

The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1937.

The Late Hon. Geo. E. Hughes

The passing of the Hon. George E. Hughes removes another of the fast diminishing number of outstanding pre-war politicians of the old school who asked no quarter and gave none on the public platform. Times change, and with them conditions and personnel, and although it is almost only the other day since the then Premier Matheson gave the province the right of the secret ballot, most of us forget there even was such a thing as open voting and all that went with it. Open voting in Provincial elections was an asset to the party in power, and, of course, the Liberal party had been in power more than a generation when it was defeated by the Conservatives under Mr. Matheson in 1912. There were many able men and vigorous controversialists in the forefront of the Liberal ranks in those days, and probably none more outstanding and effective than the Hon. George E. Hughes. He held the West River District practically in the hollow of his hand, and continued to do so until he voluntarily withdrew from politics in 1923. In the legislature he was for long the right hand man of successive Premiers, and could always be counted upon to make a fighting speech in response to opposition attacks. He was trusted by his colleagues in the cabinet and undertook many important negotiations with Ottawa on their behalf. In Premier Hazard's government he was principally responsible for the subsidy appeals, and was commended by the opposition as well as the Government for the success of his efforts, though the former, charged that he had been negligent in not protesting against the "closing and barring of the door" for further appeals by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Outside of politics, Mr. Hughes took a leading part in the affairs of the Pharmaceutical Society, and was always prominent at their annual meetings and banquets. His name for many years has been a household word, and although for some time he has been laid aside by illness, he continued to take a keen interest in public affairs, and especially those of his party, being visited by the Hon. Mr. Dunning when recently in Charlottetown. A successful Islander at home all of whatever stripe of politics, will regret his demise, and extend sympathy to his sorrowing family.

Credit Where Due

An Ottawa despatch in yesterday's Guardian quotes Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, as stating that a "new" market for seed potatoes has been opened up to Maritime producers as a result of a special trade mission to South America by an Ottawa official. What is the purpose of giving out misleading information of this kind? Every one in the potato industry knows that New Brunswick has been exporting seed potatoes to the Argentine and other South American countries for the past two years. Last year, thanks to the initiative of their own marketing organizations and provincial agricultural department, New Brunswick growers profited considerably by this market. This year already, upwards of 200,000 barrels have been shipped through Saint John to the Argentine and Uruguay alone.

Back To Fundamentals

Speaking in Boston the other night, Ex-President Herbert Hoover said: "A nation is great not through dams in its rivers or its ships on the sea or the deposits in its banks. It is great by the moral fibre and character of its citizens. Nations die when these weaken." "This truth," comments the Ottawa Journal, "cannot be stressed too often. It is particularly needful in our day, when so much in our government, and perhaps in our education, emphasizes the material. Success in life is too frequently measured by a man's ability or equipment to garner and hoard wealth, the greatness of peoples tested by their balances of trade. We speak of educating young men to 'make their way in life'—to be successful financially. Yet true education, knowledge of what life on this earth means, knowledge of truth and beauty, is something different. "The world today cares little who were the successful financiers or the captains of industry when men whose names are revered in history were then living in comparative obscurity. "Scotland, economically, was among the poorest of nations. It was the reverence of learning in the hearts of her people, reverence of learning for its own sake, that sent her sons to the summits of true greatness all over the face of the earth. "On the map of the world Judea is but a name, and Athens; yet it is from these places, not from the hives of industry of the day of their glory, that has come the world's inspiration through two thousand years of history." Perhaps there is a lesson here for those sincere but short-sighted reformers of our educational system who would purge the curricula of everything but subjects of a "practical" nature.

The Business Outlook

Farm income, it is estimated in the Monthly Review of the Bank of Nova Scotia, will be larger this season than last in every Province except Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, and possibly New Brunswick. The Bank review notes that while there is as yet no evidence of a business recession, there has undoubtedly been a pause in the upward movement. Complete data for August and preliminary returns for September indicate that busi-

ness was well maintained. Employment has been increasing and the relief rolls have been further reduced. Production in almost everything except wheat was substantially larger this summer than last and loadings, again excluding wheat, have recorded appreciable gains. Exports have continued to rise, albeit at a slower rate, and the tourist trade has been considerably greater than a year ago. The value of imports has been increasing at an accelerating pace, partly through higher prices and partly in response to improving living standards and greater activity in heavy industries.

This favorable situation is qualified by one or two disturbing developments with important implications for the future. For one thing, the market outlook for lumber has become less favourable as a result of the high rates for ocean shipping and of weakness in British demand. Another development has been the increase in newsprint stocks, which though easily controllable has demonstrated that the much-discussed potential shortage of capacity is not yet urgent. In addition, the sharp declines in the prices of base metals will reduce anticipated profits of certain mines and may lead to some contraction in copper output.

Into this picture is now injected the more important question, Is American business due for a substantial recession? If so, business in Canada will decrease, though such a decline would tend to be less drastic than across the border so long as business remains active in Britain. If there should be merely a pause or a moderate setback in a rising trend, which from present indications appears more likely, then, it is pointed out, the outlook for business remains reasonably good.

Editorial Notes

Guy Fawkes Day, 1605; Inkerman 1854.
The end of a perfect week for the Fox Show.
European and Far Eastern crises have become such every day events that it is not surprising New York Mayor election was seized upon by some newspapers for their customary scare lines.
What is Mr. Dunning up to now in fathering a secret conclave at Ottawa over old age pensions? Hope he is insisting upon every province, including ours, implementing the blind pension scheme.
What is wrong with Canada? Why nothing is wrong with Canada—she's all right! She has just heavily oversubscribed her \$100,000,000 bond issue, thanks to Bennett's masterly handling of affairs in the depression years.

When there is a heavy pea-soup fog enveloping London and vicinity in November you may know her factories are all going full blast, keeping the home fires burning as well, for it is London and district soot that provides the "peas" for its fog-soup.

Evidently the Argentine is not going to get N.B.'s consignment of seed potatoes after all, the wreck of the freighter Aakra off Grand Manan Island having provided the Islanders with spuds instead of the Argentinians with seeds. The insurance companies will have to foot the bill for the shippers.

Germany will buy South African wool to the value of 3,250,000 pounds during the period September 1, 1937, and August 31, 1938, plus other products to the value of 1,380,000 pounds, according to the terms of the fourth payments agreement, which has now been concluded between the Union Government and the German Reich. The agreement is not a trade treaty, but is intended to facilitate payments between the two countries. The experiment was first tried three years ago and has worked satisfactorily. It has now been renewed for the fourth time.

Even after three quarters of a century death or injury lies in an unused shell. One Russell White, superintendent of a plantation at Vicksburg, Miss., believing he had an old wagon-wheel hub, took a thirty-pound shell into the house and made an andiron of it. In a few minutes there was a terrific explosion. He was knocked from a chair and burning embers were blown over the room. The shell must have been one that Grant's army fired at Vicksburg in the Civil War siege seventy-four years ago.

Bingo became so popular in Cambridge, Mass., that the city authorities had to reduce the operations to one game per night. The city solicitor said that but one game can be held in a hall during one week, regardless of who seeks to sponsor the game. A permit for any game will be issued the day that the party is to be held and will be good for that day, only. All bingo operators in the city must present positive proof that the proceeds are being used for charitable purposes or they will not be given a permit.

The re-election of Fusionist Mayor Florida H. La Guardia, New York, over Mr. J. T. Mahoney, Democrat meets with the full approval of the New York Times, a Democratic news paper. It says the Mayor has given the city four years of honest and efficient administration. He has restored the public credit, planned and carried out important public works, cleared out large areas of corruption, appointed capable men on a non-political basis, and displayed a fair and humanitarian spirit in public issues arising during his administration. He has been handicapped by an adverse majority in the Board of Estimate and by the opposition of Tammany and its kindred organizations. This opposition lined up behind Mr. Mahoney, a man of good character and good intentions, but his election would have meant one of two things; he would have had to either carry out the policies of Tammany and its allies, which would again sink the city into the morass of waste and corruption; or he would have had to break with Tammany and its allies, which would paralyze his administration. Both these misfortunes were avoided by retaining in office Mayor La Guardia.

NOTES BY THE WAY

No person with a reasonable share of intelligence and human sympathy will find anything either to deplore or to laugh at in the suggestion of a speaker at the New Education Fellowship conference in Adelaide that adolescent girls should be allowed a period for day-dreaming. Frequent relaxation is as necessary for the mind as for the muscles. Just as the eyes instinctively seek the restfulness of the beauty of outdoors as a relief from indoor concentration, so the mind wanders idly in the realm of imagination. Nor should the boon be restricted to schoolgirls. Everyone would be the better for giving the mind brief but frequent periods of freedom from regimentation. Humour is not yet free from the old inhibition that it is an intellectual sin to permit the mind to wander.—Melbourne Angus.

Japan wants to reestablish co-operation with China. It has adopted a curious means of doing so. Can the Japanese war lords really expect that their actions in bombing cities to pieces, slaughtering non-combatants and overrunning large areas of the country will fill the Chinese with an eagerness of co-operation? A curious sidelight on the Chinese sense of honor meanwhile has appeared. Despite all the outrages and indignities being suffered at Japanese hands, the Chinese government is continuing payment of its debt to Tokyo, for the redemption of loans and Boxer rebellion indemnities. That so peaceful and scrupulous a people has at last been roused to fierce resistance show how enormous and unbearable the invader's aggravation has become.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

As one way to peace, Sir Edward Beatty, chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, recommends the adoption of "saner economic policies and the resumption of immigration." His prescription is a wise one, for there can be no doubt that international friction has been increased by the raising of national barriers against trade and the closing of national frontiers against immigration. Many of these restrictions on the free movement of goods and persons are reactions from the last war. It fomented the passions of narrow nationalism and there are bearing shrivelled and barren fruit in many lands today. Thus the War has polarized the world into a hostile and the military war, but the economic war was intensified, producing the conditions leading on to further military hostilities.—Auckland News.

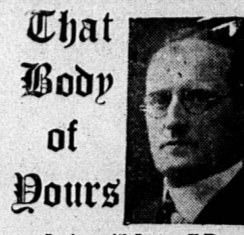
Lord Tweedsmuir hands out the dictum—he is it from us to contradict him!—that the future of the Northwest Territories is vested in the aeroplane. Recently he drew a picture of the Canadian north-land as a region of comparatively small industrial centers, of stretches of land which are seasonably highly fertile; of small communities, unconnected by roads or railway with the outside world, yet by no means isolated. He predicted, as others have done of course, that in a short time air transportation would become cheaper, and no less efficient. Lord Tweedsmuir, most modern of His Majesty's representatives to Canada, can see more clearly than most the straws in the wind.—Hamilton Spectator.

What Japan can hope to get out of this war is still a question unanswered. Thus far the results have been negative and detrimental to her national prestige and trade. It has, for instance, been estimated, that we think somewhat conservatively, that the commercial losses sustained by Japan in China alone amount to \$5,000,000 per day. As favourable trade agreements are based on goodwill as between countries, it is not surprising that commercial losses throughout the world must by now have reached a fabulous total. We know, for instance, from personal information that in Australia there is virtually a boycott of all Japanese goods. In Britain and America, where feeling is mounting against Japan as never before, it is not to be presumed that trade with Japan will be stimulated by a continuation of her present policy. By setting the world on fire, she has cut off the very lifeline against her she has everything to lose on the wall.—Hong Kong News.

Italy has won her empire. The League cannot take it from her, nor can the Abyssinians. But winning an empire is not the end of the different things—Italy is finding it. So far, the Italians have no more than scratched the surface of Abyssinia. Beyond the parts they occupy lie vast tracts of hills and forests which have still to be penetrated against her tribes. Military penetration or conciliation will take years: Commercial exploitation may take generations. To make Abyssinia a home for Italy's surplus millions, a source of raw materials for Italian industry, will be the task of a new manufacture is a task that must absorb Italian energy and wealth for a long time to come. If Italy is to do it she would be wise to still the Mediterranean storm and to stabilize by the "Rome-Berlin axis" or otherwise, the peace of her part of Europe.—Glasgow Herald.

The spectacular abandonment of alcohol in the Salem district of Madras next week, accompanied by the wholesale destruction of toddy vessels, will be the signal for a new drinking "drive." With prohibition comes a campaign to make India a nation of tea-drinkers. Tea-stalls are to be opened in the villages and a free cup of tea may be had everywhere for the asking. Brooding over the absence of the tea, the customary nightcap, the men of Salem will find solace in a change of beverage. The Tea Marketing Board will hear plaudits on its well-timed conversion effort.—Calcutta Statesman.

If the deficits of the lean years are to be eaten up by the surpluses of the fat years, as they must be to justify the paradox of 1936, where is there a paradox to justify the financial management of affairs which produces deficits in lean years and fat years alike? If this budget is not to be balanced in years in which Federal receipts reach a new high level, when will the budget be balanced? If the best that can be said of the budget for 1938 is that the



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

TWO KINDS OF CONSTIPATION
You may wonder at times just what you should eat that will agree with you, nourish your body, and keep the bowel regular. As you look about at animals you see a dog eating meat, a cat eating meat and milk, a cow eating grass or herbs, a horse eating oats and grass. You know that you can eat all these foods, that they agree with you, nourish you, and keep the bowel regular.

That is, the average healthy normal individual can eat all kinds of foods to his benefit. However there are different types of individuals—the sluggish, the normal or active, and the overactive or overactive. The digestive apparatus of these three types so differ from one another that a food that in one type of individual is just rough enough to "stimulate" the muscular coat of the large intestine and cause it to squeeze the wastes downward and out of the body, may be so rough to the intestine in another individual that the muscular coat is greatly "irritated" and closes the bowel so tightly, creating a spasm or spastic condition of the muscles so that at certain places the wastes cannot pass thus causing what is known as "spastic" constipation.

You can thus see that fruits and vegetables with their seeds and hard fibrous parts—peelings, cores, hard parts of cabbage and cauliflower—are excellent foods for the sluggish bowel, in that they stimulate and also irritate the muscular part of the bowel just enough to cause it to move the wastes along and prevent constipation. A certain amount of these rough foods should also be eaten daily by the average normal healthy individual. But the high strung, nervous type, in whose bowel rough foods cause spasms, should avoid these foods or eat them in very small quantities.

In other words, constipation may be due to a lazy liver and gall bladder, to a lazy bowel, or to an overactivity of the lower bowel (spasm) which causes the bowel to resemble the inner tube of an automobile tire where some parts are small (spasms) and other parts enlarged. The spastic type of individual or intestine, with spastic type of bowel should therefore eat more oily foods and liquids, and not much rough foods.



MOONRISE

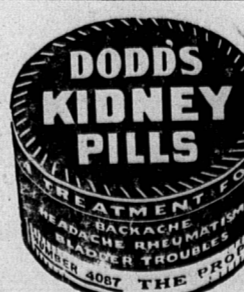
I awoke in the Midsummer not to call night, in the white and the walk of the morning: The moon, divided and thinned to the fringe of a finger-nail held to the candle, Or paring of parasols, love in waning but lustreless. Stepped from the stool, drew back from the barrow, of dark Maeve's the mountain. A cusp still clasped him, a fluke yet fanged h m, entangled him, not quite utterly. This was the prized, the desirable sight, unsought, presented so easily. Parted me leaf and leaf, divided me, eyelid and eye-leaf of slumber. —Gerard Hopkins.

net deficit will be a third of the net deficit for 1937, what will be the worst that can be said of the budget for 1939 or 1940?—New York Sun.

The Superior Court of Prussia has decided that the Protestant Confessional Church, of which the Rev. Martin Niemöller is head, is no longer legally a part of the official German Evangelical Church. The court declares that the official Church includes "only those members and groups that recognize the church regime established by Chancellor Adolf Hitler. . . . Niemöller and his brave followers recognize only Jesus Christ. These non-Aryans have to be put in their place."—New York Post.

He showed every promise at school except that he always muddled his past participles. After saying, "I have wrote," the teacher explained to him how wrong it was, and told him to write, "I have written" 100 times. The lines were left on the teacher's desk, with the note: "I have wrote 'I have written' 100 times as you told me, and now I have went home."

"I think that I shall never see A billboard lovely as a tree. Perhaps, unless the billboards fail, I'll never see a tree at all."



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HENDERSON & GUDMORE

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.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT
Toronto, Ont. G. P. O. Box 73, November 1st, 1937. Sir,—In your market columns reference is made to the fact that "the world will get along with but 65 million bushels of Canadian wheat this crop year."

Something to think about, indeed. Probably, even minus that modest contribution, the importing countries would find a way to continue to function? I think that an amazing situation gets a heightened interest for Canadians everywhere, when read in conjunction with the following statement from President John H. Wesson of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, at Regina last week: "In spite of the criticism that was leveled against the Pools for destroying markets, the Pool has not functioned to influence markets one way or the other since 1929, so that we could not have destroyed markets since that time; and yet, Broomhall's latest estimate for world import requirements is 485 million bushels, against what used to be regarded as normal consumption, 750 million bushels. What will be the situation next year or the year

following, if Canada produces 500 million bushels of wheat? This can be quite easily accomplished if we get sufficient moisture at the right time. "I've been cutting hay, too," smiled Lincoln. "Good crop?" asked the farmer, "About how many tons?" "Oh, I don't know exactly how many tons," Lincoln replied carelessly, "but my men stacked all they could out-of-doors and then stored the rest in the barn."

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A farmer, who was once talking to Abraham Lincoln, made an exaggerated statement as to the size of his hay crop. "I've been cutting hay, too," smiled Lincoln. "Good crop?" asked the farmer, "About how many tons?" "Oh, I don't know exactly how many tons," Lincoln replied carelessly, "but my men stacked all they could out-of-doors and then stored the rest in the barn."

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