All colour, all talking, stupendous, the greatest ever. And so they go. Easy dope for little minds.

Who is to blame? Partly the parents, certainly many of the schools where Machete is made a dreary melodrama, where Wordsworth's frail beauty is trampled, where long extracts of the more unctuous and unreal poets are learned by heart, where Bach is treated as a five-finger exercise, where Milton is made into a study of grammar and history a meaningless table of dates and names.

How marvellous to have done with education, to be able to read as many magazines as one likes, never to open a "stuffy" book again. So is constructive imagination killed and beauty insulted by blind eyes.

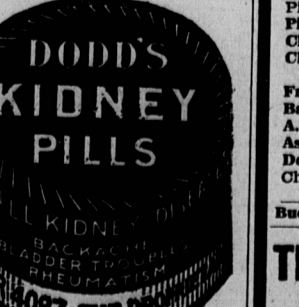
The mind is man's greatest gift and his greatest potentiality. A wasted mind is always the result of ignorance, which is itself due to lack of imagination.

"What shelter to grow ripe is ours? What leisure to grow wise?" The answer to that is, even in these fast times, "idle people have the least leisure," and those who go about murdering time with a jazz hatchet will soon find themselves in no fool's paradise.

Leisure is the mother of philosophy and philosophy is the father of happiness. It is time we reconsidered the wisdom and profit that lies in tubs. And a tub has one great advantage. It is portable and can be retired into, even if only for five minutes.

In the serene realm of art, guilt and punishment will be banished definitely to melodrama, where they belong. Tragedy will seek increasingly to understand our failures and our sorrows. It will excite pity for our common fate; the terror it inspires will be a terror lest we wrong our brother or violate his will, not lest we share his guilt and incur his punishment.—Ludwig Lewisohn.

Years, has built new plants for the manufacture of super-phosphate and mixed fertilizers at Hamilton, Ont., and at Sebec, on the Island of Montreal, and has acquired a plant at Halifax. The investment in the new plants is given as approximately \$2,500,000.



Check Your Bearings! We travel fast on the journey of life, striving to reach a haven of independence, before the evening of old age o'ertakes us. The New Year comes, another milestone, and bids us check our bearings. The road to independence is plainly marked—the highway of life insurance. Why take an unknown road? You can purchase a Great-West Life Pension or Endowment at age 60 or 65 for a moderate annual saving. It protects your family too. Let us send you particulars. HYNDMAN & CO., Limited Provincial Managers The Great-West Life Charlottetown

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the chew for you "Insist on our Black Twist—it has a better taste, it lasts a longer time." Boredom is the greatest curse of this over-entertained generation, which troops every night to ridiculously cheap seats in ridiculously luxurious cinemas. "What shall we do now?" they cry immediately they are not actively engaged. Read Shakespeare? Never heard of him. Go to the Old Vic? Stuff! place—nothing snappy on there. Let's go to the splendidous. Marvellous show. All colour, all talking, stupendous, the greatest ever. And so they go. Easy dope for little minds. Who is to blame? Partly the parents, certainly many of the schools where Machete is made a dreary melodrama, where Wordsworth's frail beauty is trampled, where long extracts of the more unctuous and unreal poets are learned by heart, where Bach is treated as a five-finger exercise, where Milton is made into a study of grammar and history a meaningless table of dates and names. How marvellous to have done with education, to be able to read as many magazines as one likes, never to open a "stuffy" book again. So is constructive imagination killed and beauty insulted by blind eyes. The mind is man's greatest gift and his greatest potentiality. A wasted mind is always the result of ignorance, which is itself due to lack of imagination. "What shelter to grow ripe is ours? What leisure to grow wise?" The answer to that is, even in these fast times, "idle people have the least leisure," and those who go about murdering time with a jazz hatchet will soon find themselves in no fool's paradise. Leisure is the mother of philosophy and philosophy is the father of happiness. It is time we reconsidered the wisdom and profit that lies in tubs. And a tub has one great advantage. It is portable and can be retired into, even if only for five minutes. In the serene realm of art, guilt and punishment will be banished definitely to melodrama, where they belong. Tragedy will seek increasingly to understand our failures and our sorrows. It will excite pity for our common fate; the terror it inspires will be a terror lest we wrong our brother or violate his will, not lest we share his guilt and incur his punishment.—Ludwig Lewisohn.

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To preserve a man alive in the midst of so many chances and hostilities, is as great a miracle as to create him.—Jeremy Taylor.

BARGAINS IN SOAPS! For the next few days we are clearing out certain lines of soaps at greatly reduced prices. These soaps comprise some well known makes such as Baby's Own, Infant's Delight, Y-revento (carbolic soap), Glycerine, White Castile, Albert's Lavender and Soap Babies. All being cleared regardless of cost—See window. E. A. FOSTER Central Drugstore Get your Dyes at this store. Large Stock All the leading makes

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